



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HARVARD UNIVERSITY



LIBRARY OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL
OF EDUCATION

MARCH 20 1924
EX DONO
HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION





PORTRAIT OF THE FOUNDER.

Frontispiece.

SICUT COLUMBAC.
FIFTY YEARS
OF
S. PETER'S COLLEGE RADLEY:
BY
THE REV. L. D. RAIKES, M.A.,
AND OTHER COLLEGE MEN.



Price 10s. 6d. net.

THE EDITOR.

Oxford and London:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.
M.DCCCXCV.



U

SICUT COLUMBAC.
FIFTY YEARS
OF
S. PETER'S COLLEGE, RADLEY:

BY
THE REV. T. D. RAIKES, M.A.,
AND OTHER OLD RADLEIANS



Photo. Hills & Saunders.

THE BELL TOWER.

Oxford and London:
JAMES PARKER AND CO.

M DCCC XCVII.

~~SICUT COLLEGIUM.~~
FIFTY YEARS
OF
S. PETER'S COLLEGE, RADLEY

BY
THE REV. T. D. RAIKES, M.A.,
AND OTHER OLD RADLEIANS



THE BELL TOWER.

Oxford and London;

ESKINER AND CO.

XCVII

LF 795
.R35 R3



HARVARD UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
MONROE C. GUTMAN LIBRARY

P R E F A C E.

THE aim of the following pages is to shew the main principles, and to narrate the chief events in the external history of my old School. I have endeavoured, therefore, to give as true a portrait as possible of the Founder, who has been so often, and so greatly, misrepresented. Radley, beyond all other schools, so far as I know, was the embodiment of an Idea, and she still bears the impress of a great Personality.

I gratefully acknowledge the ready assistance of all whom I have consulted in the preparation of this work, as well as the kindly interest expressed by many Radley friends during its progress. To the late Warden, the Rev. H. L. Thompson, I am indebted for free access to the archives of the College, especially to the MS. Diary of the first Warden, Mr. Singleton. The Rev. G. Wharton placed at my disposal a unique copy of the *Radleian* from its first issue to the latest. Those who have written the chapters on athletics at the end have entered on their work with an enthusiasm, born of true patriotism. To one of them indeed I am especially grateful, to the Rev. T. F. Hobson, who has revised the proofs of the whole, making some valuable suggestions. Finally, I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks to Mr. James Parker, of Oxford, the publisher of this book, for much advice and assistance, as well as trouble in hunting up old photographs for purposes of illustration.

With respect to these illustrations I have been obliged to use what groups I could get, rather than those I could have wished. The group of Dr. Sewell and his staff is reproduced from an old photograph.

kindly lent by the Rev. S. Phillips, an old Radleian, who also unearthed for me the stereoscopic slide of the crew of 1858, and the picture of the College plate; those of Mr. Norman, Dr. Wood, and Mr. Martin, with their respective staffs, from negatives furnished by Messrs. Hills and Saunders, of Oxford; those of Dr. Wilson and Mr. Thompson from negatives furnished by Messrs. Gillman and Co., of Oxford. To each of these firms I desire to express my hearty thanks. It is unfortunate that the only procurable group of Mr. Martin's Wardenship is that taken in his last year of office, whereby several masters who served under him, notably Mr. C. R. Moore and Mr. F. B. Harvey, fail to appear in any group at all. But the other negatives of his time appear to have been destroyed. The Frontispiece has been specially reproduced for this work by Mr. Horace Hart from the portrait of the Founder in the Entrance Hall at Radley. The view of the cricket-ground was also specially photographed by Mr. F. J. Stone, a present Master at Radley. The negative of the Eight of 1891 was purchased from Mr. Taunt, of Oxford. The two little vignettes of the bathing-place are from snap-shots taken by an old Radleian, Mr. H. L. Thouron, long before this book was contemplated. The other views have been kindly furnished by one of the two firms first mentioned, except the General View of the College, which is generously presented by the present Warden, Dr. Field.

I fear that the stamp on the binding will call forth some criticism. But it is the original device of the College, impressed on the oldest books in the School Library and Common Room. The other alternative would have been the well-known oval, enclosing the figure of St. Peter; but that is already appropriated to the School prizes. The shield which professes to represent the Arms of the School, commonly sold in Oxford, has no authority whatever, having been devised by an Oxford tradesman about the year 1867. It is an incongruous mixture, shewing in the upper half the crest of the Hubbard and

the Stonehouse families, and in the lower a Maltese cross, taken presumably from the insignia of the Radley Eight.

In compiling this little history I have had a great subject. I am conscious of many flaws and failures in the treatment. But the work has been a labour of love. Radley has always exercised a singular personal charm, even over those who were not brought up within her fair surroundings. To all true lovers of Radley, that is, to all her sons and all her teachers, I dedicate this work.

T. D. R.

MARCHAM VICARAGE,
BERKS,
June, 1897.

* * The writers wish to express their gratitude to the Radleian Society, which has enabled them to publish this book.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

| | PAGE |
|----------------------|------|
| FOUNDATION | I |

1847. The first Meeting—the Plan discussed—search for a site—Radley Hall—early subscribers—art treasures, the organ, windows, reredos—first evening—Installation ceremonies—first term of the School—Institution of Prefects—newspaper comments and others—resignation of Mr. Singleton.

CHAPTER II.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| REMINISCENCES | 29 |
|-------------------------|----|

1847—1850. Common Room Fasting—diet of the boys—runaways—life under the first Warden—S. H. Reynolds' narrative—impressions of the first Warden and Fellows—Captain Haskoll—the first matron—amateur landscape gardening—episode of Epimetheus—first corporal chastisement—Mr. Singleton's views on Oxford—Mr. Heathcote's wardenship—short but eventful.

CHAPTER III.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| IDEALS | 49 |
|------------------|----|

Dr. Sewell often misrepresented—incident of his school life—his writings—Dr. Norman's testimony to his predecessor—Dr. Sewell's idea of a College—the 'sobriety' of his religious tone—horror of Romanism—views on Confession—"Individual poverty, Collective wealth"—influence of beautiful accessories—old world customs—gentlemanliness—Dr. Sewell on aristocracy—on chivalry—relations between masters and boys—Dormitory system—prefectorial system—the Senior Prefect—Prefects' duties and privileges—effect of the system on character—"unity of opposites.

CHAPTER IV.

| | PAGE |
|-----------------------|------|
| REALISATION | 77 |

1852—1861. Arrival of Dr. Sewell, rebellion nipped in the bud—his influence over the boys—letters from old pupils and others—his plain speaking in the pulpit—a pervert to Rome—arrangements of the day—W. Florio Hutchisson, Esq.—Sunday luncheon—weak points—early arrangement of forms—a day at Radley in 1856—letter of an old Radleian after Dr. Sewell's death.

CHAPTER V.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| CHANGES | 103 |
|-------------------|-----|

1861—1865. Unwise system of nominations—financial troubles—Mr. Hubbard to the rescue—Rev. R. W. Norman, Warden—constitution of College revolutionised—small changes under Mr. Norman—fresh benefactions—Gold Medal—scholarships—recitations—obsolete words and customs—breaking up in old days—resignation of Mr. Norman—Dr. Wood succeeds him—decline in numbers—causes—redeeming features.

CHAPTER VI.

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| CHRONICLE | 121 |
|---------------------|-----|

1866—1878. The *Radleian*—school subscriptions—'Shop'—renovation of the organ—the Choir—improvements in chapel—new covered fives-courts—gas—an old custom extinguished—water supply—opening of Radley Station—the Shakespeare Club—Rev. W. K. Macrorie, Bishop of Maritzburg—Dr. Wood's resignation—Rev. C. Martin, Warden—his previous career—the 'social system'—increased comforts—golf—Dr. Sewell at the Radley Dinner—death of Dr. Sewell—the Sewell Memorial—difficulties of administration—resignation of Mr. Martin.

CHAPTER VII.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| RECONSTRUCTION | 145 |
|--------------------------|-----|

1879—1888. A new era—Rev. R. J. Wilson—his previous career—changes—more work—science teaching—Modern side—development of 'social system'—East London Mission—Latin Plays at Radley—fagging—(minor new buildings, music, and drawing schools)—the N. H. S.—racquet court built—the first boarding house—extinction of the old debt—change in breaking-up arrangements—the Queen's Jubilee, 1887—the College and the Village—Amalgamated Fund for subscriptions—Radley Register—the Radleian Society—the Warden moves to Keble College—his death.

CHAPTER VIII.

| | PAGE |
|-------------------------|------|
| CONSOLIDATION | 173 |

1889—1897. Rev. H. L. Thompson—his previous career—continued prosperity—the freehold acquired—death of Lord Addington (Mr. Hubbard)—Council instead of trustees—constant new building—the Royal Charter—Cloisters for ‘Covered Passage’—a long frost—destruction of “Hollow Oak”—the New Chapel, hot discussions—laying of the Foundation Stone—deaths in the School—the Spring of 1895—consecration of New Chapel—resignation of the Warden—appointment of Dr. Field—a tribute to forgotten workers—Dr. Sewell’s predictions concerning his College—Floreat Radley!

CHAPTER IX.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| BOATING | 193 |
|-------------------|-----|

Mr. Woodgate’s recollections—primeval boating—old boating song—earliest Radley Eight—its uniform—earliest second Eight—first race against Eton, a private match—first trial Eights—first entry at Henley—races at Nuneham against college crews—a great performance against a Cambridge crew in 1865—first victory at Henley—‘form Fours,’ their absurdity—victory over Cheltenham—‘Social Fours’—the ‘sliding-fixed seat’ race with Bedford—the good Eight of 1882—Dr. Warre’s coaching—new boathouse—the great Eights of 1891, 1892 and 1893—the rationale of School races—table of results at Henley—list of eminent Radley oarsmen—tabular result of Social Fours, 1880—1896.

CHAPTER X.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| CRICKET | 239 |
|-------------------|-----|

Pre-historic Radley Cricket—early difficulties—and heroes—seasons of 1866 and 1867—W. E. W. Collins—19 cricketers out of 91 boys!—uniform of the Eleven—Mr. C. R. Moore—revival of cricket—G. R. Theobald—R. H. Moss—J. H. F. Grayson and L. C. V. Bathurst—a tie with Bradfield—School v. Common Room—the second Eleven—Social matches, tabular results—Wet-bob match—list of ‘centuries’ made for the School—Results of inter-school matches—Radley Rangers, their vicissitudes—ultimate success.

CHAPTER XI.

| | PAGE |
|---------------|------|
| FOOTBALL, &c. | 271 |

Ancient football dress—the old Radley game—earliest recorded matches—a ‘crawling’ game—struggles with Old Wykehamists and Harrow Chequers—adoption of Association Game—successful season of 1885—and of 1894—Social football matches, table of results—changes in list of Social Tutors since 1881—table of results of inter-School matches—the Athletics, short summary of principal achievements—list of winners of Mile and of Steeplechase—Foreign Racquet and Fives Matches, list of Radley representatives and table of results—Public Schools Gymnasium Competition, list of Radley representatives and table of results.

APPENDICES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|
| APPENDIX A. EARLY GEOGRAPHY OF RADLEY | 305 |
| „ B. NOTES ON THE COLLEGE PLATE | 308 |
| „ C. ‘LUSIMUS’ AND TWO OTHER SCHOOL SONGS | 311 |
| INDEX OF SUBJECTS | 315 |
| INDEX OF PERSONS | 318 |

NOTES ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

- PORTRAIT OF THE FOUNDER** *Frontispiece.*
THE BELL TOWER *Title.*
 The earliest completed building added by the College.
GENERAL VIEW OF RADLEY COLLEGE *To face p. 3*
 Taken from the cricket ground.
THE REREDOS „ *p. 11*
 The three upper panels shew the Passion, Crucifixion, and Burial of our Lord. The lower side panels shew incidents of His Infancy. The central one displays the Old Testament prophets with scrolls predicting these events.
THE SCHOOLROOM *To face p. 29*
 From the West end.
PASSING *Vignette, p. 48*
 The master who superintends the pass is in the boat [with a companion to help in picking up the swimmer, if necessary]. The heads of the swimmer and of the instructor are just visible beyond the boat.
WARDEN SEWELL AND GROUP, 1859 *To face p. 77*
 Dr. Sewell in centre. Upper row—T. R. Stebbing, W. G. G. Austin, Rev. W. G. Longden, W. H. Ranken, Hon. A. Gordon (Prior Fellow, now Lord Stanmore), Rev. W. Wood, Rev. R. S. Wilson, Rev. S. Andrews. Second row—Master of Forbes (now Lord Forbes), Captain Haskoll, R. B. Sewell, W. Barber, Rev. R. W. Norman, Rev. R. Gibbings.

CHAPTER I.

FOUNDATION.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, Radley, was formally opened on June 9th, 1847, by the Founder, the Rev. William Sewell, D.D., of Exeter College, Oxford. On that day the Rev. R. C. Singleton, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed the first Warden. The first Warden then appointed the two first Masters, or, as they were then called, Fellows of the College. The first boys, George Melhuish and S. H. Reynolds, arrived on August 17. Three days later they were joined by Alexander Clutterbuck. By that time one more Fellow had been appointed. Thus Radley sprang into being, with four masters and three boys.

Radley was not the firstfruits of Dr. Sewell's creative energy. In conjunction with others he had helped, four years previously, to found the College of St. Columba, in Ireland. The aim of the Founders of that Institution was "to secure in the College a full exhibition of the principles of the English Church^a." There were, besides this, other aims, such as the keeping alive of the Irish tongue, which need not concern us here. St. Columba's was started under the favouring eye of the then Archbishop of Dublin, and with other high patronage. The same Rev. R. C. Singleton was the first Warden, and, we may add, a munificent benefactor. But in 1846 it appeared to Mr. Singleton that the statutes of the College, especially those relating to the observance of the fasts of the Church, were being tampered with, and a spirit of opposition to true Church prin-

^a Extract from private letter of Dr. Sewell.

ciples was pervading the Institution, and he resigned his office. Dr. Sewell severed his connection with the College at the same time. But, before these events, the success of the scheme had encouraged him to hope for the establishment of a similar place of education for the Church in England. 'The revival in the Church of England generally known as the 'Oxford Movement' was making itself felt throughout the country. The rising tide was pouring in through many channels, bringing fresh life and vigour in various directions, in corporate feeling, in personal devotion, in Christian art. Naturally, education—public schools—fell under the influence of this rush of new ideas. Dr. Sewell was closely connected with the leaders at the beginning of the Church revival, and Radley, in her beginnings, was an outcome of the Oxford Movement.

Thus it came to pass that on March 5th, 1847, four friends, the Rev. Nugent Wade^b, Dr. Sewell, Dr. Monk, and Mr. Singleton, "drinking tea together in the Turle at Oxford," discussed a plan of Christian education in the light of the experience gained at St. Columba's in Ireland. "The College should be founded in honour of the memory of the great Saint, Columba, who had conferred such benefits on *his* age, in the very way that we now, at a humble distance in means, capacity, and spirit, as well as in time, were struggling to do in *ours*."

Many details of the plan were settled at this first meeting. Perhaps they were visionary, perhaps some may even call them quixotic; at least they were generous and unworldly. Radley was not founded to follow the ordinary type of school, however closely she may have approached it in later days. Thus, every tenth boy was to be educated free; the Warden was to receive but £200 a year, the Sub-Warden, £150, the Fellows, £100. All profits, after paying expenses, were to be devoted, as soon as possible, to the

^b Afterwards Canon of Bristol.

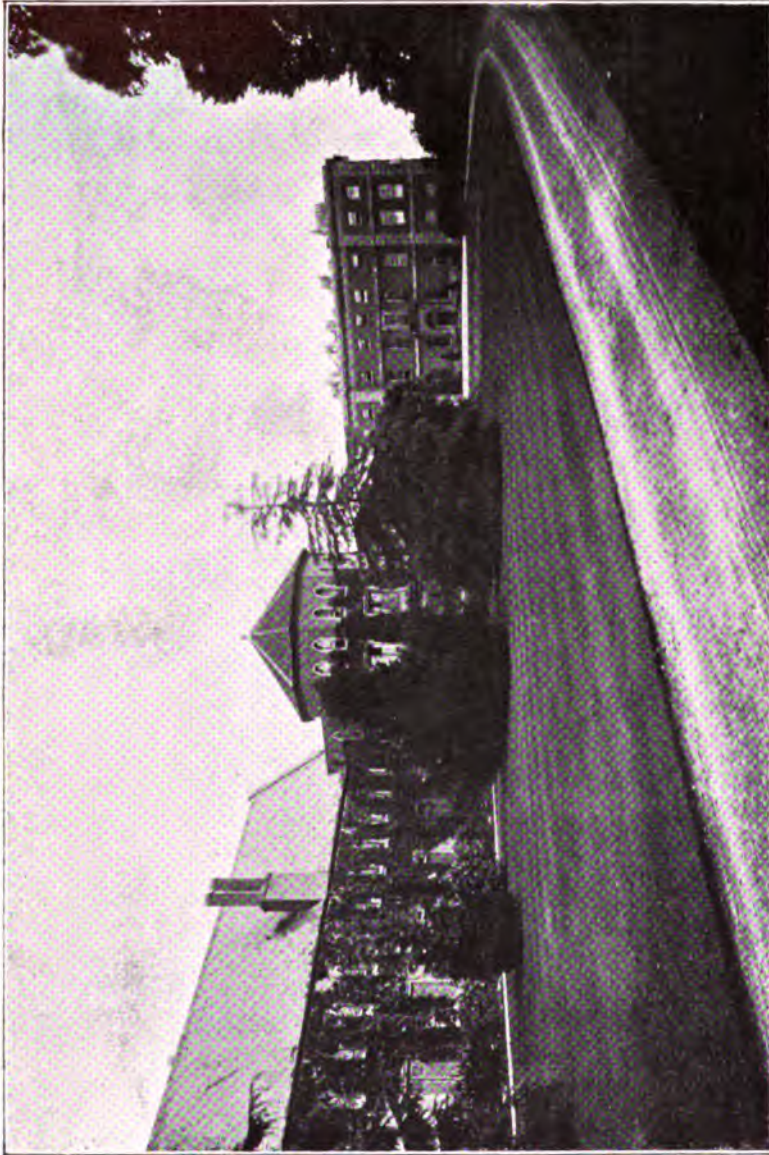


Photo. Gillman & Co.

GENERAL VIEW OF RADLEY COLLEGE.

To face p. 3.

creation and maintenance of similar Institutions for the Poor: the education and training of the servants were an important part of the scheme; they, no less than the boys, were to have sound religious instruction.

The next step was to find a suitable site for the proposed School. Enquiries were made in different parts of the country: Hurstmonceaux in Sussex, Orchardleigh, near Bath, were visited; so were Whitton House, near Twickenham, Bentley Priory at Stanmore. But the house first inspected turned out to be the final choice. Three days after the conference on March 8th, Dr. Sewell, Dr. Monk, and Mr. Singleton, drove over "to Radley Hall, the family seat of the Bowyers." They found the place was to be let for 21 years. After some further negotiation the scene of the "interesting experiment," as it was afterwards called, was fixed at Radley.

The land upon which were built the Village and Hall of Radley^{*} belonged in ancient days to the great Abbey of Abingdon. Here the monks had a hunting-lodge. After the suppression of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., the first owner of Radley seems to have been Lord Seymour of Sudeley, who possessed it by grant as Crown land; Lord Seymour was the brother of the Lord High Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI., and was beheaded in 1548, shortly before his brother's fall from power. The King then granted the estate to his sister, the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen, who is said to have occasionally resided here, and whose occupation of the estate is still commemorated by a good portrait hanging in Middle Hall. In 1575, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one George Stonhouse, "Clerk of Green Cloth," appears

^{*} The original meaning of the name Radley is not ascertained. The following has been suggested:—1. *Ley*, or meadow, by the road, *Rad* being connected with riding, i.e. the place ridden on, the road. 2. Another suggestion is Radley from Reed-ley, i.e. the meadow of reeds, much of the parish being situated on low ground near the river.

as the owner of Radley, whether by purchase or grant is uncertain^d. The relics of his house may still be seen in the gateway, in part of the wall of the "walled garden," and in the building that used to be known as the "Gardener's Cottage," now occupied by a married master. A Sir John Stonehouse, Comptroller of the Household to Queen Anne, built the present Mansion about 1726. It is described by Thomas Hearne (Diaries, vol. ii. p. 668), as "not quite finished" on 1st July, 1727. He adds, "'tis nothing near so pleasant nor snug as the old house." In the closing years of the last century, in 1792, the property passed by marriage into the possession of the family of Bowyer. Sir George Bowyer being persuaded by fraudulent methods that there was coal on his estate, and induced to begin extensive works, including a canal to carry the coal from the pits to the river, soon got into difficulties. The estate was heavily encumbered, and the Mansion was let for a middle-class Nonconformist school. The lease of the house was again in the market at the time when Dr. Sewell and his friends were making their enquiries. It is interesting to hear their first impressions. As to the House, Mr. Singleton says, "it is a very large, well-proportioned structure, built of brick, with a great deal of cut stone about it. It stands in a park, surrounded by trees, some of which are quite magnificent. The soil is gravelly, the position high, and the view very interesting. The Thames is within a mile of it on one side, and Bagley Wood is very near on the other, so that excursions, aquatic and sylvan, are within easy access. The accommodation in the House is very considerable, but there is nothing which could be made available for Schoolroom, Hall^e, or Chapel. There is no stable nor coach-

^d From Historical Notes in the handwriting of Sir William Bowyer, published in the *Jersey Observer*, 1st July, 1893, and (2) the genealogy of the Stonehouse family traced by the Rev. W. Frere, of the Community of the Resurrection, and kindly supplied by him to the writer.

^e A curious criticism in view of the fact that our beautiful 'Hall' is formed of the three great southern rooms on the ground-floor of the old House.

house, save some very dilapidated buildings, and a ruinous barn, at some distance; so that if we settled here, we should have to build all these, and Dormitories besides."

After, or indeed before, the question of the site, came the grand question in all large enterprises, the question of funds. In two letters to unnamed friends, which are still extant, Dr. Sewell supposes that a sum of £5,000 would be sufficient to start with. He mentions that he has already (April, 1847) received two sums, "one of £300 and another of £200, besides some smaller donations, and the most encouraging expressions of sympathy and interest." He had also "the moral certainty of soon obtaining an abundant supply of pupils." Mr. Singleton, who was, on the testimony of admirers and detractors alike, a most generous man, besides advancing £4,000, offered to devote his whole private income of £500 or £600 a year to the scheme. The fees were to be fixed at £80 a year. The numbers, we may observe with interest at the present time, were to be limited to 200. It was calculated that each boy above 60 would give a profit of £50 a year, and so a vast scheme of Education for the Church at large, poor as well as rich, opened out before the minds of the Founder and his friends^f.

"It is important," said Dr. Sewell in conversation with Mr. Singleton, "to make the rich pay for the poor." Dr. Sewell probably did not anticipate the modern developments of this doctrine. With reference to the 'donations' mentioned in Dr. Sewell's letter, it may be interesting to observe that the first actual contribution received in hard cash was made as early as the 4th April, 1847, by Captain Beaufort, a month after the inception of the scheme. The amount was £20. The donor of the £300 was Mr. Sharpe, of the banking firm of Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, in Fleet Street, whose sister also gave a smaller sum: the £200 came from the Rev. S. Swale of Settle, in

^f Thus was anticipated the scheme since carried into practice by schools of the Woodard foundation.

Yorkshire. It is curious to find also in Mr. Singleton's diary that "£26 was presented at an offertory in a church at Torquay for St. Peter's College." But the most generous benefactor seems to have been Mrs. Sheppard, sister of Dr. Routh, the venerable President of Magdalen, who gave in 1847 £1,000 in the three per cents., and in the following year £500, for Dr. Sewell's foundation. It is but right that the names of these forgotten benefactors should be rescued from oblivion. As to the scheme itself, the founders were convinced, "if it was to succeed at all, it must soon pay its own expenses, and eventually realise a considerable surplus, which would not only place it on a firm basis, but also develope similar kindred institutions throughout the country."

On April 3rd, Easter Eve, of 1847, Sir George Bowyer's consent to the lease for 21 years having been obtained*, the Founder and the first Warden went to view the site of their future settlement. They were accompanied by Mr. Underwood, an architect. Their object was to find places for their proposed new buildings, so as to be near the house, and yet be little seen. When they arrived, the caretaker was not to be found, nor the keys. "How to get in, therefore, became a question, and, as it turned out, one not without its difficulties. One person made his way down a grating; another through an aperture caused either by time, or by a much more mischievous agency, that of little boys and girls; but both came back again in a minute or two, like ferrets out of a rabbit-hole. . . . However, by the aid of a ladder and other burglarious expedients, we at last effected an entrance." Thus humbly did the Founders of Radley begin their work. At the end of this visit Mr. Underwood was requested to draw out an estimate for a Chapel on a space selected, measuring 100 feet by 28 feet. The Chapel was to be of brick, "with a contrivance for

* The original agreement was for the House, seven acres of garden, &c., for £100 a year. Afterwards the Park of 112 acres was offered for an additional £190 a year.

recessed windows, and a roof of good material and style, which could be screwed together, taken down, and placed upon our permanent buildings hereafter." It was $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the floor to the ridgeboard^h. The estimate for the work was £1,600. This was the origin of the "old Chapel," endeared to the hearts of many Old Radleians. The Chapel, the "sacred centre" being thus provided, other buildings were planned in subsequent visits. The line of the Dormitories was marked out by Dr. Sewell himself walking about with measuring-tape in his hand, choosing the sites so as not to interfere with the big trees. Mention is made of a "dilapidated barn" at some distance from the House. This was afterwards, in the summer of 1848, carefully taken to pieces, and rebuilt with enlargements and additions to form the present "School." Old Radleians may picture to themselves that spring of 1847—a happy spring surely, full of bright hopes, plans, contrivances, with the diminutive, yet dignified, figure of our Founder, now entering his premises, 'burglariously,' by a ladder, now running about, measuring-tape in hand, marking the boundaries, like Romulus with his plough, of his future kingdom. "Sewell," writes Mr. Singleton, "has the happy habit of annihilating time, space, and distance; he turns difficulty into facility, and disappointment into certain assurance of what one wants."

One building, important in subsequent times, was not provided. There was no mention of a 'Shop.' Mr. Singleton's views on this subject were very rigid. Why, he argued, should boys be greedy, any more than they or their elders be tipsy? Intoxication in schools is a felony, while greediness is a bare misdemeanour. His view, he thought, was palpably founded on the Gospel, the grand oracle of education. He had, it was true, legalised the purchase of fruit at St. Columba's because he found "the sons of Zeruah too hard for

^h By a curious coincidence the dimensions of the old Chapel were in almost exact accordance with those of Solomon's Temple.

him." A perfect system must exclude all these costly, sickening, selfish—he had almost added—dirty, indulgences. Why should not their system be perfect? At least, why should not they try to make it so?

But from the very first, Radley was to have not only stately buildings in a beautiful situation, but all the attractions of music and her sister arts. It seems to have been Dr. Sewell's design that the College should spring into existence at least three hundred years old. No one can enter the Hall or School, as at present arranged, without perceiving a kind of air of antiquity about them. The interior fittings of the Chapel tell the same tale, in spite of the aggressively modern exterior. As a collector, Dr. Sewell was unrivalled, and he had the advantage of being early in the field. Already on one of his journeys of inspection, to view possible sites for his foundation, he "secured seven magnificent old chairs." On April 8th, just a week after the lease of Radley Hall was obtained, Mr. Singleton "ordered a magnificent organ from our friend, Mr. Telford, of Dublin." "This is a bold step," says Mr. Singleton, "but knowing the infinite consequence that our organ and bell were to us there (St. Columba's), I have determined to spend £1,000 (*Deo Volente*), for this object." This was before the Chapel was built, or even designed. Again on April 14th, Mr. Singleton notes in his diary, "A letter from Mr. Telford, much pleased with the plan of the organ, but suggested a few alterations, *chiefly in the way of addition*: 'determined to spare no trouble to make it as near perfection as an organ can be.' I replied, sending him a full scheme, adopting nearly all his suggestions, and directing him to prepare everything for future completion, but leaving out several stops of pipes, till I could command sufficient funds. However, even without these, it will be a costly and glorious instrument, and he says he will have it ready by October. This is of great consequence, in order that the boys may carry home word at Christmas that their College has one of the finest organs in England." In due course the organ arrived, sent by sea to Bristol, and thence by

rail to Abingdon. It arrived in 84 packages, weighing twelve tons, and containing 2,833 pipes. Soon after, comes a list of twelve pictures selected out of a great number brought down by Mr. Rooke Hoare, a picture-dealer, and the prices paid for them, £110 6s. in all. Besides these were those portraits of artists, Bassano, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyck, Murillo and Guido, which now hang in the middle Hall, upper row, each side of the fireplace. These are copies of the portraits in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, and cost £25 each. The College has still a wealth of Turkey carpets, some of them assuming, after the lapse of fifty years, a venerable appearance. These were purchased "second hand, by Captain Haskoll, for the College." A "magnificent walnut wardrobe" and "four chairs which had been formerly in Carlton Palace had fallen into Mallam's hands, and from his into ours." After the actual opening of the College almost every page of the first Warden's Diary tells of some new and beautiful gift to Radley; now "a fine carving, in solid walnut and of large size, of the four symbols of the Evangelists, and 'Salvator Mundi' in the centre," (many of our readers will remember this in the Entrance Hall; it is now placed more appropriately in the new Chapel), now "a bedstead on which the vendor averred that Charles I. once slept." "A magnificent blank book for names (of successful boys) to be written in with pomp and circumstance," which it was thought would do away with the necessity of prizes; "sixteen old panels exquisitely carved with Scripture subjects," purchased for £140; a "wrought iron chest with elaborate lock," which may now be seen in the Entrance Hall; three ancient locks for the Chapel doors; a portrait of Charles I., now hanging over the fireplace in the Common Room, said to be a replica by Vandyck himself; portraits of several English sovereigns, of Ignatius Loyola, of Pitt, of George Canning, and of Handel, the last said to be painted by Hogarth,—all these are among the acquisitions of the earliest days. The bell at the top of the House, weighing nearly 400 lbs., which for fifty years has summoned the

Radley world to school and hall at the appointed hours, was a gift from Mr. Singleton himself,—“a loan from me,” he writes, but a loan that has never been recalled. The slab of Eastern alabaster, for the Altar in Chapel, was not presented, but purchased for £25. After the Bishop had consented to become the Visitor of the College, a Pastoral Staff was bought, and presented to him, on the condition that it should always be used when he visited the College. The Staff was accepted, but the condition has not been invariably observed by Bishop Wilberforce's successors.

One or two of the Radley treasures deserve a rather more detailed mention. The curtains at the ends of the Warden's and Sub-Warden's stalls in Chapel came from the Queen of Portugal's private Chapel at Belem. Sixty yards of this fine brocade of silk and gold were bought at a guinea a yard, “which is the price of good velvet, to which it is infinitely superior.” There was also “a Thibet carpet made of the material of which Cashmere shawls are composed. The manufacture of this kind of carpet has been long extinct.” It is said that there were only three such in England; one of them was bought for George IV. for £200. This one, still shewn to admiring visitors, and used as a “Pede-cloth” in Chapel on high festivals, was obtained for £30. A short time ago it was estimated by a competent valuer as worth £700¹. Nor must we omit mention of “some fine examples of old stained glass, including three lights, 8 ft. by 1 ft. 7 in., representing the figures of SS. Peter, Paul, and James. They came from Cologne, and cost £14 a-piece, which is a very low price, as they are magnificent, and superior to anything in Oxford.” Perhaps the good Warden's patriotism led him into some exaggeration here. Though the fine new windows in Christchurch Cathedral were not then in existence, yet New College and Magdalen would have some-

¹ During one period of ignorance this carpet was used as a bath mat! Recently, when sent away to be cleaned, it was insured for £200.



Photo. Gillman & Co.

THE REREDOS.

To face p. 11.

thing to say on behalf of the great west windows in their ante-chapels.

And again, to anticipate a little the history of the first term. On October 6th, 1847, the bell-tower was commenced, 'a simple building,' 'of brick, narrow but lofty,' 13 ft. wide, and about 50 ft. high, 'after the German style^k.' A month later the three bells arrived from Mears of Whitechapel, the biggest, affectionately known to all generations of Radleians as Peter, weighing 30 cwt., the other two nearly 12 cwt. and 10 cwt. The notes which they sound are D, A, and B, respectively. The names 'Columb' and 'George' were suggested for the two smaller bells, the former in honour of Ireland, through her hero saint, Columba, the latter to compliment England, under the protection of St. George. These names, however, never caught the public fancy. The name Peter was given to represent the Church, "the foundation of all." The desk and seat for the Chapel, 18 ft. long, executed by Margetts, of Gloucester, arrived before Christmas; Mr. Singleton "supposes there is nothing equal to it in all England." This is the desk under the Warden's stall in Chapel. It seems that Dr. Sewell ordered six of them, "but the cost is so enormous (£130 each) that we must defer these for the present." On the 13th of October arrived nine old oak stalls, the gift of Sir G. Bowyer, originally from Cologne. They were a portion of a larger quantity bought by him; the rest, twelve in number, are in Radley Parish Church. And the most precious, the unique, possession of Radley Chapel is due also to the artistic insight of Dr. Sewell. The Reredos was purchased by him in June, 1847. He is traditionally said to have found it in Amsterdam, and certainly the work is Flemish, probably of the 15th century. There is a reredos somewhat resembling it, but very inferior to it, over one of the side altars in Cologne Cathedral. This admirable acquisition was not at all favourably received by the authorities of

^k This tower was built from the designs of Mr. Howard, one of the original Fellows of the College.

Radley in the following year. It was "quite too graphic to be reverent;" it had "a very Popish air." It was "done in gold and colour,"—probably rather crudely. In fine, after discussion it was rejected, and sent back. We know of course that the decision was afterwards reversed, and someone had the happy idea of scraping off the colour, and gilding all the figures, which perhaps removed the 'very Popish air.' So near was Radley to losing what is now one of her most treasured possessions. The small figure of the Good Shepherd at the top is, we believe, a later addition, and the wooden canopy above, whose panels still await the hand of the carver, was put up in 1882 in memory of Harold Gathorne Hardy, who died in 1881.

It was on May 12th, the Eve of Ascension Day, 1847, that the Founders of Radley took possession of their beautiful home. Dr. Sewell, Dr. Monk, and Mr. Singleton drove out from Oxford in the afternoon. They read Evening Prayer in the room which was to be the Warden's, "surrounded by bare walls, solitude, and silence¹." To that little company, embarked, as it seemed to them, on a great enterprise for the Glory of God, and the benefit of Church and State in this land, every indication of Providence was significant. All through the writings of Dr. Sewell, and the diary of the first Warden, this sense of Divine Mission is prominent. They were exalted, they were enthusiasts, if you will, but it was precisely these qualities that founded the School. Others with more worldly wisdom were needed, and in due time were found, to carry on the work—but this work, like all others that have attained pre-eminence and fame, needed enthusiasm to begin with. To such men it was not surprising that the swallows twittering under the eaves of that large and solitary house should suggest the swallow of the Psalmist, who finds "a nest where she may lay her young, even Thy Altars, O Lord of Hosts." What

¹ Dr. Sewell said that he found nothing at Radley but an old clothes-press. (Speech, 1872.)

more natural than the pious aspiration to make their Work an Altar, and to pray for the Divine Blessing on the Sacrifice? Nor did Psalms and Lessons on that 12th of May fail to provide comfort and warning drawn from the experience of the past at St. Columba's. "Thou shalt shew us wonderful things in Thy Righteousness." He "shall bless us, and all the ends of the world shall fear Him,"—such words fell upon their ears like prophecy. Then, the first lesson (according to the use of the Old Lectionary) told of "the miraculous plenty in Samaria, scarcely more wonderful than what our own hopes are wont to realise. The doubting lord's fate should be a warning to us." The second lesson, Romans xi., told them of the fate of the unfaithful, the natural olive tree rejected, the new one "grafted in." St. Columba, they thought, had fallen away from strict principles. They could but stand 'by faith,' faith in their principles, and faithful practice. They must not be high-minded, but fear. The sense of the Divine Mission was ever upon them.

On June 1st, "Mr. Johnson, one of the best builders in Oxford, marked out the foundation-lines of the Chapel, and Sewell turned the first sod. The ground towards the East end unfortunately falls five feet, which will involve considerable addition to the brickwork and expense." The South wall of the Chapel was originally intended to be in a line with the South wall of the House. By a curious accident this line was taken as the North wall, and the Chapel therefore pushed Southward by its own width.

Meanwhile there had been no lack of interest among Churchmen in the intended work. As early as April 20th, 1847, the first boy was promised by Lord Charles Thynne. His son was not the first to arrive, but his was the first name actually entered. Not that the founders were eager to collect pupils. On the contrary, a boy was refused, the nephew of a well-known and wealthy peer, whose name we withhold, because the said peer had shewn himself unsympathetic with the scheme, and the boy's own father was unwilling

to hand over his son fully and unconditionally to the teaching of the School. "It is of no small consequence," writes Mr. Singleton, "to teach people that we are conferring a favour upon them, and not they upon us, when we receive their sons." Ultimately, however, the father gave way, made no conditions, and the boy was accepted.

Other people shewed great interest in the scheme. The venerable Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen, then approaching his hundredth year, who is said to have seen Dr. Johnson coming down the steps of Queen's, expressed his satisfaction to Dr. Sewell and Mr. Singleton in an interview. "Sir," he said, "I have great confidence in you." Eton masters, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Abraham, afterwards Bishop of Wellington in New Zealand, gave hearty approval. Mr. Isaac Williams, well known in connection with the Oxford Movement, and Sir George Prevost wrote warmly in favour, the latter emphasising his opinion with a gift of £10. So did Mr. Keble from Hursley. The Bishop of the Diocese (Dr. Wilberforce) consented to be Visitor. The scheme of the proposed College seems to have been laid before many of the principal authorities, civil and ecclesiastical, of the realm. But favour in the highest quarters was not very heartily accorded. Sir R. Peel sent "a diplomatic acknowledgement." The Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley) "answered more kindly than we expected," while his brother of York "declined to be connected with us."

And now the great day approached, the 9th of June, St. Columba's Day, on which it was decided that the College was to be opened. It had been intended at first to name it after St. Columba, the model-hero of Dr. Sewell's ideal, but on the advice of Bishop Wilberforce another name was given to the School, to avoid any appearance of rivalry, and consequently St. Peter, the patron saint of Dr. Sewell's own College of Exeter, was chosen as patron of the new Foundation. The ceremonies of the Installation shall be told as far as possible in Mr. Singleton's own words. The present Drawing-room in the House was designated the Music School, and,—“This morning the

four of us (Sewell, Nugent Wade, Captain Haskoll, and self) proceeded to settle the Music School for this purpose (the Installation). It has three windows to the North, the centre one of which we closed with the shutters, and placed before it an oblong table of carved oak. Upon one end of this we placed a quarto Prayer-book, bound in purple Turkey morocco, resting upon a small portable reading frame ; and at the other a Bible in a similar way. . . . Chairs were set for strangers by the walls of the room, with hassocks before them. The two Altar-chairs were placed for the Warden and Sub-Warden, in College Chapel position, and three of the chairs from Bristol stood at right-angles to them on each side. These were the seats of our supposed six Fellows. Between the last of them on one side, and the table, were three high-backed cane chairs, where the Warden and the two Fellows elect took their seats. In the corresponding space on the other side an old arm-chair stood, which S. occupied as Founder. On the chimney-piece rested a very old picture of the Virgin and Child. At the end of the room were chairs for Mrs. Burky (the first matron) and her daughter, and the two servitors. Our company, which consisted of S.'s nearest friends, began to arrive about three o'clock." (It was not a large gathering, about twenty persons in all. Among them were Mr. John Ley, the Sub-Rector of Exeter ; Mr. Charles Marriott, Fellow of Oriel ; Mr.^m and Mrs. Acland.)

"Sewell, in full academicks, received all the guests, we being in our ordinary dress. He was *in* office ; we, only candidates for it. About half-past three o'clock we went and robed ourselves. I had to put on a grand gown, with velvet sleeves, over my cassock, which only helped to make me long all the more that all was over. We then went down to the Common Room, where all were assembled, and S. taking Mrs. Acland, and I Miss Richards, the whole company

^m Now Sir Henry Acland.

proceeded to the Music School. Nugent Wade read Evensong, only introducing Psalms 121, 122, 127, 132, 133, 134, instead of the Psalms for the day. The Sub-Rector of Exeter read the Lessons, which we fixed to be the sixth chapter of Deuteronomy and second of 1st Peter. The rest of the service was as usual.

"After rising from our knees, on a sign from S. we sat down. He then made an address, in the course of which he pointed out the necessity which the law created, of having witnesses to the formation of a College by its Founder; for that no body self-constituted could ever enjoy any of those privileges or benefits which the law would protect, unless there were external proofs that it had been really organised. He then stated the principles upon which the present foundation was to rest, and enlarged upon the nature of the educational system to be pursued therein. He explained different things that met the eyes of those present, and which otherwise might scarcely have been intelligible, shewing why it was that we surrounded the place with dignity, handsomeness, taste, and an air of antiquity; in fact, that expense incurred was sound policy and not extravagance. . . . In the course of his remarks he added more that was complimentary to oneself, but I forget most of what he said, and even if I remembered it, I could not write it down. My shortness of memory arises not from indifference, but because I was in such a fluster that it was hard to recollect anything. He made allusion to St. Columba having been driven from Ireland, . . . and when he spoke of the Saint having founded so many schools of learning, he expressed a deep sense of his own unworthiness, and the painful contrast which the recollection forced upon him. He here became greatly affected. After a few more observations he concluded by saying, 'We shall now observe silence for a short time, that we may all offer up our secret prayers for a blessing on what we are now engaged in.' After this interval he repeated the 51st Psalm, all present following him. Then came the Lord's Prayer, after that the Collect for the 12th Sunday after

Trinity, and, 'Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings.' We then rose from our knees, and after a few prefatory remarks, S. said, 'In behalf of myself, and of those persons who have entrusted me with funds for this Foundation, I hereby nominate and appoint the Rev. Robert Corbet Singleton, Master of Arts, of Trinity College, Dublin, and late Warden of St. Columba's in Ireland, to be the Warden of this College of St. Peter's, Radley.' He then came across to me, took me by the right hand, and led me to the seat already mentioned as appropriated to the Warden. He gave me a hearty squeeze, and then delivered to me the Book of Statutes, wrapped up in black silk, and tied with a ribbon, saying that they were taken chiefly from those of Exeter College, which had been drawn up since the Reformation, and were found to be an admirable code. This done, he retired to his seat, and I read the promise and declaration in Latin, as prescribed by the Statutes."

The new Warden then, at the request of Dr. Sewell, proceeded to appoint Captain Haskell and Dr. Monk as first Fellows of the College. Both were present, and both made the Latin declaration prescribed by the Statutes, and took their seats in the chairs appointed for the Fellows. Then the new Warden continues, "As I was now the Head of the House, I proceeded with the rest of the Ceremony, and commenced the 'Te Deum.' After which came a form extracted from Bishop Andrewes' Private Devotions, with a few alterations and additions. . . . Then followed the Prayer for Unity out of the Form for the 29th January; the Collect, 'O Almighty and Everlasting God,' concluding with the Blessing.

"The Ceremony of Installation being ended, I conducted Mrs. Acland down to the Common Room, and then went with S. to see how the dinner was arranged, and that all matters were right. . . . The table looked charming. . . . The dishes were all of cold viands. . . . Several bowls of flowers were about [this was before the modern fashion of floral decoration of tables], and gave a gay and finished look to

our repast, while our plate added a quiet handsomeness, exactly suited to the sort of College that we want to have. It was greatly admired." Then followed toasts and speeches, and the new Warden found that he was very nervous, but found also that "on great occasions excitement seems to furnish unnatural nerve." One ceremony of this first 'Gaudy' must not be omitted.

"When dinner drew towards a close, the beautiful Grace-Cup, full of some beverage prepared by Hewlitt (the Common Room man at Exeter), was brought to S., who rose and said that it was essential to a College to have a 'Poculum Caritatis'; that he had some years ago caused the one in his hands to be laid by for him, on account of its beauty and suitableness, . . . concluding, 'I have much pleasure, Mr. Warden, in presenting this Grace-Cup to the College of St. Peter. You may observe that there are brute animals represented on its sides, and that it is crowned by an ancient figure of a Bishop with crozier in hand, symbolising the universal triumph of religion. May it prove to this College a Cup of Grace, the type of brotherly love, and the bond of peace and unity.' Having taken a draught, he handed it to me. . . . I then took a draught, and handed the cup to Miss Richards, who did the same, and then each of the company in turn, who stood up as they drank."

More speeches followed; the company dispersed. Our Founder, after a much needed rest, was still sufficiently vigorous to walk into Oxford. The next day Captain Haskoll was installed as Sub-Warden, and everybody was ready to begin.

In the summer of that year the British Association visited Oxford; Prince Albert was present at the meetings, and was entertained by the Rector of Exeter, who was his private Chaplain. Dr. Sewell lent the Radley plate and some of the furniture for the occasion. "The Prince admired it very much. He sat in the Chair which is appropriated to the Warden in the Bursary."

And now our College was founded, the lease of the property

signed, Warden, Sub-Warden and Fellows provided, many rare and beautiful gifts bestowed, others to come, buildings begun or projected,—the one thing lacking was boys to educate. On Tuesday, August 17th, the gap was filled up by the first batch of new boys, George Melhuish and S. H. Reynolds, as before mentioned. Alexander Clutterbuck, the first of a familiar Radley name, came three days later. Since that date every term has furnished its quota of new boys, even in the days of deepest depression. The three boys were placed in three different forms, and had four Masters, or Fellows, to instruct them.

It so chanced that one of these three new boys is to be numbered among Radley's ablest sons. The Rev. S. H. Reynolds had a brilliant University career. He became Scholar of Exeter College, a first-classman in Moderations, and in the Final Classical School, winner of the Newdigate prize for a poem on "The Ruins of ancient Thebes," Fellow of Brasenose College, and Chancellor's Prizeman for the English Essay. He edited "Bacon's Essays" and "Selden's Table Talk" for the Clarendon Press, and also other less known works. He was "an earnest student of Dante, and an acute critic of literature generally, and on the close of Matthew Arnold's tenure of the Professorship of Poetry at Oxford, many of his friends were anxious that he should offer himself as a candidate for the postⁿ." For the last few years of his life he was regularly employed on the staff of the *Times*, which gave an appreciative notice of him at the time of his death. Latterly, he came to reside in the neighbourhood of Radley, and seemed to turn with an ever increasing affection towards his old School. He took a kindly interest in the inception and progress of this record, during the preparation of which his death occurred, and contributed reminiscences of life at the School in those earliest days, which may be read in the following chapter.

ⁿ *Times*, 10th Feb, 1897, Obituary Notice.

Here is the original Time-table of the School, as drawn up by the Warden :—

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| 6 o'clock. | Rise. |
| 6½ to 8. | School. |
| 8. | Breakfast. |
| 9. | Chapel. |
| ¼ 10 to 12. | School. |
| 12 to 2. | Play. |
| 2. | Dinner. |
| 3½ to 6. | School. |
| 6. | Chapel, tea afterwards. |
| 7¼ to 9. | Music and Composition. |
| 9. | Bed. |

"I go," says the Warden in his diary, "to M. and H. (Monk and Howard), and rap at their doors at 20 m. to 6. I am up at 5½, the Sub-Warden at 5."

The only building the College possessed on first starting was the House, the original mansion of the Stonehouses and Bowyers. There were apparently on the ground-floor two Common Rooms, one for the reception of strangers. The Infirmary was at the top of the House, and there was also a room set apart for sick boys who were not confined to their beds. The Chapel was in course of erection. Meanwhile the Services were held in the Music School, the present Warden's Drawing-room. From the first term they were fully choral. The singing was entrusted to the servitors. The servitors were an essential part of the Radley scheme. There were two or perhaps three of them to start with, boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age, under the immediate supervision of a butler, and the matron, Mrs. Burky. A suitable uniform was devised for them, "a loose coat with standing collar, extending nearly to the knees, confined by a leather strap." The Warden himself took part in their instruction, mental and moral, and they shared with the boys the privilege of corporal

punishment. Thus we find among the early records:—"Thomas and Henry flogged by the Warden and Sub-Warden;" or again a year or two later, a wholesale execution is described, how Dr. Monk and Mr. Howard whipped five of the servitors. History also records that of the three new boys one was flogged twice his first term, and indeed for many years the rod was used not sparingly at Radley. Let subsequent generations think pitifully of those primeval Radleians, unable to play games, outnumbered by their masters. Doubtless, however, they had some compensations. It is on record that Dr. Monk made a kite for the boys, and Mr. Howard painted it—the design a Pegasus with a 'Petran' on his back, the device 'Sic itur ad astra.' They might observe with interest the formation of terraces, "fine broad gravel walks round the house, instead of cold pebbles," the planting of the shrubs, the arrival almost daily of new objects of beauty, transforming the dreary old Hall into the beautiful Radley that we know. Perhaps one of the younger Fellows sometimes took them out for a paper-chase, or even ventured with them on the river, the first wet-bobs. Anyhow this state of things was not to last long. After Christmas, 1847, 10 more boys arrived, upsetting doubtless by force of numbers some of the "old traditions" of the school. The numbers went on constantly increasing. Before the end of that summer term, for as yet Easter holidays were not invented, there were 22 boys, and 33 in the following term. 1849 began with 48, and ended with 70. 1850 began with 75, and ended with 84; after this there was a fall in numbers for a time. In May, 1848, two boys were elected to the first two decimal places, in accordance with the munificent intentions of the Founder, that every tenth boy should be educated free of cost. Records of further elections to decimal places occur, till we reach the eighth decimal. History does not tell us when this generous custom died out,—it was probably thought inexpedient in the financial troubles which early beset the School.

To return to 1847. Mr. Howard, who was a scholar, and also,

as befitting the son of a Royal Academician^o, something of an artist, early in his career as Fellow of St. Peter's, designed a seal for the College. It was executed by Strong-i' th' arm in London, and represented "a dove standing on a scroll, held in her bill, with Sicut Columbæ on it." No mention is here made of the serpent, but it is doubtless the same device that appears on the oldest books in the School Library, and, in a modified form, on the reverse of the Gold Medal. The idea is foreshadowed in Dr. Sewell's mystic story, "Rodolf the Voyager^p." The reference of the motto is twofold, obviously to St. Columba, and his College in Ireland, and to St. Matthew x. 16, "wise as serpents, harmless as doves." To Mr. Howard we are also indebted for the other well-known figure of St. Peter, which appears on the School prizes, and, in later years, on the *Radleian*. Mr. Howard, as we have seen, was also the architect of the bell-tower, the first building added by the College, except the Chapel.

On the Tuesday before Easter, in April, 1848, the foundations of the long dormitory were begun. The idea of a new Hall and a School had been mooted, but rejected in favour of a dormitory. The new dormitory, as it then was, was fit to occupy in January, 1849. In the course of the building, one of the workmen fell from the scaffolding and broke both his legs. This appears to have been the only accident in all the multitude of building operations, from first to last, that Radley has witnessed.

On the evening of the 1st of May, 1848, the Chapel was used for the first time, when the organ was opened, and choral service regularly held there on weekdays, henceforward. Dr. Sewell wrote to the Bishop asking for a license to celebrate the Holy Communion there once a month. The Bishop in his reply said that "we ought to have it more frequently." The Chapel was never consecrated,

^o The picture in the Common Room, representing the infant Achilles being dipped in the Styx, was painted by Mr. Howard's father.

^p Vol. II. ch. vi. (James Burns, London, 1844.)

but licensed for Divine Service in September of that year. The Bishop held his first Confirmation in the Chapel, on Feb. 14th, 1849, when seven boys and two servitors were presented as candidates. Since that year an annual Confirmation, generally in Whitsun-week, has been the rule.

At length, in August, 1848, the numbers being now thirty-three, a new departure was made. Hitherto, the daily services only had been held in the Chapel, and on Sundays the whole College attended the Parish Church. But now, August 23rd, "Sewell wrote to the Bishop to say that our numbers were increasing so rapidly that in a very short time there would be no room for us in the Parish Church, which indeed was sufficiently crowded as it is. That it would be a great convenience to have the privilege of Holy Communion in the College. . . . That the time was come when he should ask his Lordship to excuse our attendance at the Church, and sanction the service in our own Chapel on Sundays."

And on August 27th, Sunday, there was the Sub-Warden, spokesman for the grievances of the boys, who were crowded together in a sort of little transept on the South side (now the Vestry), exposed to the 'fiery rays of the sun, so as to help bake them;' there was a meeting of the Fellows, and hurried consultation, and finally it was resolved to anticipate the Bishop's answer, and to hold full Cathedral Service in Chapel, "to the infinite delight of the boys." A week later the Bishop's answer being received, "made us go cheerily into Chapel." The Warden went so far in his exhilaration as to determine to give a sermon to the boys, which he had written in the previous week on the chance of a favourable reply—"Subject, Naaman, out of the first lesson." This was the first sermon, at all events the first Sunday sermon, delivered in the old Chapel. The last was preached on Palm Sunday, 1895, by the compiler of this record. Having no pulpit, the preacher stood on the top step of the Sacarium. The accident became a custom, and when the New Chapel was built,

it was not furnished with a pulpit. Sermons are still, as of old, delivered from the Altar steps, the preacher standing behind the familiar movable desk supported by the figure of St. Peter.

In this same term also the present Schoolroom was formed out of an "old tumble-down barn," transported from the neighbourhood of the garden. The chamber was 106 feet long, and it was calculated that it would accommodate eighty boys. The Warden adds, "If hereafter we should erect the schoolroom originally projected, so as to hold 200, this room will always be valuable for some purpose or other."

One other notable event of Mr. Singleton's Wardenship remains to be told—the institution of Prefects on March 3rd, 1851.

"The Warden, in presence of the whole College, formally instituted a body of Prefects. The ceremony was held in the Schoolroom, and consisted of an Address, in explanation of the general principles of government, as well as of the necessity and nature of the new power to be created, with that of the duties, powers, and privileges of the Functionaries. He then presented his cap to each, ornamented with a white tassel, saying these words, 'A. B., Ego, auctoritate mea præficio te condiscipulis tuis.' If a special Prefect, then was added, 'et præcipue scholæ' (or 'sacello') 'hujusce Collegii.' Each Prefect bowed on receiving the emblem of office, and the Warden at the same time raised his own cap from his head. The Senior Prefect's cap was of velvet with a silver tassel. This done, he addressed some remarks to the Prefects themselves, and the ceremony was at an end. It commenced with prayer, and lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes."

Eight Prefects were made on this occasion, the senior being George Edward Melhuish. The formula in later days ran somewhat differently. M. or N. (Christian name only, Latinized, if possible), "Ego auctoritate mea, et cum consensu sociorum, præficio te alumnis Radleiensibus." In the case of a Senior Prefect, it was, "Ego . . .

ducem te præficio," &c. When the distinctively Collegiate foundation was abandoned, and the Fellows became Assistant Masters, as at other schools, the clause concerning the consent of the Fellows was of course dropped. Practically, the appointment of Prefects is now in the hands of the Warden alone, who is, however, guided more or less by the opinion of the Social Tutors.

During these first three years the new Institution was the subject of a good deal of comment, friendly and otherwise. It is difficult for us in these days to realise the dark suspicions and fierce hostility, aroused by what we should call the most ordinary marks of Churchmanship. In 1847, the Oxford Movement had not leavened even the neighbourhood of Oxford. On Christmas Day in that year, the Warden, staying at Radley during the holidays, went into Abingdon to be present at the Holy Communion, there being no Celebration on that day in the Parish Church. He records his disgust at the Christmas sermon in Abingdon Parish Church, which was occupied solely with invective against the Popish practice of Indulgences. Great ignorance prevailed about the methods and aims of the College. The Founder was a well-known figure in Oxford, and a prominent supporter of the Movement in its early stages. It was said that his College was a return to the corruptions of the Middle Ages. The Warden was reported 'to exercise monastic discipline with monastic phraseology.' People were appalled to hear that the Radley boys went at night to their 'cubicles.' The following extract from a local paper in 1847, represents, we suppose, one popular view :—

"SEMI-POPERY IN OXFORDSHIRE.

"Our readers will recollect that we have from time to time drawn public attention, in the columns of the *Church and State Gazette*, to the proceedings at St. Columba's College, Strathallan, Ireland. We have now, on the authority of an Oxfordshire correspondent, to communicate the astounding fact that the Rev. W. Sewell, of Exeter

College, Oxford, has taken, on lease, for twenty years, the mansion of Sir George Bowyer, Bart., Radley House, near Abingdon, Berks, and within four miles of the University of Oxford : and that St. Columba's College, with its Warden, Mr. Singleton, its fellows, and whole establishment, is to be forthwith removed to this locality, where the practical example of real Popery may prove fatal, as it appears is the case with St. Columba, to the attempt at bastard imitation which has been made. The mansion is to be fitted up with the due Anglo-Catholic appendages ; and choral services substituted for the simple performance of Divine worship most congenial to Protestant ideas. Let the Bishop of Oxford see to this without delay, or we promise him he will afterwards have more work on his hands than will be quite convenient. Compulsory fasting is a part of the discipline of this Romanising establishment."—*Church and State Gazette*.

"We learn on good authority that a matronly lady reached Oxford on Monday evening, who enquired for the residence of the Rev. Mr. Sewell, and has come to take the management as dame of Radley Hall, near Abingdon, where we hear a chapel and dormitory are in course of erection, under the superintendence of Mr. Pugin. The lady had for some years been similarly engaged in a convent at Wexford, Ireland. We give this lady full credit for honesty and consistency, as a Roman Catholic, but what can be said as to the honesty or consistency of men, Protestant in name,—paid from Protestant funds, to teach *Protestant doctrine*, when found in such an association as this? Where is the Bishop of Oxford, the son of the author of *Wilberforce's Practical View?*"]—*The Oxford Chronicle*, May 29, 1847.

Other stories were not wanting. Mr. Singleton was told that "even the very locks at Radley were got from the Inquisition." "A. C. said that an Oxford friend of his had been about the premises, and seen some of us coming out of Chapel with our gowns on, upon which he built the rather hasty conclusion—'that he had never seen

such an idolatrous place in his life.'” In August, 1847, four Irishmen, probably wandering harvesters, came up on a Sunday to the House, and asked the Sub-Warden whether Mass was to be celebrated there that day. “A notion has got abroad,” adds the Warden, “that we are absolute Papists.”

Nevertheless there was much on the other side. Visitors were encouraged to come to the College, see all the arrangements, and partake of its hospitality. Many departed equally “surprised and pleased.” Innumerable names are recorded of visitors, some of whom afterwards became well known. We are visited by “Church, a Fellow of Oriel,” by Burgon and Denison, other Fellows of the same, by Maconochie, “a sound man from Wadham,” by McDougall, “who is going out as a missionary to Sarawak.” Dr. Woolley, the head of Rossall, newly founded, comes to see us. “He is anxious to introduce as much of our system as possible.” Mr. Woodard visits us, “who is trying to establish a school for the middle classes on the Church system at New Shoreham” (Lancing College). Radley in those early days gained many staunch friends, who stood bravely by her in times of adversity.

A detailed account of the first three years of Radley's existence under Mr. Singleton would be out of place. For a lively sketch of the School under his administration we refer our readers to the *Reminiscences* of his earliest and ablest pupil, printed in the next chapter. Difficulties began to arise. Dr. Sewell, from his neighbouring quarters in Oxford, was frequently over at Radley, and occupied a somewhat anomalous position. He was Founder, but not Head Master, or even Visitor of the College. He was a personage of great importance, as well as a great personality, and yet had no ostensible part in the government of the College. Some antagonism grew up between the Founder and the First Warden. There were difficulties also within. Traditions remain of extensive bullying by the bigger boys, of a plot devised for a sudden outbreak in School one evening, frustrated by the authorities, who sent the strongest and most popular Fellow to preside

over preparation. In those early days a great number of boys were sent to Radley for a short time only, and passed on to one or other of the older and larger public schools. One such, who has since attained great dignity in the Church, is reported to have said that at Radley 'he only learned to fight'—an admirable preparation, no doubt, for the business of life, which is nowhere without its battles. But let us hope that this was a flower of speech, and that Radley in those days combined with the art of self-defence, others not less noble.

In October, 1851, Mr. Singleton resigned his post. This is his pathetic comment:—"Thus was I severed from a position for which, it seems to me, I was better fitted than any I have ever occupied, either before or since."

Mr. Singleton did much to deserve the thanks of Radleians. He threw himself into the work with fervour from beginning to end. He was a deeply religious man, and devoted himself and much of his private fortune to a work which he believed from the bottom of his heart to be for the glory of God, and the benefit of our Church and Nation. He was a fluent speaker and a voluminous writer of diaries. The Diary of his work at Radley, accidentally discovered in an old cupboard in 1889, is like a diary of last century, written before the days of steam and high pressure. But he failed to a certain extent from want of experience. He knew nothing of the life of an English Public School, or an English University. He cannot be described as a man of wide sympathies or large interests. He did not help his pupils to an intellectual basis for their religious faith and practice. Some of them, on entering the University, found themselves in a new world of agitating problems, of which they had received no warning, and for which their previous training gave no preparation. Yet, with all these defects, he was a benefactor to the School. All honour to the pioneers in a difficult work.

. In the preceding chapter, all the quotations, not otherwise specified, are from Mr. Singleton's unpublished diary.



Photo. Gillman & Co.

THE SCHOOLROOM.

To face p. 29.

CHAPTER II.

REMINISCENCES.

WHILE a detailed account of the first four years of Radley's existence is not possible or desirable, there is a greater abundance of material for the history of this period than of some more recent. The life of our earliest predecessors in the School can hardly fail to be interesting, and we will therefore put together the facts that can be gleaned from letters and other documents of a later date. Mr. Singleton's rule was extremely strict, not to say austere. But the discipline that he required from others he did not fail to impose on the Fellows and himself. Here are the resolutions passed at what seems to have been the very first Common Room meeting, "every one concurring *ex animo*."

- 1°. "That on Fridays no dinner should be provided for the Warden or Fellows, but that a lunch of bread and butter be served in the Bursary at 2 o'clock for all to partake of, who may be so disposed."
- 2°. "That when more than one fast occurs in the week, only one other day be publicly observed as on Friday; which day in the Lent, Ember, and Rogation seasons shall be Wednesday."
- 3°. "That a Vigil happening on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, be observed as a Friday."
- 4°. "That Rogation Monday and Tuesday, all the days of Lent excepting Wednesdays and Fridays, and all Saturday Fasts, be observed by having no butter at tea."

These regulations were of course not applicable to the boys. Yet some difference was made, we believe, on Fast-days, in a diet which we should in these days consider sufficiently ascetic at ordinary times. "Our food," writes a survivor of those days, "was coarse and unpalatable. Nothing in the way of sweets or fruit was ever allowed. Parents coming to see their boys were only allowed to inspect them on the premises, they were not permitted to take them into Abingdon or Oxford. Of course the ingenuity of the boys was taxed to the utmost to mitigate the severity of our diet. Servitors were bribed to put apples in our beds. All kinds of bulbs were dug up in the park and the gardens, and eagerly devoured. Cowslip-roots were a delicacy, nasturtium, crocuses and hyacinths did not long remain in the gardens. Gins were set to catch the supposed thieves. Acorns were collected in great numbers and stored away in holes dug in the park. These were secretly cooked in the flames of candles either in 'hollow oak,' or during the inadvertence of the prefect at evening school. We were allowed to send to Abingdon for things we wanted in the shape of balls and string, &c., the prefects making out the list of things required, which had to be examined and passed by the Warden or one of the Fellows. It was at one time discovered that a substance called French gum was *good to eat*. You would be surprised to hear the number of ounces of French gum which were ordered. This source of refreshment brought us much pleasure for some time, till the authorities found out that French gum was good to eat, and then of course the prefects had orders to exclude the item from their list. On the arrival of Dr. Sewell this was all abolished. Our table was better furnished, and the Shop was started. The only remark that Dr. Sewell made when he met a boy returning laden with good things from the Shop in the shrubbery was, 'O dura puerorum ilia.'

"At one time it was very fashionable to run away from Radley. I remember several instances of this peculiar craze. A little boy had

a grandmother living in Oxford; he was looking forward to a castigation at 12 o'clock one morning. A happy thought seized him a few minutes before the trysting time, to make tracks. He succeeded in making his way through Bagley wood, but was run down by the fleetest of prefects behind a haystack near Kennington. He was brought back in triumph to College. The Warden was away, so he was shut up in the Warden's room awaiting his return. About 4 p.m. the Warden arrived, opened his room door, and found the culprit gone. It was then supposed that the youngster had made his escape from the window. A hue and cry was raised. Prefects and Senior Inferiors* were sent off in all directions to scour the country, some to Oxford to Grandmama's house, some to Abingdon, some by the upper, some by the lower road. It was a moonlight night, and we enjoyed our boy-hunt immensely, and we all returned to College between 9 and 10, empty-handed. It was the custom of the Warden's manservant to go to his master's room the last thing at night to shut up the shutters and put out the lights. As he crossed the room he was startled by a peculiar creaking sound, coming from one of the bookcases. He went to the bookcase and examined it carefully; he got on a chair, and looked over the top, and there behind the cornice lay crouched close the missing boy. Not long after the hero of our tale was overtaken by the lame foot of justice, and to prevent further anxiety he was put to bed and his *clothes carefully packed away*."

Another incident handed down from those early days is that of a wonderful escape. A boy sliding down the bannisters at the top of the house lost his balance and fell over the top flight, striking the bannisters on each side alternately. This of course broke the violence of his descent, and he arrived at the bottom shaken and bruised, but without serious injury. He was an Irishman, with the happy knack of his nation for getting into, and extricating themselves out of, difficulties.

* A kind of deputy Prefect. See next chapter.

Other interesting reminiscences appeared in the *Radleian* for February, 1884, from which we extract the following :—

“In those days we were not allowed to leave the premises from one end of the term to the other, and some of the terms were twenty-four weeks long. No one was ever allowed to go to Oxford or Abingdon, nor did we ever go out of bounds unless attended by one of the Fellows. The result of this arrangement was that on the occasion of a Common Room meeting being held, the most daring spirits among us usually thought it a good opportunity for scouring the country. We did indeed go down to the river, but no swimming qualification admitted us to the boats. All boys above the Third Form might be one of a crew, which was got together by one of the Fellows, who was good-natured enough to take a party down to a tub-eight without outriggers in the creek at the bottom of the village, opposite Nuneham.

“All discipline was exclusively in the hands of the Warden and Fellows^b, who kept school by turns, and ‘tunded’ delinquents at 12 o’clock every day to their hearts’ content. Of course under these circumstances it was no wonder that bullying in every conceivable form was rampant. The only check upon this was a form-licking administered by the form on some tyrannical monster who had made the life of the small boys a burden to them. One favourite plan of bullying frequently resorted to on wet half-holidays, when there was nothing *better* to do, was for the bigger boys to gather all the small boys together for a ‘squash’ in Lower Recess, where they were huddled together in the corner and charged with might and main by the big tyrants, till there was scarcely any breath in their bodies.

“In matters of dress, things are better now than they used to be ; College Cap and Gown were ‘de rigueur’ on all occasions. Flannels

^b This must have been before the institution of Prefects in 1851.

and football caps were unknown. Those who now indulge in the scientific Association Game would be surprised to hear that in olden times there was only one game for the whole school, when we usually played 50 a side in college caps! The only privilege enjoyed by the big boys was that of wearing swallow-tailed dress-coats instead of jackets.

"But as regards music, we were great in the days of old; we ran wild in that quarter; two hours and a half, including the chapel service, were spent in singing daily, and the first class could sing *at sight* almost anything put before them, and knew all the services and anthems almost by heart. We got up Handel's 'Acis and Galatea,' including all the solos, in ten days, and the staple subject of conversation was not the weather, after the manner of true-born Englishmen, but the service or anthem for the day.

"We got up every morning at ten minutes to six, summer and winter, and had an hour and a half's school before breakfast, the Warden and Fellows putting in an appearance in school for prayers at 6.20, whether they were on duty for classes before breakfast or not: and there were no means of warming either school or dormitory, except two fires, which were quite inadequate for raising the temperature of the room above freezing-point. Parents now-a-days would shudder at the thought of such a state of things, but I am bound to say that though we shivered much, we were all wonderfully healthy and seldom ill. And lucky for us we were not ill, as no provision was made for us in sickness, our only sick-room for ordinary ailments being our cubicle in the draughty and cold dormitory^c.

"No athletic sports were held; but some of us could jump or run as well, or perhaps better, than the present race of Radleians. I remember one boy who could jump over a stick as high as his

^c Can it be that the writer's memory here deceives him? From the very first there was a matron, and the first Warden made some provision for a sick-room. *Vide* previous chapter, p. 20.

chin, and another who could walk under the jump, and then turn round and jump over it; whilst another boy cleared 10 feet 6 inches, with a 10-foot pole. The only athletic feat that I remember distinctly was a boy running round bounds without stopping with a big 'Liddell and Scott' held between his teeth. Perhaps some of the present Radleians would like to try this.

"We were simple-minded in some matters; we were great gardeners, the ground to the South of the Chapel being allotted for that purpose. When some University distinction, a Postmastership at Merton, or a Demyship at Magdalen (I forget which it was), was obtained by one of the boys, the school was rewarded by our pious Founder, not by an extra holiday, but by a *Chrysanthemum* presented to all the holders of gardens. Prizes were given for the best cultivated gardens, and the boy who carried off the prize two years in succession was looked upon as a hero.

"The College grounds lacked much of their present beauty, our usual place for games, including football, except on half-holidays, being in the front of the House on the west side of Dormitory. The Tug-of-War, at that time called French and English, was a frequent amusement, in which the Fellows took part. This was also our exercising ground for drilling, where we were drilled by Sergeant Skelding, a man who had been a sergeant in a cavalry regiment, and as he only knew cavalry drill, we were ordered about as if we were so many horses.

"The necessity for the institution of Prefects was soon felt, and was the great improvement introduced during the reign of our first Warden. But a great change came over the institution as soon as Dr. Sewell became Warden, and all the seeds of a more liberal mode of life were then sown."

And lastly we put before our readers the narrative of Mr. Singleton's earliest and ablest pupil, whose death is so deeply deplored by his many friends—S. H. Reynolds.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF RADLEY IN 1847.

St. Peter's College, Radley, was founded by the Rev. William Sewell, Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, in June, 1847. It was in the course of the following July that I was admitted as the first boy; and if I remember rightly it was in the early part of August that the College term began. When I arrived at the place, I found George E. Melhuish, who had come an hour or two before me. By and by came Alexander Clutterbuck; and during the first term we three were the only boys. A Warden, a Sub-Warden, and two Fellows formed the College staff, so that we started in fact with more masters than boys.

The Warden, the Rev. Robert Corbet Singleton, was a warm-hearted, impulsive Irishman. He had many claims on our respect. He was, as he professed to be, indifferent to money or position, and he had, I believe, no aims in life which did not fit in with his official work. He was a man of very deep and sincere religious feeling,—I do not think that any of us ever had a doubt as to this, or that, in taking office as Warden, he had been actuated mainly by a sense of duty, and by a belief—possibly a little in advance of the fact—that he was well-fitted in every way to carry on the work of the place. He had, in a word, all the priestly virtues, together with an intense love of influence and of spiritual power. As far as appearance and manner went, he was unmistakably a gentleman; and if he had had more scholarship, and more sound judgment, and had been a little less narrow-minded, and less fond of giving expression to his over-weening good opinion of himself, he would have been better qualified than he was to be at the head of an English public school. We respected him and looked up to him as long as he was Warden and we were school-boys, but he did not succeed in impressing himself upon us as a permanent force. During the early part of my stay at Radley I received much kindness from him, and I have, on the whole, pleasant recollections of my relations to him at that period.

The Sub-Warden, Captain Haskoll, was a fine old English sailor. Probably, the Founder, having put Mr. Singleton at the head of affairs, thought it prudent to ballast him with some English common sense. Captain Haskoll had seen active service in China and elsewhere, but we could seldom get him to talk about it as much as we could have wished. I well remember his room, on the top-storey of the House, hung round with pictures of the several stages of the fight between the 'Shannon' and the 'Chesapeake.' It was said and believed in the school that the good old man used to chew tobacco to stave off his hunger, and help him to keep the fasts of the Church, but I think the evidence for it must have been conjectural. Readers of Dr. Sewell's "Hawkstone" will find Captain Hancock drawn to the life after Captain Haskoll, the same blunt, honest, out-spoken sort of man. I feel sure the likeness must have been intended.

The Organist, and Precentor, and Musical Teacher, Edwin George Monk, comes next on the list^d. He is still living, so that I will say no more of him, except to acknowledge, with gratitude, the immense pains he wasted on me in his vain efforts to make a decent musician of me. His early experience at Radley was far enough from encouraging. Of his three pupils, Melhuish had a good ear, but no voice; I had a decent voice but no ear; Clutterbuck most decidedly had neither voice nor ear. Monk, as an old pupil of Hullah, had been taught to believe that "no voice" meant simply an unpractised voice; that "no ear" meant simply an untrained ear. During his first term at Radley we gave him cause to modify his belief.

The second Fellow, Edward Irvine Howard, taught us Classics and ancient history. I am deeply indebted to him as a teacher. He was a sound Classic, well read in modern literature, and a man

^d Dr. Monk was afterwards Organist at York Minster. He is the well-known author of Monk's Psalter, and a prominent figure in the musical world.

of many accomplishments, a good draughtsman, a good musician, a good oar, and a fair hand at cricket. As long as he was at Radley, he had charge of the head form, and excellently did he do his work. He was not an elegant scholar. His Greek and Latin verse were not at all up to the mark. But, except in verse composition, he was good all round,—good especially at beating sense out of a tough passage in Thucydides, or a corrupt chorus in Æschylus, and into a boy's brains. To mistakes, and carelessness, and stupidity, he shewed no mercy; but though he had a sharp tongue enough, I do not think he was sharper on us than we well deserved, and I am sure we profited by his remarks. After he left Radley, he went out to India, and practised at the Bombay bar. He was killed in a railway accident on the Great Indian Peninsular. There are some interesting records of his Indian life in Sir Joseph Crowe's "*Reminiscences*."

Our Founder, the Rev. William Sewell, came over to the College from time to time, sometimes bringing visitors; more frequently alone. He was a man of vast projects—Radley stands as proof of it; but not content with having founded the College and set it going, he had continually plans in his mind for adorning and beautifying it, and bringing it up to his ideal of what a perfect College ought to be. He often used to talk to us about them, for he loved to mix freely with the boys, and he made us all feel what a deep interest he took in the place and in each one of us. After a time his visits became more rare. I think they were regarded with some jealousy by the Warden, as though they were in the nature of intrusions on his part, into a province which did not belong to him—indeed we were told in direct words, that Mr. Sewell had no authority in the place. Possibly, too, it was not pleasant for the Warden to feel dwarfed by Mr. Sewell's presence—intellectually dwarfed I mean, for in point of inches the Warden was the taller man. I well remember my first interview with Mr. Sewell, when I went down to Radley as a can-

didate for admission into the College, and the awe with which I then regarded him. Before that time I had known him only by reputation. Of his subsequent Wardenship at Radley I can say little, for I had left the College some years before it began, and it was only occasionally that I went over as a visitor. But I cannot forget his grand manner, the air of splendour which, as Warden, he diffused over the place, and his perhaps too obvious contempt for economics small or great. *Μεγαλοπρέπεια* he always had, and he needed only Fortunatus' purse to support it. Nothing less would have served. These few words are all that I need say about a man so well known at Radley, at Oxford, and in the world—one whose memory old Radleians are more especially bound to honour, and whose name is linked indissolubly with the College, to which he gave his fortune and his life.

Last, but not least—as those who knew her will acknowledge—I must put down the name of the housekeeper, Mrs. Burky, a stout, comely, good-natured, open-handed, open-hearted Irishwoman. Her little room on the ground-floor of the House was at all times open to the boys, and there she was always to be found, with her pleasant face, her genial manner, and her unfailing readiness to do a kind turn for any of us. It was one of her duties to send helpings to the boys at dinner, and I still retain a lively and grateful recollection of the liberality with which she did her work. We had pudding twice a week, and during good Mrs. Burky's reign we had it in most abundant measure. She was not very long in office—I think about eighteen months,—and she left Radley to the general regret of all of us.

Our first term passed pleasantly enough. It was not, as far as I remember, a very lively or eventful time. My two school-fellows, Melhuish and Clutterbuck, were a good deal younger than I was, and were not, either of them, good for much at games. However, with help from Monk and Howard, we managed occasionally to

have a turn at cricket, and, later in the season, at football; but there were not enough of us, all told, to make much of it at either game. But we had wide bounds, with a free range over the whole of the park and the rest of the College grounds, and over the fields close by, so that in one way or in another we found plenty to do in play-hours. I do not remember distinctly how the day was divided out. I have a clear recollection of the beginning, when at 6 a.m. every morning, summer and winter, Captain Haskoll called us up by beating the gong. It was a labour of love with the Captain, and he performed it punctually to the moment. It was often his way to wait in the passage at the top of the House, gong in hand, for a good five minutes, until the appointed hour came. He then struck with a will and roused us all, boys and masters. At 6.30 we came downstairs and school began. All that I remember about the rest of the day is that we had breakfast at 8, dinner at 1 or 2, I am not sure which, tea at 6, and chapel twice in the day, with full morning or evening service. Our school-hours were not oppressive. For classical work then, and for several terms afterwards, I had the full benefit of Howard's excellent teaching. During the first term or two the Warden taught us mathematics. He was not a good teacher. I make no question that he had a competent knowledge of his subject, but his chief concern seemed to be to prove to us all that he knew more about it than we did. Once he gave a lecture on Euclid to the assembled school of about fifty boys, small and great, but he got no further than a little way into the definitions. He told us, in the course of his lecture, that although a mathematical point had neither parts nor magnitude, yet an infinite number of such points would make up a line, and that he could himself form a conception how this might be. I thought at the time that he was talking nonsense, and I confess I think so still. He never tried a second lecture of the kind.

Captain Haskoll took us in French; and I am sorry to say

that, except from Melhuish, he had no help from any one, then or at any time. We enjoyed our French lessons well enough, for Captain Haskoll's yoke was not heavy; and we enjoyed still more the sea-stories and the incidents of foreign travel which we managed, now and then, to extract from our teacher. I have a pleasant recollection still of them and of him, and it was by my own gross fault that I learned no French.

Music came in the evening; and for the first term it must have been a trying exercise for Monk. After that he had better material to work upon, and he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the results. Radley, under his care, had a first-class choir, a good brass band, and a general well-trained musical taste and capacity. I think, myself, there was a little too much of all this, but I am hardly a disinterested judge.

Perhaps the same remark might be made about the Chapel services. During the first term we had full service read twice a day, morning and evening, with compulsory attendance at both services. Then, by degrees, more and more music was introduced; until at last the whole service, with the exception of the lessons, was one long musical performance; lasting about three quarters of an hour, and very much longer than that on Sundays and Saints'-days, or whenever else an elaborate anthem was put in. Now this sort of thing suited the Warden well enough. He was very fond of music; he had a correct ear, and a capital tenor voice. Those who had to listen to him were less well-pleased, least of all if they had no gift for music, and could take no share in any part of the service. In the Warden's opinion he was helping us all to form a habit of prayer. The habit we did form was rather one of inattention to prayer. Perhaps, if the Warden, at the end of one of his long Saints'-day services, when he had been performing as the prominent figure, singing away to his heart's content, had heard, as I have heard, the exclamations from more than one of the boys, he would have

felt less sure about the habit of prayer, and how it was to be formed in boys.

Radley in 1847 was a very different place from what it has become since. The old Hall, the Bowyers' family seat, was the only complete building. The foundations of the Chapel had been laid, and some way had been made with the structure, but nothing more had been done. The dormitory, school-room, masters' houses, covered passages, and outbuildings, which have sprung up on all sides, had no existence as yet, or existed only, like Platonic *idéas*, in the Founder's creative mind. There were no terraces or gardens. The ground about the Hall started from a point level with the gravel path, and sloped away gradually. The plan for the laying out of the grounds was, I believe, the Warden's design, and the work was done under his superintendence. The result speaks for itself. It was in course of being carried out in the Autumn of 1847. Three men were at work on it, Richard, John, and Manuel. Richard was a sort of head man, possibly no more than a *primus inter pares*. His wages were 12s. a week. What the others received I do not know; probably the same. There was turf-cutting going on from day to day; and one day Mr. Sewell, a little rashly perhaps, lent his aid to the work, and undertook to shew us how it was to be done. I cannot say that his instruction or his example was worth much. The point of the turf-cutting tool, under his guidance, would keep making its appearance above ground a yard or so in front of him; and though he did manage to cut a good many squares, more or less irregular in shape, there was hardly one of them fit for use afterwards. Richard, so far from being grateful for Mr. Sewell's help, was really angry at his ill-success; and when we boys wished to try our hand at the job, he would not let us have the tool. "Mr. Sewell," he declared, "had spoilt a sovereign's worth of turf, and that was mischief enough." But Richard, in his wrath, must

have gone, I think, a little beyond the fact, or Mr. Sewell must have been at work much longer than we were aware of.

The first instance of corporal chastisement at Radley may perhaps be thought worth notice. It came before the College was many terms old, but in such a matter I think it better to omit date and name. I will call the victim Epimetheus, for such he was at school and in after-life. We were called, as I have said, at 6 a.m., and at 6.30 we were expected to be dressed and in school. Epimetheus, however, on one or two occasions, did not turn out of bed at the first summons, or crept back to bed after the Sub-Warden had been his round, and he came downstairs some minutes behind time. On the second occasion he had notice from the Warden that he would be punished if it happened again. Before long there came a day when the threat was forgotten or disregarded. I remember the occasion well. At 6.30 the rest of us were at our places in school, but Epimetheus' place was empty. The Warden, armed with a good stick, took up his post behind the school-room door. Presently, Epimetheus was heard coming downstairs; then he was seen peering cautiously into the room, hoping to find the coast clear, and to make his way in safety to his desk. But just as he entered the room, out stepped the Warden from behind the door, caught him by the scruff of the neck, and began to administer a sound thrashing. For some minutes, while this was going on, the two performers spun round together in a sort of infernal waltz, Epimetheus howling at the top of his voice, as the strokes of the Warden's stick rained steadily on his arms and back. The whole scene, from beginning to end, was irresistibly ludicrous. The witnesses of it were in fits of laughter. Epimetheus' shrieks were audible far off, but those who heard them put them down to the wrong instrument, for they thought it was the gong that was being beaten*.

* It is always interesting to see an account of a transaction related by the boys from the schoolmaster's point of view also, which is not always obtainable. In this

Poor Epimetheus : he had many and many a thrashing afterwards, some well-deserved, others not so. One, which he received from the Sub-Warden, I must put down among the well-deserved. During school-time, while the Sub-Warden's back was turned, he had been amusing himself and the rest of the class with making faces at him. Suddenly, the Sub-Warden turned round, and caught him with his tongue out and his face distorted. The surprise was so complete that poor Epimetheus could not at once recover himself; and for some seconds the two faced each other, the one grimacing, the other looking fiercely down at him. Those who saw the scene describe it as ludicrous in the extreme. The serious side came after school, when the old gentleman did what he could to administer a sound caning. But his breath was short, his arm soon got weary, and he was thoroughly exhausted and unable to go on. "See," he said, "what you bring me to with your misbehaviour;" adding, when he had rested a little, "but I haven't done yet," and suiting the action to the words with the best vigour he could command.

After the first term our numbers soon increased. We began the second term with about twenty new boys, and they rose at each term afterwards, until there were about eighty of us, all told. I need not say much about this later part of the College history. There are many

case we have an entry in Mr. Singleton's Diary, which seems to refer to the same incident :—

"Sept. 2. Administered the first chastisement. — had been censured repeatedly by each of us for idleness and other faults, and I had especially warned him against lying in bed. This morning, after being seen stirring about his cubicle by the Sub-W. he went to bed again, and was late for prayers. So I got a good hazel switch, and laid it about him pretty soundly. He spun like a cockchafer, and shrieked like a sea bird, and, as punishment was inflicted in a large empty room, the sound was magnified and prolonged. The community did not know at all what it was. . . . To add to the unpleasantness of associations, it turned out to be a part of a sort of fishing-rod belonging to himself, with which he was belaboured, a better use than ever he designed for it. R., I hear, was in fits of laughing at his screams." [R. stands evidently for Reynolds.]

others, Fellows and boys, who can remember it as well as I can. But of those present during the first term, Dr. Monk and myself are the sole survivors. The Radley system, then and afterwards, I must describe as well as I can. I think that any boy, coming to Radley from another school, as many of us did, must have felt at once the much greater individual care which he received. Radley boys, as Mr. Sewell more than once told us, were to be brought up to be gentlemen, scholars, and Christians; and this design the Warden and the rest of the staff spared no pains to carry out. Conduct and character were closely watched; faults were observed and checked, not only as offences against College rules, but as inconsistent with the high standard to which we were expected to conform. Nothing, however trivial, was suffered to pass without notice. Our dress, our behaviour at meals, and during play-hours, and at all times, were under constant scrutiny and control. That all this was done with the best object I am sure, but I am not so sure that it was done wisely and well. Possibly it was a little over-done. Radley, under the then Warden, was in the nature of a hot-house. Life at the place was, for many of us, a cramped and artificial life. It would have been better, perhaps, if we had been left a little more to ourselves, and had not been forced to feel at every turn that we were living under a perpetual restraint. I speak of Radley as I knew it. Things have been managed with more judgment since. They would have been managed with more judgment then, if the Warden himself had ever been at a public school, or had known more than he did about public school life.

In some other respects, too, Radley was a place by itself. One essential part of the system was to keep us, as far as possible, out of touch with the outer world. Accordingly we were kept uninformed of what was being done and said and thought elsewhere. We were never allowed to see a newspaper. Even the *Guardian* was on the *Index Expurgatorius*; not I suppose as a bad paper, but as likely

to rouse a curiosity which it was better should remain wholly dormant. We had few books, and those very carefully chosen. The history of our own country we learned only from a trumpery manual, written to inculcate principles of loyalty to Church and State ; but, as a record of events and of English life, defective and quite untrustworthy. The standard histories we were never allowed to see, and we were assured of the advantage it was to us to be kept without knowledge of them. Now, this sort of thing did well enough for the time, and if we had been shut up at Radley all our lives it might have done well to the end. But, as Mr. Singleton was well aware, this could not be. He knew that Radley and Oxford were conducted on very different lines, and he hated the very name of the place—‘detestable Oxford’ I have heard him call it. Events, of course, turned out as he feared they would. Some change there must always be, as the result of the passage from school to university life. The university tends to liberalize men in the best sense of the word. It lifts them out of the groove in which they have been moving ; it stimulates them to compare their own views with those held by others ; it gives them materials for the comparison, and it forces on them the conclusions, whatever they are, which such a comparison involves. All this is a healthy process ; it makes for growth and development ; it marks and aids the passage from boyhood to intellectual manhood. The fault of the Radley system, under Mr. Singleton, was that it made the transition too abrupt and too complete. Those who had been sheltered at Radley, and who had begun to breathe the large free air of Oxford, found themselves in a new world, and they felt unpleasantly that they were strangers to the thoughts and ways of the place, and that they had to suit themselves to a state of things, different in almost every respect from any they had as yet known. They discovered, with something of a shock, of what small account Mr. Singleton’s views and opinions were outside his own domain, and that he had been putting himself forward as their life-long guide and monitor, with

the best possible intentions, but with no credentials that would stand the test of examination afterwards. I speak of the Radley system as it was under Mr. Singleton, and as I myself knew it. I make no reference in any way to Radley as it has now grown to be. The fifty years since it was founded have brought many changes in their course. Radley has passed out of leading-strings, and has become a public school, to which we can all feel proud to have belonged. *Floreat Collegium Sancti Petri*; and flourish it does, and I trust will for long years to come. Its later history, and its present claims; what good work it has done, and is now doing, and promises to do, I leave to other pens.

S. H. REYNOLDS.

In October, 1851, as we have seen, Mr. Singleton resigned his office. The Rev. W. Beadon Heathcote, Fellow of New College, was elected as his successor by the Fellows, as was provided by the Statutes of the College. But one difficulty presented itself. Mr. Heathcote was married. The powers that drew up the Statutes, however, were competent to alter them. The Statutes were modified to admit of a married Warden, not, of course, to admit of married Fellows, which would have been altogether contrary to the idea of a College in those days, whether at the University or elsewhere.

The reign of Mr. Heathcote was short, but not uneventful. His first act was to divide the School into two parts, Upper and Lower, the division taking effect below the fourth form. The prefects seem also to have been more highly specialised. One was appointed prefect of games, another, which sounds curiously in our ears, prefect of gardens. In 1852, Easter holidays were allowed for the first time. They were fixed for a fortnight, and remained at that length for many years. In 1851, the privilege of boating had been withdrawn by Mr. Singleton, and bathing was not allowed. In 1852, Mr. Heathcote secured the present bathing-place in the stream below Sandford lasher. Swimming classes were instituted, and all who could 'pass' were

allowed to boat. (See *Vignette*†.) This is the date when 'old Hounslow' appeared on the scene; he was a careful and competent instructor, and served the College faithfully up to the time of his death in 1887. The old original boathouse, which stood on the Berkshire bank on a creek nearly opposite Nuneham boathouse, was re-opened, and from this date Radley boating may fairly be said to have begun its brilliant career.

But all this time difficulties were thickening round the youthful institution. A letter from Dr. Sewell is extant, in which he testifies to "the zeal with which Mr. Heathcote threw himself into the work at a difficult crisis," and to "the admirable skill with which he carried it through its difficulties, and brought it to its present state of internal peace and good discipline." Perhaps this is somewhat overstated, as internal peace and good discipline were certainly not perfect at the time of Mr. Heathcote's resignation. But the real cause of this event was the question of finance. The numbers were falling heavily. At the end of 1852 there were but 45 boys in the School. Already the College was somewhat deeply involved. At the close of 1852, the liabilities seem to have amounted to more than £19,000, against which must be set the valuation of the College furniture and plate, and of the buildings, if removed, estimated at something over £5,000. The Warden felt strongly the uncertain tenure of the College, occupying premises only on a lease for 21 years‡, and its very existence endangered by large debts. The fact was that one person had the privilege of spending, the other had the responsibility of paying. An attempt to raise another large sum of money failed. Whereupon Mr. Heathcote felt it to be his duty to resign his post. An extract from a letter from Dr. Sewell to Lord Powis, one of the Prior Fellows, explains the situation:—

† In the Illustration the head of the boy who is passing and that of the instructor are the other side of the boat. In the boat is the master who superintends the 'pass.'

‡ The lease was renewed in 1860 for fifty years.

"Nov. 14th, 1852. Only one course seems still open, by which the College may be preserved even now, and by God's blessing be enabled ultimately to attain the full position contemplated in its Foundation. I cannot but feel the contingency has arrived . . . when it may be necessary that I shall myself receive it back into my hands to conduct it by my own exertions, and so to unite in the same hands the responsibilities, the income, and the labour, of which the present unavoidable separation constitutes the greatest difficulty and embarrassment."

In January, 1853, the College of St. Peter at Radley entered upon a new and brilliant phase of existence under the guidance of a great man, the Founder and third Warden, Dr. William Sewell.



"Passing."

H. H. Thouron, Photo.

CHAPTER III.

IDEALS.

IT has been already said that the newly-founded College was the subject of much misrepresentation. If that is true of the Work, much more is it true of the Founder. Legends innumerable have gathered round the name of Dr. Sewell. Almost every one who knew or had heard of him in the third quarter of this century had some tale to tell of him, more or less ridiculous. There is also the undoubted fact that, at the close of his Wardenship, the School was terribly involved in financial difficulties, whether entirely by his fault or not is another matter. A fact of this kind—want of money, danger of cessation from lack of funds—is clear enough. It is easily understood. Less easily understood are the peculiarities of a system previously untried, the fervour of an enthusiast, the personal magnetism of a great man who not only achieved great results in his own day, but left a special impress on his School, which it is hoped will never be lost; of one, who, through the School which he founded and moulded, has been an unconscious influence for good to many an institution which knows not the debt that it owes him. The misfortune is that the easily understood fact, the failure of money, has often been allowed to overshadow the more subtle and lasting achievement. The aim of this chapter is to expound the Radley system, as it can be gathered from the written or spoken words of the Founder, assisted by experience of a later date—as well as to help the reader to form some idea of the Founder himself. This is the more easy, inasmuch as Dr. Sewell was a prolific writer and a fluent speaker.

William Sewell was the son of Thomas Sewell, Esq., solicitor,

of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. His brother, James Edwardes Sewell, was Fellow, and afterwards Warden, of New College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University. His sister, Elizabeth, is well-known as a thoughtful and graceful writer of books for young girls, and also, as herself a pioneer in the theory and practice of education. William was born in the year 1804. He was educated at Winchester under Dr. Gabell, where he became Senior Commoner Prefect, a position in which, as he afterwards acknowledged, he learnt much of the art of schoolboy government.

One incident of his school career, shewing remarkable strength of character in a young boy, must not be omitted. While he was at Winchester in 1818, a 'rebellion' broke out in the school in consequence of withdrawal of privileges, and other grievances. For several days the boys shut themselves up in the College buildings, and defied the authorities.

"All the College boys took part in the outbreak, except six of the Senior College Præfects, who by general consent stood aloof (since any share in it would infallibly have lost them New College), and all the Commoners, except *one*. But there was one little boy, in Junior Part Fifth, who sturdily and persistently refused 'to rebel.' Arguments, entreaties, reproaches, and threats, all proved vain to overcome his resistance. Failing in these attempts, his school-fellows proceeded to employ kicks and cuffs, but with no better effect; he *would* not. The reader will be interested to hear that the name of this youthful Abdiel was William Sewell*."

In 1823, Mr. Sewell gained a Postmastership at Merton College, and a first class in classics in 1827. Almost immediately afterwards he was elected Fellow of Exeter College. He obtained the Chancellor's prizes for both the English and the Latin Essay; but Greek scholarship is said to have been his strongest point. In his own College

* Adam's Wykehamica, p. 183 (J. Parker and Co., Oxford and London).

he held the Offices of Tutor and Sub-Rector. In 1832 he was one of the examiners for the School of Lit. Hum. (Greats), and in 1836 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy, a position which he held till 1841. He was also Whitehall Preacher in 1852. The list of his published works is too long for insertion in this place. It will be found complete in the Preface to his 'Microscope of the New Testament,' published after his death (Rivingtons, 1878). Many of these works are sermons, letters, or pamphlets dealing with questions of the day, which had, we believe, considerable influence when they appeared. Between 1837 and 1846, he contributed fifteen long and important articles to the *Quarterly Review*, on such subjects as 'Gladstone on Church and State,' Dec., 1839; 'Divines of the Seventeenth Century,' March, 1842; 'Character of Popery,' Dec., 1842, and such like. Of his longer works the more important are 'Introduction to the Dialogues of Plato,' 1841; 'Christian Morals,' 1840; and Translations of Æschylus, Georgics of Virgil, Odes and Epodes of Horace. He also produced other works, ostensibly lighter, but all setting forth a serious purpose. Among these is 'Hawkstone; a Tale for England,' dedicated to Lord John Manners, a somewhat melodramatic representation of Popery and Jesuitry; also of the condition of the people in rising manufacturing towns. The tale, however, should be read, as from it may be gathered very clearly the author's views as to the duties of an aristocracy, and the dangers of the Roman aggression. There is also a very exciting and mystical unfinished allegory, 'Rodolph the Voyager,' in two volumes. Finally there is 'Uncle Peter's Fairy Tale,' a little book which shews in parts very great humour, and conveys an excellent moral.

Dr. Sewell also published two volumes of his 'Sermons to Boys,' preached at Radley, and a Speech delivered at the Old Radleian dinner in 1872, enlarged and published as a pamphlet. On these much of what follows will be founded.

The following impartial and yet appreciative estimate of

Dr. Sewell may be fitly inserted here. It is from the pen of one who will probably not be offended if he is called a disciple of Dr. Sewell, his friend and successor in the Wardenship. The Very Rev. R. W. Norman, now Dean of Quebec, writes:—

“The Rev. Dr. Sewell was an exceptionally good classical Scholar. His Latin composition, whether prose or verse, was deservedly much admired. He was also a man of high imaginative power, of much poetic feeling, and an accomplished writer of purest English. He was never a man who spent money upon himself, but he took pleasure in surrounding the College which he loved with beautiful accessories. This of course could not be done for nothing, and no doubt this somewhat extravagant outlay was one great cause of the financial difficulties under which the College laboured for some time. Dr. Sewell could not be called a man of business, but probably no man could expend money with better result as regards the gratification of taste. He was a genius and one of high order. . . . The writer knew him most intimately, and can testify that he was the most brilliant member of a gifted family. He shone as a conversationalist. A more charming companion cannot be conceived. His wit and humour were indescribable. Young and old felt alike the magic power which he wielded. There was of course an element of eccentricity, which at times manifested itself in his sermons, and his administration of school affairs. I say, of course, because all geniuses are apt to run riot at times. . . . A more refined gentleman, and one less self-seeking, never lived than Dr. Sewell. A more affectionate and forgiving heart never breathed. If he had been as practical as he was clever and versatile, he might have achieved a most signal success at Radley and elsewhere. But then he would not have been himself. He was not a historian nor a scientist. . . . He was a pure scholar and theologian, a loyal and thorough Anglican, High after the old fashion, but with a dislike to extremes, and an unqualified horror of Rome and anything like Romanism.”

The writer then goes on to speak of his published works. He continues:—

“Of Dr. Sewell it can be truly said, ‘Nihil quod tetigit, non ornavit.’ He explored almost every field of literature^b, and barring certain eccentricities, which were patent and on the surface, he excelled in all. . . . I see him now, short in stature, stout in figure, but nevertheless bearing himself with unmistakeable dignity. His influence over the Radley boys was great and lasting. Especially was it conspicuous among the senior boys. This was due to his tact, to his great ability, and to his loveable and loving nature. Those who worked with and under him in the early days can never forget his affectionate consideration for all, and the happiness which they enjoyed in their intercourse with him, and with one another. . . . His heart was in the School and its welfare. All may not have agreed in the methods which he adopted in its general administration, but none can deny his conscientious and sincere interest.”

Such was the man by the testimony of one who knew him intimately, a testimony which could be confirmed, if need be, by many other witnesses. What can we gather from his own writings as to the ideal of the School which he placed before himself?

As far back as the early ‘forties’ Dr. Sewell had published his views as to how Christian Education should be carried out. He gave practical effect to these views in assisting to found St. Columba’s College in Ireland in 1843. Education, as he conceived it, could only be carried out properly by a College. The College was a home-like institution, taking individual interest. It was not to be a barrack, but a family. Accordingly at Radley everything was started on the most approved Collegiate model. At the head was to be a Warden, his colleagues were to be Fellows, with the right of co-opting new members of their Body, as occasion required. They were strictly

^b He published, besides those works that are mentioned above, a volume of poems, now almost forgotten, but of great merit.

colleagues, and not assistant masters. Besides these was a Body of Honorary or "Prior Fellows," men of rank or consideration in political, social, or intellectual circles. Such were Lord Powis, Sir A. Gordon, afterwards Lord Stanmore, Sir William Heathcote, Charles Marriott, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and others. These had a share in the councils of the College. The only survivor of this Body informed the writer that this share varied a good deal at different times, and under different régimes. All of them helped the College pecuniarily. The College had its regular constitution,—a book of statutes for its code of laws; a Visitor,—the Bishop of the diocese, to arbitrate in matters of dispute, if need should arise. The proposed number on the Foundation was "a Warden and six Fellows; three for Latin and Greek, one for Mathematics, one to act as Precentor, and one as Chaplain to undertake the management of the servants^c." This number was of course to be increased with increasing numbers of boys. The smallest Body that could constitute a College was four, a Warden and three Fellows. The Prior Fellows were to assist in the government, and the final appeal was to the Visitor.

This was the constitution of the College. Its aim was to exhibit in practice the principles of the Church of England, especially as interpreted by the Prayer-book. The references to the Prayer-book as the standard of the English Church in Dr. Sewell's letters and sermons are many and various. In one of his earliest sermons to the boys, preached in his first year of office, he makes a curious kind of confession of faith. He says:—

"I declare then, to you, first of all, my firm, and every day increasing faith, confidence, reverence, loyalty, and love towards my spiritual mother, the Church of England, as its doctrines are stated, its spirit exhibited, and its commands enforced in the Prayer-book.

"I believe that if God's holy truth, His truth as revealed by Him

^c Unpublished letter of Dr. Sewell, 1847.

through Christ—by Christ entrusted to His Apostles—by His Apostles to the various branches of the Catholic Church—by the Catholic Church to us—that if that truth is anywhere to be found upon earth, it is in the English Prayer-book. . . . I believe that, if there be a way to heaven, it is that marked out by the Prayer-book^d.”

The full services of the Prayer-book, therefore, were to be recited or sung twice daily in the College Chapel. The religious teaching was to be in accordance with the spirit of the English Prayer-book, strict, definite, but withal marked by that Church of England tone which can best perhaps be described as sobriety. “I am very much afraid of religious excitement in young minds^e,” writes Dr. Sewell. “Calm, sober, steady, earnest endeavours to do your duty^f,” this, he says, is the best offering that can be presented to God. And again, preaching, after a Confirmation in Chapel, to new communicants, he lays stress on the little things, ordinary events of life, rather than on spiritual elevation. He warns them how soon impressions wear away.

And with this sobriety in religion was joined a very great dislike, amounting to horror, of Roman Catholicism. No Protestant orator of the ‘fifties’ was clearer or more decisive in his condemnation of Popery than Dr. Sewell. His novel, *Hawkstone*, as before mentioned, was written mainly against Papalism and especially against the Jesuits. And in his sermons he writes :—

“I pray God, that if this place and plan of education, instead of being an instrument of good in the hands of His Church of England—the Church of the Prayer-book—be in any way, without our intention, calculated to encourage in your minds, not a love and veneration for that Church, but an inclination to the corruptions of Rome,—I pray Him, solemnly and earnestly from the bottom of my heart, as I have often prayed from the beginning, that instead

^d Sermons to Boys, Vol. I. p. 43.

^e Ib. p. 143.

^f Ib. p. 149.

of crowning it, as He has crowned it, with His blessing, and carrying it, as He has carried it thus far, through heavy trials, He would at once destroy it, lay it waste, level it with the ground, blot out its memory upon earth—anything rather than permit it to seduce your minds to schism, to heresy, and to sin. And if I, by my individual teaching, my personal faults, and sins, and follies, am likely so to mislead you, I here pray to Him, before that hour comes, that He would remove me from this post—cast me out anywhere upon the face of the earth, to sorrow, or poverty, or exile, or shame or death ; anything rather than permit me to become a tool in the hands of the Devil to seduce to Romanism^g.”

So again with regard to the much disputed question of what is known as Confession for schoolboys. Dr. Sewell insisted on the great benefits of confidential talks between the Fellows and the boys. He shews that in some cases full confidence is necessary, just as a patient does not hesitate to state his symptoms of disease unreservedly before his physician. But—

“Beyond this do not go. I warn you in the most solemn manner not to look to any human being as a person to whom you are regularly and habitually to lay open the secrets of your hearts, that he may pronounce upon and guide them. . . . I warn you not to seek for opiates and cordials to lull, say rather to stupefy, the sufferings of your conscience in the voice of a human being, rather than in the voice of God’s Word within your reason, and God’s Word in His Sacraments and Bible. . . . While at the same time I warn you equally not to neglect the many opportunities you enjoy of private confidential communication with your tutors and with me, whenever it is needed. Do not confound the cases^h.” Strong words follow against yielding “to temptations to long for and practise anything like the Romish confession.” Some good men have thought that some such system is

^g Sermons, Vol. I. p. 47.

^h *Ib.*, p. 403.

expedient in a school, but he would rather "pray that this place may never be cursed with such a paralysing of human energy, such a poisonous suggester of evil, as the Romish confessional." His fears of Rome were perhaps as exaggerated as his expressions may seem to us unnecessarily strong. But we must remember the panic and the excitement that followed upon conspicuous perversions in those days, and the ever increasing boldness of the Roman aggression, both then and now.

A third feature of the system of education, as conceived by Dr. Sewell, was to bring to bear all the influences of the arts—all that could impress the imagination of the boys. Moderate as were the salaries offered to the Fellows, and indeed to the Warden himself, no expense was spared in the collection of beautiful accessories for the College.

Privatus illis census erat brevis,
Commune magnum.

This was the principle upon which Dr. Sewell worked,—individual poverty, collective wealth. The teaching profession was not to be a means of making money. Dr. Sewell hated that as much as Socrates did in Athens of old. "I wished," he says, "to make an effort to raise Christian education above the miserable degradation of a money-making trade¹." But the College was to be a home of refinement, of dignity, and of culture. The assistance of architecture—noble buildings,—could not be invoked. The College was but an experiment, and might not succeed. Even if it did succeed, it did not stand upon its own ground, and the temporary buildings, the Chapel, School, Gymnasium, might have to be removed elsewhere. Indeed a site near Kennington, about two miles nearer Oxford, if it could be bought, was provisionally fixed upon in the first year of its existence². But interior fittings could be, and were, procured of

¹ Speech, 1872.

² So stated in Mr. Singleton's Diary.

stately magnificence. The Schoolroom was, as we have seen, an old barn; but painted-glass windows were placed in it, and the walls were lined with beautiful panelling, traditionally said to have come from the old House of Lords. The reredos in the Chapel, the wood-carvings there, and indeed everywhere throughout the College, were of the best; the organ at the time of its erection was the best in the country. Even in these days it has not many superiors¹. "I made your schoolroom," said Dr. Sewell, "and your dormitory, and your hall, and your gymnasium such as no other school in the kingdom possessed."

In doing so Dr. Sewell was guided by his own exquisite taste in matters artistic. No man had a truer instinct for the beautiful than he. And on first founding the College he was largely helped by Mr. Singleton, who put his own very considerable discernment and a fairly well-filled purse at the disposal of the Founder.

The object of this was, first of all to gather together a body of gentlemen,—emphatically gentlemen,—as Fellows, who should undertake the duties of teaching and supervision for small remuneration, but with loyalty to the Church, and love for the work itself.

The College was to be to them a home, a community of family, not monastic, life. Amid refined surroundings, "without vows of poverty or vows of obedience, without money as their object, not taken out of the world, but living in the world to be its salt and light²," the Fellows were to lead a life, plain, but without asceticism, cultured, but without luxury. And it must be confessed that while the Master Hand guided the College, this ideal in the Fellows was fairly well realised. Whatever their failings may have been, no more refined body of gentlemen, few more harmonious, were collected

¹ It was taken down and exhibited in Dublin at the Exhibition of 1854. It has thrice been renovated and enlarged under the superintendence and by the energy of the present Precentor, the Rev. G. Wharton.

² Speech, 1872.

together for a common purpose in a common life than the Fellows of Radley between 1853 and 1860. "Radley," writes one of them, "was an educational poem." Radleians of that date look back with affectionate remembrance to such men as Mr. West, who died at the College in 1857, Mr. Norman, afterwards Warden, the Master of Forbes, now Lord Forbes, and doubtless others, of whom the present writer has no knowledge.

And for the boys, this beauty of surroundings was intended to convey, and did convey, several lessons. It taught them self-control. The valuable and beautiful carved panelling in School is unhacked by schoolboy knife, and undefaced by schoolboy pencil, and yet the knives have been busy on the desks, in spite of authorities and edicts. Even now, the vice of scribbling on walls, though, sad to say, not unknown, is still rare at Radley. Thus strong is the impress of Dr. Sewell. Many leave the School without having once written or carved their names. Again, it inculcated pride and loyalty in the members of a new institution. Radley has always been a small school, and her paucity of numbers has told against her in many fields of rivalry, scholastic or athletic. But no Radleian was ever ashamed of his school, or failed to speak up on its behalf before the representatives of older and more famous foundations. And we must add to this, the unconscious influence of beautiful surroundings in the formation of character. This is an influence which cannot be stated in words, or measured by tables of statistics, but one which cannot be left out of account in a theory of education.

It was part of this system that great prominence was given to the practice of music, especially of singing. In the early days part of every evening in the week was devoted to a general practice, and it seems that no one, whatever the condition of his voice, or capability of ear, was exempt from 'singing class.' There were anthems in Chapel generally on two evenings in the week, besides Sunday, and elaborate services. One of the chief interests of the boys, says

an ancient Radleian, was, what anthem and what service was to be sung on the next Sunday. The boys were also encouraged to cultivate gardens of their own. Apparently, any one who applied might have a strip of ground allotted to him. These gardens occupied the space, since turfed over, between the Chapel and the old Orch rd. The encouragement of gardening was part of another aspect of Dr. Sewell's Foundation. The College was not only to be a pillar of the Church of England, and a bulwark against Popery, not only a family of cultured instructors, and docile and affectionate students, it was also to have a flavour of antiquity. It had no brand-new constitution, but one copied from ancient models. Old-world forms and ceremonies were maintained. The Warden was installed in office in a religious service in Chapel, and made a declaration in Latin; so did the Fellows, on admission to office. The Statutes were in Latin, but to guard against mediæval abuses they were modelled, as we have seen, on those of Exeter College, "as being post-Reformation Statutes." The prefects were appointed with a Latin formula. Grace before and after dinner in Hall was couched in stately and sonorous Latin. Some boys would know it by heart, long before they could translate it. The listeners were puzzled to find out the meaning of 'scameorum' (escameorum), which does not occur in any Latin author or dictionary. From the first the official garb for all boys in School, in Hall, and in weekday Chapels was the cap and gown^a. The Roll or list of

^a The gown serves many useful purposes. It hides the shortening jacket of the growing boy as the term advances. It may be spread over the head like an awning for a temporary run in a shower of rain. Used like a housemaid's apron, it may convey a great quantity of books from one receptacle to another, when desks or studies have to be changed. The sleeve is serviceable if you have the misfortune to upset ink, or may serve to mitigate the hardness of the desk to your elbow, if you wish to take a little repose in school on a hot afternoon. As to the College cap, it has not such a variety of uses. It did very well as a weapon of offence in early days, and in the eyes of authority might serve as an index to character, according to its well-preserved, or battered and rowdy condition, on the head of the wearer.

names for calling over is officially 'Rotulus.' On leaving Hall, and on going out of Chapel, the Warden receives and returns a formal bow to the Senior Prefect. Most of the carving and decoration of which mention has been made, is antique. The College was an attempt to revive the graces and virtues of a mediæval institution, without its corruptions, in the nineteenth century.

Once more, it was not for nothing that Dr. Sewell was educated at the famous College, whose motto is, "Manners makyth Man." His first aim was that those who were educated on his system should be Christians after the ideal of the Church of England. His second aim, very near to the first, was that they should be gentlemen. Indeed, he would have said that to be a real gentleman, a man must be a real Christian. More than once in his sermons he connects gentlemanliness with Baptism. "In Baptism," he says, "you were made the children—not of noblemen—not of a king—not of an earthly king—but of the King of heaven and earth. Will you not try to become gentlemen, because you are baptized, and regenerated Christians?" Or again; "A Christian, who understands and realises, and acts up to his baptismal privileges . . . must be a gentleman, a gentleman in thought, and feeling, and mind, whatever be his station in life. The son of the first nobleman in the land and the youngest and poorest servitor are here on a par, if they both act as Children of God." Again he quotes the Epistle to the Philippians iv. 8: "Whatsoever things are true," &c., as words which seem to describe and exhaust the conditions of the character of a gentleman. In another sermon is an analysis, too long for quotation, of what makes a gentleman: not "knowledge of certain forms and etiquettes of life," not self-possession or tact, but "the thoughtful desire of doing in every instance to others as he would that others should do to him".

But latterly its use has been almost entirely discontinued in the School, except in Chapel Order.

° Sermon on Gentlemanly Manners, Vol. II. p. 463.

° Sermon on Slander, Vol. I. p. 303.

And lastly, he sums up the inner characteristics of a gentleman, as "respect for himself, and respect for others," one not less than the other.

It is essential that this connection between Christianity and gentlemanly manners, or as Dr. Sewell himself would prefer to call it, between Holy Baptism and gentlemanliness, should be noted. Every part of his ideal of an educational scheme hangs together, and one cannot be detached without injuring the whole. The consideration that he paid to rank is another feature of this scheme. The world, as far as it is interested in Dr. Sewell, has made merry over his supposed adulation of aristocracy. It is true that on more than one occasion he caused all those boys who were more or less closely connected with peers, to dine together at the Senior Prefect's table. It is true that he was unfeignedly glad to have such boys at the School, especially at the head of it. As he often said himself, Radley was designed to be the school of the upper classes, the rich and leisured classes. But this was because he was deeply convinced of the necessity of training them. He wished to cherish "a generous and manly veneration" for an inheritance from a great past, or great predecessors. He desired that the inheritors of noble blood should never forget its claims upon their lives; that it should incite them to chivalrous action and chivalrous thought; that it should be a defence against mean thinking and mean acts. In fact, his conception was that of a well-ordered Christian society, where all knew their place, and kept to it, where natural leaders did not shirk difficult and unpopular duties, and the rest were unconsumed by envy and jealousy. "In the Kingdom of Heaven," he said, "our only pride will be to declare that all has been done for us by Another⁹." Pride in an heritage from others is a nobler and more generous instinct than vanity based on some merit of our own. He had the old Greek conception of an

⁹ Speech, 1872.

aristocracy, "Ancient wealth, and ancient virtue^r;" he joined to it the modern motto, "Noblesse oblige." But, while he made no secret of his admiration of a hereditary aristocracy, he impressed on his boys that great advantages implied great responsibility, and "none should be punished so severely for neglect of duty, as the boy most bound to duty by birth." No one could speak more severely than Dr. Sewell of "selfish, vulgar, contemptible aristocrats." No one put forth more scathing scorn of "the vulgarity, the contemptible vulgarity, and degradation of the tuft-hunter," or the "sullen malignant meanness of the democrat^s." Veneration for the past, the influence of Greek philosophy, the observance of Order in the Church, and Order as 'Heaven's first law' in the world of men and nature, combined to inspire an admiration for hereditary rank in our Founder. Those who do not agree with its manifestations may perhaps be able to respect the sentiment, if it has been rightly interpreted here.

Thus the boys of Dr. Sewell's ideal foundation were not to be ordinary schoolboys. The phrase 'ordinary school' was frequently on Dr. Sewell's lips, and it always denoted one where the ordinary tone and common level of schoolboy morality was maintained. To use his own words, he would not have his boys "mistake brutality for courage, and hardness of heart for manliness^t." One of the points on which he especially insisted was reverence for women. To this subject he devotes a whole sermon, pouring all the resources of his satire and indignation on a little new boy from another school who had been heard to say, "O! I never attend to a woman." In one sermon he holds up the example of the Queen, and the self-devotion of Miss Nightingale and other ladies, who went out to nurse the sick and wounded in the Crimean War, as incentives for chivalrous respect for women. He generally told the boys how

^r Aristotle, *Politics*, VI. viii. 9. Compare VIII. i. 7.

^s Speech, 1872.

^t Sermons, Vol. II. p. 234.

they should treat their sisters, in the last sermon before the holidays. He was fond of entertaining the feminine relatives of the boys, and bringing them on to the cricket-ground. He is said once to have caused a boy to kiss his mother publicly before the whole School, as a practical example that a gentlemanly schoolboy should not be ashamed of his relations. In this, as in other details of manners and schoolboy morals, he was a pioneer. Other schools have doubtless 'levelled up,' and though we may claim that Radley has never lost its inheritance of good and pleasant manners, yet we do not mean that it outstrips all rivals in this matter at the present day. Instances of Dr. Sewell's influence over the boys may be given in the following chapter; at present we are concerned with the ideal that he set before himself. Three special features of Radley, the outcome of Dr. Sewell's period of office, still remain to be noted.

The relation between masters and boys at Radley was for a long time, and probably still is, unique among schools. Other great Head Masters, such as Dr. Arnold of Rugby, or Dr. Prince Lee of King Edward School, Birmingham, may have gathered round them a remarkable group of clever boys—a sixth Form moulded almost as they willed, by their own evident learning and strong personality. But a single personality, however strong, is limited in its range. In a large school of several hundred boys many are untouched. Dr. Sewell had no desire to be a great Head Master of a remarkable Sixth Form in a crowded school. He seems, according to his own statements, and as far as scanty records shew, to have kept somewhat aloof from the boys out of school hours. And as his discipline was decidedly severe, the boys did not press their society upon him. His idea was that the College should be a home; a kind of family—a large family indeed, but small for a school. Every boy was put 'under' one of the Fellows. This was the germ out of which the 'social system' was afterwards developed. On Sunday nights always, and occasionally at other times, the Fellow's room was open to the boys

who were 'under' him, for purposes of reading or conversation. This was the minimum of intercourse between a Fellow and his pupils. Some Fellows would of course do a great deal more. Those who were clergymen took part in the preparation of their pupils for Confirmation. Some would take them occasionally into Oxford, or shew them other indulgences. Always, they were willing to shew interest or friendship. The 'natural enemy' theory of the relation between schoolmaster and schoolboy never obtained at Radley. Differences of opinion and contest of wills were found sometimes of course in school; but enmity was rarely carried beyond it. Indeed, the tendency of the Radley boy is still perhaps to lean too much on his master. The advice and assistance of masters was sought in most matters of school enterprise or school politics. For some time a master regularly played with the eleven, cricket being supposed to be a weak branch of Radley athletics². And on the other side masters are but human, and liable to err; the confidential relations between masters and boys led to revelations from the former to the latter of matters which ought to have been concealed. Such indiscretion sometimes led to distressing results. Divisions in the Common Room, at a later period, became known in a distorted form to the School. But with all these drawbacks, Radley has singular advantages in the confidence, amounting often to friendship, between teachers and taught.

A second special feature of Dr. Sewell's foundation is the Dormitory system. Most people are now aware what a 'cubicle' is; but in 1847 the word had a forbidding and monkish aspect. The cubicular method of dormitories is sketched out in one of Dr. Sewell's earlier works, 'Rodolf the Voyager,' written some years before the foundation of St. Columba's or St. Peter's Colleges. Dr. Sewell may be reckoned,

² Except of course in playing against other schools. But against Oxford elevens a master played for Radley up to the year 1878, in most years.

as far as we know, the inventor of this method, combining privacy and publicity. At all events, Radley was the first school in which it was applied. The long upper Dormitory at Radley gave accommodation to 69 boys, until the number was diminished by recent alterations. Divided by partitions about eight feet high, but not coming quite down to the floor, so as to allow of a free passage of air, though not of a human body; each cubicle encloses a space of about six feet by nine. This is furnished with bed, washstand with cupboard underneath for clothes, a chair, a strip of carpet, and an oilcloth for the bath, which reposes under the bed during the day. Radley again was unique among the schools of 1847^{*} in providing a separate bath in the Dormitory for each boy. How many schools in 1897 do the same we have no means of ascertaining. Public opinion among the boys demands that the sound of splashing at least shall be heard every morning, and instances have been known of small boys who have omitted this ceremony, having been forcibly washed after morning school. A rather thick curtain of rep, or some similar material, drawn in front, transformed the cubicle into the semblance of a bedroom, small indeed, but certainly larger, for example, than most 'state rooms' on board an Atlantic liner. The occupant was free to decorate his apartment according to his fancy. In some the hunting picture, in some the Japanese fan style predominated, and in the majority might be seen photographs of the owner's home, or members of his family. In former times a candle on a stand placed on every alternate partition lighted two cubicles at once, and at night, night-lights set in large perforated cylinders at intervals on the floor of the central passage threw great shadows and circles of light upon the ceiling, looking down like watchful eyes upon the sleepers. At a later period gas was substituted for the candles and night-lights,

^{*} Rather of 1853. The habit of 'tumbies' (in Radley phraseology) came in, we believe, with Dr. Sewell.

and wooden sliding doors for the curtains. Round the wall, low down under the windows, ran the hot-water pipes, useful for drying towels or other wet articles, and a not uncomfortable seat on a cold night, for a short time before retiring to rest.

But the mechanical arrangements form but a small part of the Dormitory system at Radley; "*Sileatur in Dormitorio*" is placarded conspicuously over the door of the Upper Dormitory, and strict silence is maintained, at all events, at night. Visitors to Radley sometimes find it hard to believe that there is no talking among the boys at bed-time, but such is really the case¹. A custom unbroken since the days of Dr. Sewell maintains silence in the Dormitory at night. Silence is equally the rule when the boys are allowed to visit their cubicles in the day time. Entry into another boy's cubicle was, and is, forbidden under the severest penalties. To provide against breaches of Dormitory law at unguarded hours, the doors are kept locked during certain times between morning and afternoon school. The times when a boy may go to Dormitory are strictly defined, and leave to go at irregular hours must be obtained from a master in writing. 'Please, sir, may I go to my cubicle,' is one of the formulæ which make the life of a master inhabiting rooms near the Dormitory a burden to him. Dr. Sewell, in fact, regarded the Dormitory as the place most sacred next to the Chapel, and said so².

When the present reredos was set up over the Altar in the Chapel, a picture which previously occupied that position, was removed to the Upper Dormitory, where it still remains. The Dormitory was sacred by its emblematical meanings; the sleep of Death, the rising to new Life, the cleansing of the soul, the putting on the garments of righteousness, were all typified here³. It was sacred

¹ Dr. Sewell caused one sceptical Head Master of another School to occupy a cubicle in the Dormitory one night, to convince him of this fact. Speech, 1872.

² Sermons, Vol. I. p. 266.

³ Ibid.

also by being the place of actual prayer, and of memories and associations of home and parents, in the pictures with which the cubicles were generally adorned. Dr. Sewell often alluded to the Dormitory in his sermons, and devoted his second sermon after his entry upon office entirely to the subject. 'Silence, privacy, separation,' was what he planned for the boys. "If silence, if privacy, if separation," he continues, "cannot be maintained in your Dormitory, first I will close your Chapel, and then I will close the College^b." He warns his hearers that he and other authorities will occasionally visit the Dormitory at unexpected times, "at all hours, like a thief in the night," in order to see if the rules are observed. He warns them sternly in language like that of an old Testament prophet of the penalties of disobedience. A little boy would be visited with the "very heaviest chastisement that can be inflicted upon him." An older boy,—a Prefect—would be dealt with "as the Lord God, our King and Master, dealt with His children, our first parents, in Eden. . . . God stripped them of their crown and dominion—we will degrade him : God cursed them with suffering and sorrow—we will flog him : God expelled them from His Face and from His Garden—we will take care that not an hour elapses before that boy is on his way to his parents."

But no mechanical arrangements, no elaborate code of Dormitory law would have been effective without the human agents to ensure the working of the plan. And these were found in the third feature of Dr. Sewell's foundation that calls for special notice,—the Prefectorial system. If at any time there have been "Dormitory rows," they have been due—ultimately at all events—to breach of confidence on the part of boys entrusted with privilege and power. No human ruler can insure that his agents shall always be efficient and trustworthy. In all times evil breaks out in unexpected places, and

^b Sermons, Vol. I. p. 18.

hands invested with powers of government have proved too weak for the duty, and unworthy of the privilege, of command. It is not claimed that the Prefectorial system was invented by Dr. Sewell, nor that Radley Prefects are or were faultless; but it is not too much to say that with a strong body of Prefects, it is very difficult for any boy in the school to go seriously wrong; that Dr. Sewell did as much as lay in man, to create and to maintain a noble tradition of Prefectorial honour; that under his rule the system was splendidly successful. The first institution of Prefects has already been noted, during Mr. Singleton's Wardenship (p. 23). No doubt this was prompted by Dr. Sewell, and assisted by the then Warden's experience at St. Columba's, where the working of Prefects had been found to be a success. But it was under Dr. Sewell at Radley, that the system was perfected.

Dr. Sewell maintained that the essential difference between a private and a public School lay in the Prefectorial system, i.e. in the government of boys partially by the boys themselves. It is not a system devised, as the cynics say, to save the masters trouble. In all assemblies of boys, as of men, some will be found who will take command of others. The aim is that this command shall be founded as far as possible on constitutional authority, and not on brute force. We say as far as possible, because in all schools physical strength, and especially athletic pre-eminence will have great weight. It is desirable of course that a Prefect should have these qualifications, or rather these helps, in governing, but under Dr. Sewell provision was made that, if possible, a Prefect should be efficient without them.

The Senior Prefect was selected with anxious thought and care out of the existing body of Prefects. He might, or might not be, the head of the School in intellectual power, more often he was not. He was selected for administrative ability, a natural leader of boys

commanding obedience by physical qualifications, but still more by weight of character. He had to exercise tact in preserving the unity of the Prefectorial body, and maintaining his authority in the Prefect's study. He had to be in every sense a gentleman, the flower and representative of the whole School, sometimes even entertaining strangers in their name. In return very great confidence and powers were bestowed on him freely. The Warden listened to his opinion as to the boys who were likely to turn out good Prefects, or the reverse, with deference, even if he did not always follow his advice. On one occasion Dr. Sewell sent the Senior Prefect for some reason to London, giving him two days' leave, and a liberal supply of money "that he might hear some good music." He said afterwards that he had done this with some trepidation as a test of character; the Senior Prefect in question shewed himself fully worthy of confidence. The ideal of the Senior Prefect under Dr. Sewell was of one who should be exempt from law and compulsion, in the sense that he was seldom called to account, but one who voluntarily and cheerfully submitted to law, as being 'perfect freedom.' At the same time, while he ruled his world of school, he was to rule it under the guidance, the advice, generally privately conveyed, of his masters. He swayed not an empire, but a constitutional government. The position of the Senior Prefect is still different at Radley from that of the Captain of most other schools, though perhaps not equal to what it was in its palmy days. Under Dr. Sewell, and indeed under his successors, some of these boyish rulers were as fine a type of young manhood as could be found in the foremost nation of the earth. To mention names is perhaps invidious, but those whose names are omitted will not grudge their tribute of respect to such men as H. A. Spyers, the late R. W. Risley, C. A. P. Talbot; or to quote a later instance, the Hon. H. Crichton, for whom the small boys, among whom was the writer, then aged twelve years, had the unbounded veneration

which small boys at school feel for a real hero ; his son worthily succeeded to his father's place*.

As with the Senior, so in their degree with the other Prefects. They were selected out of the Sixth and Fifth forms, if possible, rarely from below, but no one could claim to be appointed a Prefect as matter of right. A Sixth-form boy was, however, generally appointed if possible, if and when he attained the age of sixteen and a half years. The one who was at the head of the Sixth, and therefore of the school, in work, if he were not the Senior, had the official title of Princeps, and was the second Prefect, having special privileges ; the Senior being officially called Dux. Every effort was made that the Prefects should be a body at unity in itself. They had various privileges. For them there were no bounds, except Oxford and

* Of Risley, who became Senior Prefect in 1853, and of his predecessor in office, W. G. C. Austin, Dr. Sewell used to say that they were in turn his right hand. To their co-operation and mutual confidence in him he owed the success of his tactics. Through them, and Risley especially, he established his code of 'parole d'honneur,' which worked so brilliantly and effectively while he was Warden. The writer of an obituary notice in the *Radleian* of Dec., 1884, who was a contemporary of his, says of him : "Clive was 'astonished at his own moderation' in India. So might the Warden be at the fact that Risley was not spoiled at school, or in after life, by the flattery of schoolfellows, and by the autocracy which he enjoyed. Yet he certainly was not so. There is no better proof of this than the warm regard of his school contemporaries, masters and boys alike, which followed him through life to the grave. He entered into residence at Oxford in 1855. A handsome testimonial in books was presented to him by the school when leaving." (This is the only instance of the kind so far as is known.) "The only real school escapade recorded against Risley was in the summer of 1850, just after he had come to Radley. It deserves record as an instance of nerve and pluck. A friend of his had been confined for some offence in one of the upper rooms of the House. Risley, and an ally of his, Philip Gurdon, determined to visit their imprisoned friend. They climbed the face of the house to the second floor windows, by inserting their fingers and toes in the niches of the stone-work at the angles, which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and quite two feet apart. They paid their call, and returned in the way they came." This feat has been repeated, though rarely, in more recent times. It is not here recorded as an example for imitation, being indeed a foolhardy exploit.

Abingdon and the Shrubbery, and they were allowed to take two companions also out of bounds. Leave was granted to go into Oxford a certain number of times in the term, and they occasionally got leave to take other boys into Oxford also. They had also other privileges in the matter of a special supper, and a room of their own, and such like. One they enjoyed, perhaps unique among schools. This was the arrangement of the boys at the tables in Hall. On the first Sunday in each term the Prefects meet and draw up a 'table order,' the Senior having first choice of four, the rest choosing two, in order of seniority. Many a lively, albeit friendly, dispute has the writer known and shared in his Prefectorial days over 'making up table order.' Human beings were made subjects of barter, Jones being exchanged for Brown minor, and so on. Nor would the School have been always flattered, if they had overheard the conference. "I will give you Johnson if you will give me Jackson," says one. "Johnson!" says the other, "wouldn't touch him with the end of a barge-pole." Some were in request to sit by the side of the Prefect, because they did not mind carving the second helps, others because they were good talkers, others because they didn't bore one with too much conversation. There would always be unpopular or troublesome boys whom no one would have at his table, who were consequently foisted on to some unwilling junior or good-natured Prefect.

With these privileges a great deal was expected from the Prefects, and a great deal of administrative work was assigned to them. They had to set the tone to the School, to put down any approach to bad language, to repress any exhibition of bad taste, such as speaking disrespectfully about lady visitors⁴, to discountenance bullying of all kinds. It was attempted to place every boy as a 'client' under one of the Prefects, but this plan seems never to have worked very successfully. Besides these general, there were specific duties. Each

⁴ Dr. Sewell insisted strongly on this point. A public chastisement was twice inflicted by the Senior Prefect for this offence. Speech, 1872.

Prefect was 'in course' for a week, during which he read the first lessons in Chapel, and 'kept' school and 'Chapel Order' and dormitory. Keeping school was keeping order over the lower boys, all who had not studies, during preparation. It seldom happened that all the forms were up to their masters at the same hour, so that the Prefect 'in course' was in school, keeping guard over from twenty to seventy boys most of the day, and had very little time for work of his own. He was excused coming up to form himself, but the omitted work had to be got up afterwards for examination. Keeping 'Chapel Order' was sometimes a difficult matter. At the sound of the two smaller Chapel bells, all the boys, Prefects off duty excepted, assemble in school and arrange themselves in two lines, according to an established 'Chapel Order.' Between them paces up and down the Prefect 'in course' and the two junior Prefects. At the first stroke of Peter, the big bell, silence is ordered, and after about thirty strokes the procession starts, led by the junior Prefect in double line down the long 'covered passage' to Chapel. Several of the rows and disturbances which old boys delight to tell of their school-days are connected with 'Chapel Order,' plots being formed derogatory to the dignity of some Prefect, generally a rather small one, or one new to his work. At night a Prefect is detailed to each dormitory where the juniors sleep to suppress anything like talking or any disturbance. This, however, is rarely attempted in dormitory. Dormitory keeping from the Prefectorial point of view is easy, but dull.

To carry out these various duties the Prefects are armed with extensive punitive powers. Any Prefect sets 'lines,' impositions of the usual kind in schools. He may also bring a more serious offence 'before the Study.' At a meeting of Prefects, the complainant states his case, the culprit is called in, and asked what he has to say; he then retires, and the Prefects are asked their opinion separately, beginning with the junior*. If the majority decides for execution, the

* We understand this part of the formalities was discontinued about 1875.

offender is again summoned, and a caning in due form is inflicted by the Senior Prefect. By the constitution no corporal punishment may be inflicted except by the Senior Prefect. More recently, however, irregular punishments with a fives bat, an efficient weapon, have been assumed by Captains of Games, and other Prefects; but they are not constitutional. In very extreme cases of bullying and such like, the Senior Prefect delivered an oration to the boys assembled in school, and caned the offender publicly and severely. But this custom has been discontinued for some time; let us hope that lighter offences have ceased to call for graver penalties. Every punishment, whether an imposition or a caning, is entered in a book which is periodically submitted to the Warden for inspection. The Senior Prefect would also naturally consult the Warden privately before taking action in a serious matter. Since the writer's days a custom has sprung up of 'putting down' an offender's name in a book in the Prefect's study. When his name appears a certain number of times, his crimes are wiped out on his person. The method saves impositions, and also acts as a kind of bond to keep the peace. One who is 'put down' twice will be chary of incurring a third record. Some few make it a point of honour to go to the giddy verge of the precipice. They will be exemplary all the term, and be outrageous the last week, till they get to the end of the tether, and resume a lamb-like behaviour.

But the strength of the Radley Prefects lies not so much in the power of punishment as in union. They form a body of themselves, and except when they are very weak and demoralised (which never occurred under Dr. Sewell), any liberty taken, or outrage planned, on a small and weak member is instantly taken up by the whole body, and avenged by the Senior Prefect. In the writer's own day a boy high up in the school, and a prominent cricketer, offered violence to a Prefect, only threatened,—no more, but the offence was expiated in the Prefect's study in a constitutional manner.

And what shall we say of the effect of the system on the Prefects themselves? The sense of trust, of the honour of the School being in their hands, gave the Prefects a firmness of principle beyond their years,—certainly beyond those of a similar age in most schools of that date. “We dare not swear,” said a boy in a lower form to his mother, “the Prefects would not allow it^f.” The writer, when a small boy at Radley, was once in an undergraduate’s room in Oxford, where was also a Prefect, recently appointed. The latter was offered a cigarette. It was refused, “a Radley Prefect must not smoke.” And then the doing one’s duty under disagreeable circumstances!—some of the hardest lessons of life are learned in the exercise of duty, especially if one is a small Prefect, owing the appointment to position in the School, and not to athletic prowess.

Another institution in connection with the Prefectorial system, peculiar to Radley, were the Senior Inferiors. These were assistants in ‘Keeping School’ or ‘Keeping Dormitory,’ selected from leading boys. One was assigned to each Prefect, as a kind of ‘understudy.’ Every Prefect passed through the preliminary stage of Senior Inferior, but some remained in it a very short time. It was a useful way of enlisting bigger boys, ‘the grenadiers of the School,’ in the cause of law and order, when they were too low down in the School to attain to the higher rank, and when matter so far predominated over mind as to give them small chance of rising. At first this system worked well, but it eventually became liable to abuse, the Senior Inferiors being occasionally prone to mischief, while they regarded themselves as not amenable to Prefectorial discipline, and the office was wisely abolished. There is now but one Senior Inferior, viz. the highest boy on the roll who is not a Prefect, and he has certain well-defined duties, and is generally of a peaceable disposition.

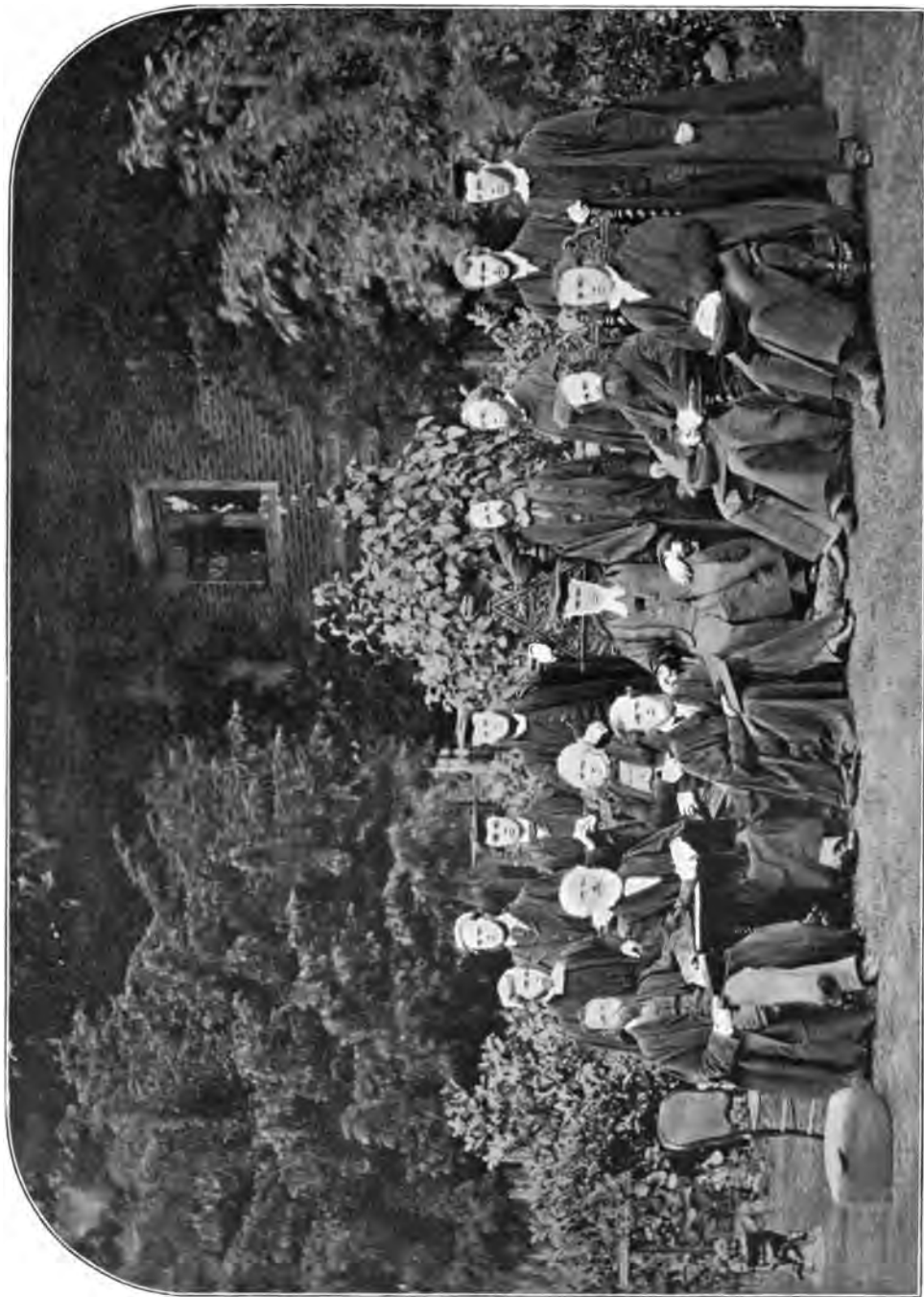
Such, in very brief outline, was the Sewellian system. For

^f Speech, 1872.

"complete exposition the reader is referred to Dr. Sewell's own works." All that has been written above will have been written to very little purpose, if it has not been made clear that Dr. Sewell was a man of lofty ideals, and of a truly religious mind. To the famous Henry Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, who asked him on what principle Radley, and especially the Dormitories, had been constructed, Dr. Sewell whimsically replied, "On the principles of the Athanasian Creed." He probably meant that he had tried to secure the due proportion of opposite principles, just as the definitions of that Creed guard against a lapse into either extreme of heresy. Thus the Dormitory combined the advantages of privacy and publicity. In a remarkable passage in one of his Sermons[§], Dr. Sewell emphasises the opposite influences in the life of man. The Father in Heaven lays down laws, and punishes disobedience, "the Son interposes to save us." So on earth, the child has the Father, who represents the principle of Justice, the Mother that of Love: yet these two principles are not opposed, but supplementary. So in after life, there is the State, with its threats, its laws, its discipline, and the Church "with a voice of tenderness and love, to soften and temper the harshness of the State." So in education the College represented one factor, the Home another: everywhere, whether at school or in the home, are the two influences, fear and love, to mould the character, and shape the destiny of man, each necessary, opposed to each other only in appearance, not in reality.

This was his theory, and this his practice. His discipline was severe, his loving thoughtfulness for his boys unwearied. Dr. Sewell may take a high place among the great headmasters whom this century has produced.

§ Vol. I. p. 286, &c.



To face p. 77.

WARDEN SEWELL AND GROUP.
c. 1859.

CHAPTER IV.

REALISATION.

THE actual records of Dr. Sewell's period of office as Warden of Radley are somewhat scanty. A few hints can be gathered from incidental notices in his own writings, and the general tenor of his administration remained much the same under his successor, who is within the personal recollection of the writer. But we have no diary, as in the case of Mr. Singleton, nor official register of leading events, such as was kept by all subsequent Wardens, with one exception. Finally, the *Radleian* was not yet born.

We gather that Dr. Sewell came to power when the School was in a somewhat disorganised state. It is hinted that a 'rebellion' was contemplated. The outward manifestation of it was to be an attack on the personal dignity of the new Warden. It appears to have been the custom in those days for the Warden to address the boys seated in a big chair at the top of School. The legs of this chair were sawn through, and it was hoped that the Warden would collapse. "Yes," sighed Barton, in subsequent confession, "I lent the saw." "Yes," groaned Risley, "I held the chair*." But either through some traitor in the camp of the rebels, or the preternatural acuteness which the perils of a schoolmaster's life is apt to generate, Dr. Sewell was aware of the conspiracy, and never sat down at all, or, at least, not in that chair. From that time Wardens of Radley have always addressed the boys standing.

No more was heard of rebellions during Dr. Sewell's Wardenship. And yet from all accounts his rule was severe even in those days,

* Speech, 1872.

and would outrage humanitarian sentiment in our own. "I'll flog 'ee, my boy, I'll flog 'ee," was a traditional form of speech that lingered after he had left; and the cane as well as the birch was in frequent requisition. The Black Book was an institution that promoted the use of the cane. A sheet of paper was affixed to a notice-board in school. For any offence any master might, if he chose, write the name of the culprit thereon one or more times. A corresponding list was kept in the Common Room. The owner of a name that was down three times on the fatal list was caned as a matter of course. It is obvious that quite trivial offences against different masters might lead to severe punishment, if triply repeated. Something also depended on the idiosyncrasy of particular masters. The Black Book was long maintained, but was killed at last, we believe, by injudicious indulgence in it by a French master. Any one, however, might plead "primum tempus," the first time of appearing in the execution room, and was dismissed with a warning only^b. Executions used to take place at 12 o'clock, after morning school, in the fifth-form room, or 'Old Library,' the Prefect in course bringing canes and keeping guard at the door; the complaining Fellow was always present. Sometimes a little group of interested listeners would assemble in what was afterwards called 'the market-place,' to count the strokes and welcome the victim as he came out. But the ordinary course of severity was not the only trial to which the loyalty of the boys was subjected. This is how Dr. Sewell began one of his sermons, on Quinquagesima Sunday, probably in 1854:—

"I intend soon, my boys, some day when you are unprepared, and when you least expect it, to deprive you of some indulgence, some liberty, something that you are in the habit of considering

^b It is said that on one occasion, just before the abolition of the Black Book, an unfortunate member of the Third Form injudiciously pleaded "primum tempus," and failed to realise his hopes of escape.

^c Now Lower Octagon Studies.

a privilege—almost a right. And I shall do so not as punishing you for any fault, not for any purpose of convenience, not with any promise or hope of indemnifying you at some future time, but simply and avowedly as an arbitrary act of my own will, because I think it right. It may be that I shall shorten the time of your play, or curtail your bounds, or take away your weekly holiday, perhaps diminish your Easter or other holidays. . . . And I shall expect that whenever I give such an order you will comply with it, not only without resistance (which of course you would not dream of) and without murmur, but cheerfully and happily—and will shew your cheerfulness by being even more diligent in your studies, more attentive to our wishes, more anxious to please us in every point, than you are now.”

The preacher went on to emphasise the sin and the danger of rebellion against lawful authority, illustrating it by an account of a school rebellion at Winchester in the early years of the century, at which he himself was present^d. It must have been an intensely interesting sermon to the boys. Whether the intention announced in the opening sentences was ever carried out, history does not record. It is certain that there was no rebellion under Dr. Sewell.

Dr. Sewell's methods were peculiar to himself. If from one point of view he was a “*plagius Orbilius*,” from another he was ironically said to be “more of a mother than a father to his boys.” He was continually planning pleasures for them. Two or three years after the event, and after his departure, memories remained in the School of a certain great skating by torchlight, which he was believed to have organised. On some of those who left, ‘full of days’ and with honour, he bestowed a ring, which he called a ‘*Spes memor*’ ring. It was the Radley Order of the Garter, the highest distinction which could be given. The possessors of that ring were reminded

^d Sermons, Vol. II. p. 76. The preacher speaks in the first person, as if he took part himself in the outbreak. But see Chap. III. p. 50.

of their Radley training when exposed to temptation. "He has a ring," said an officer of a Radley boy, his comrade; "and he used to say, that with that ring upon his finger he could not wilfully do wrong*."

But whatever may be thought of Dr. Sewell's methods, the result on that generation of Radley boys was extraordinary. Dean Stanley often said of him, he "turned out lads who went unscathed through all the temptations of an Oxford life'." The Radley boys at Oxford were said, by one from another school, to be "nice fellows, but so jolly innocent." "You Radley men never talk——" (degrading conversation, but that was not the expression used), was a remark made to the writer himself when an undergraduate at Oxford. Radley men, with rare exceptions, took their place at once amongst the most refined, the most gentlemanly, not necessarily the richest, set in a College. Many years ago a University crew was training at Henley, and the clergyman told Dr. Sewell that he observed them always at morning prayer in the Daily Service. A Radley man was their Captain. A Radleian, presumably pretty well endowed with this world's goods, remarked accidentally to his tutor, as if it were a matter of course, that he always gave a tenth of his money in the offertory or by other similar methods, as he had been taught to do at Radley. Elsewhere Radleians of Dr. Sewell's time gained high praise; military authorities looked upon them favourably, and not only military authorities. In the fifties, out of twelve old boys serving in the army in India, five, though subalterns, were mentioned in General Orders. Later on, "the hand which planted the British flag on the towers of Magdala was that of a Radley boy." In Mr. Hare's delightful book, 'Two Noble Lives,' many letters of Lady Canning are quoted, dated from Calcutta in the eventful year 1857. Two quite youthful officers who seem to have specially attracted her by charm

* Speech, 1872.

Quoted in *Radleian*, Oct. 25, 1890.

of manners were Radley boys, fresh from Dr. Sewell⁸. And in the School itself, there seems good reason to believe that a moral tone prevailed which was above that of ordinary schoolboy morality. Radley boys could be trusted. Before each form had a classroom, as at present, forms used sometimes to be taken on the dais at the top of the school. One day, the Warden being so engaged, was interrupted by a boy from below,—“Please, Sir, we are writing an examination paper on that subject, and we can hear your explanations.” If any breakage or mischief occurred, the person responsible at once went up to the Warden to report himself, often before the authorities had noticed it. This is a custom only partially observed by succeeding generations of Radley boys. In the excitement of following the hounds, suddenly making their appearance in the Park, some of the boys ran ‘out of bounds.’ On this being reported, and names being asked for, several boys voluntarily gave up their own names. It is of course impossible to say whether all did so who had broken bounds, but the incident is sufficient to shew the prevalent tone of the School. Again, nearly all the boys go out annually to the great Radley Festival, Henley Regatta. When the writer was a boy there was no single instance, in his recollection, of confidence violated. No Radley boys were seen smoking, or taking liquid refreshment at odd times of an alcoholic nature. Has there

⁸ The following testimony may be added here :—

“Mr. Talbot (father of two Radley boys under Dr. Sewell), told us that he often used to talk of Radley with Lord and Lady Canning, and of his own observations when he had been staying with us, mixing with you in your games ; and among other things, he said that he had never heard a word amongst you which might not have been heard by ladies ; and Lord and Lady Canning used to listen with some incredulity. But when Lord Canning conversed with these our young Indian officers, —at last, after repeated observation in the Marble Hall at Calcutta, Lord Canning said one day, ‘Yes, Talbot, they are what you said,’ and Lady Canning, no mean judge, paid you the compliment of saying, ‘I shall always know a Radley boy ; they are neither too shy or too forward—that is, they are gentlemen.’” (Speech, 1872.)

been a declension of morals in that respect since Dr. Sewell's day? Modern Radleians may answer the question. Indeed, Radley in those days set her face with some severity against smoking. Not only did the Masters refrain from smoking in the presence of the boys, or in their own rooms at all, but visitors, cricketing teams and such like, were requested not to smoke among the boys in the playing fields. Those who did so were not asked to come again. In the matter of profane language and swearing, a vice from which Radley boys have not always been free, very great strictness was demanded and obtained. It is a fact that there was no swearing, and little, if any, secret smoking among the boys in Dr. Sewell's time. And, indeed, in the writer's young days at Radley, which began more than a year after Dr. Sewell's departure, profane language was very rare. Another instance of the Warden's influence seems still more remarkable. In Lent, probably in 1854, the school shop was closed twice a week, voluntarily, 'an act emanating from the boys, not from the School authorities.' Once more, in spite of Dr. Sewell's many peculiarities, no nickname was devised for him during his eight years of rule—which is more than can be said for any of his successors. Dr. Sewell seems to have had a great horror of schoolboy nicknames; one sermon is devoted entirely to this subject, and there are frequent warnings against them in other discourses.

Lest it should be thought that the foregoing statements, some of which (not all), taken from Dr. Sewell's Speech at the Radley Dinner in 1872, rest only on the testimony of Dr. Sewell himself, and, it may be said, evince the exaggerated pride of a father in his own offspring, we invite attention to the following:—

FROM THE EARL OF KELLIE TO THE REV. W. SEWELL, D.D.

"14th April, 1873.

"I was anxious—before writing to you—to study your pamphlet (the Speech printed and published with additions and enlargements)

carefully, so that I might be certain all my answers to your questions should be perfectly honest and accurate.

"I have now had time to do so, and I can most conscientiously affirm that your statement is a perfectly true and unvarnished account of Radley, during the five years that I had the privilege of being educated there under you. The system of education there was your own creation, and I can answer for it that you were not deceived in your estimate of its working. You treated the boys as Christians and as Gentlemen, and trusted to their honour; and the result was that the tone of the School was such that nothing false or dishonourable would for a moment have been tolerated by the boys themselves, either in their dealings with yourself and the Fellows, or with each other. In the school, the play-ground, and the dormitory everything went on exactly as you describe it; and I assure you I look back with the greatest satisfaction to the years I spent at Radley, and consider them the greatest privilege and blessing I could possibly have enjoyed as a boy; and everything of good that I may have acquired in my boyhood, I attribute entirely to your training there. I have always thought that to my short period as a Prefect there I am specially indebted; for it was there that I was taught the great lesson that to control others, self-control is necessary. I certainly agree with the sentiment of one whom you quote in your letter, that the system of education at Radley was perfect if it was real; and having experienced it myself I can conscientiously affirm that it was real.

* * * * *

"Your grateful and affectionate Pupil,

"KELLIE."

FROM THE HON. G. TALBOT TO THE REV. W. SEWELL, D.D.

"April 12th, 1873.

* * * * *

"I am very glad to see it (the Speech) on record, for now it remains incontrovertible evidence of what you meant Radley to be, and what it was, as proved by result.

* * * * *

"Your attached Friend,
"GERALD TALBOT."

FROM SIR J. CARMICHAEL TO THE REV. W. SEWELL, D.D.

"Oct 12th, 1874.

* * * * *

"I should like to go and see you, if I might. I dare not try and thank you for all you have been to me—*that* you will know some day; I will try and remember all you have said to me in childhood and manhood, so that peradventure by God's Grace the thought of me may not grieve you when we meet again.

"Ever your loving disciple,
"J. M. CARMICHAEL^b."

At the same time Dr. Sewell made no pretensions to infallibility or to universal success. "I am not going to flatter you," he says; "I do not think you angels any more than I am an angel myself. And I am quite sure that if a budget were required from our Public Schools of schoolboy faults, and young men's follies, and grown men's sins, Radley boys and Radley men could make, alas! like Winchester or Eton, a very melancholy contribution, and hide their

^b These three letters are taken from a memoir of Dr. Sewell printed for private circulation.

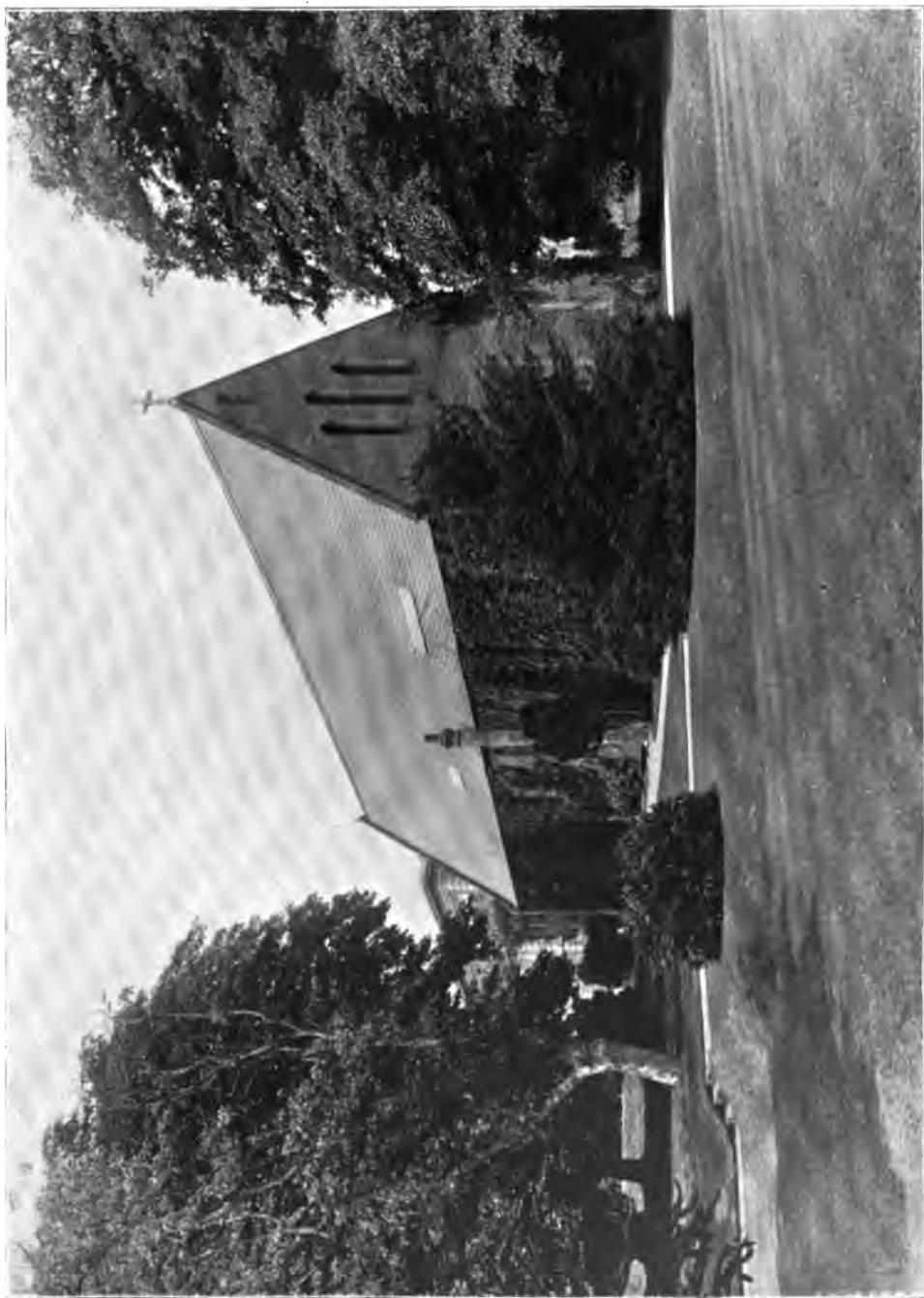


Photo. Gillman & Co.

THE OLD CHAPEL ; EXTERIOR.

heads in shame. And yet I own that, during the last ten years, while I have been condemned to almost solitary exile from country and from home, I have enjoyed hour after hour of exquisite happiness, of intensest gratitude, as often as my eye has caught a glimpse, or my ear has heard a tale, of my dear old Radley Boys. With two or three exceptions (I could count them on the fingers of one hand, and they did not surprise me), I have never heard one of you spoken of, whether by friends or strangers, without words that did me good. And again and again, after drinking in every tidings that I could extract concerning you, I have found myself like the Achilles in Elysium, tempted—

‘ Proudly to stalk off,
In lengthened strides, along the mead of asphodel, exulting
That they told me how my boy was marked for heaven.’ ”

Or again. “I do not say, remember, that there were no failures—I am not so blind, so sanguine, so romantic; but I believe no school ever existed in which there was, by the voice of the school itself, such a repudiation of all trickery and falsehood, of slinks and evasions, shufflings and shamming, copied exercises, secret promptings, hoards of ready-made verses, and receptacles and contrivances for smuggling. Was it a dream?”

In speaking of Dr. Sewell in his historical aspect, not as a Founder, or constructor of ideals, but as a Headmaster, it is impossible to pass over in silence the Sermons, to which frequent allusion has been made. Taken apart from the man, they are quaint even to ludicrousness in themselves; but it is to be remembered, first, that they were not written with a view to publication, the second volume being printed for private circulation only among old boys and friends of Radley; and, secondly, that they were at all events well calculated to attract and retain the attention of his hearers. The Sermons always begin, ‘My Boys,’ or more often, ‘My dear

¹ Speech, 1872.

Boys,' and the style, though somewhat more artificial than is usual in these days, is always transparently clear. As to the matter, let the Preacher speak for himself:—

"I wish that everything uttered here should be real, simple, and practical; should bear upon the events which fill your own thoughts, should come home to you as boys, and boys educated in this place. I shall speak to you here always openly and unreservedly—speak to you as individuals—almost naming you [in later Sermons he actually did so]; alluding to the occurrences of the week, using no circumlocutions, not dealing in general maxims and abstract discussions. . . . The great value of this our Chapel Service is, that it enables us (the clerical Fellows) to speak to you as you could not be spoken to in a parish church, and in a mixed congregation^j."

It is this principle carried out in Dr. Sewell's Sermons that make them so valuable to the historian. Any one who reads the two volumes carefully will arrive at a fair idea of Dr. Sewell, his ideas, and his administration. The subjects of the Sermons are extremely varied. Now it is the high doctrinal teaching suggested by Trinity Sunday; now it is the duty of speaking clearly and articulately in class, that is enforced^k. "Some of the Sixth Form," he says, "are so inarticulate that I have been obliged latterly to make them read and translate to me through a closed door, that they may be compelled to speak out." The whole Sermon is occupied with the subject, and a forcible illustration of the importance of little syllables is given from the Arian controversy. "We probably owe as Christians at this day, our faith, our Church, our worship, the purity of the Gospel, the virtue of the Sacraments, the truth as it is in Jesus, our joy on earth, and our hopes in Heaven, to the rigid and resolute preservation by the Catholic Church of old of a single Greek letter in a single Greek word in the Christian Creed^l."

^j Sermons, Vol. I. p. 68.

^k Vol. II. pp. 114, 336.

^l *ἡμοῦς*. Query whether Dr. Sewell did not mean the *rejection* of the iota.

The Crimean War gave Dr. Sewell materials for several very excellent Sermons. There is one on the profession of a soldier, which must at once from its manner have held the attention of his audience spell-bound. "I am going to preach to a certain class of boys, but especially to five of you," he says, . . . "and that, as on all other occasions, I may speak to you with perfect openness and simplicity, as among ourselves, as all members of one family, I shall mention their names at once . . . I am thinking, then, of those boys who in their own hearts are wishing, and whom possibly their parents may allow, to enter the army, and in a very short time. I am thinking of you, W——; and of you, E——; of you, J——; of you, W——; of you, P——^m." Such an opening must at once have rivetted the attention of the boys so named, and of their companions to hear what would be said on the subject.

Another Sermon is about sending the Senior Prefect to London for a few days, and the moral to be drawn therefrom. This is a matter which seems to have especially delighted Dr. Sewell, and he alludes to it again in his Speech at the Old Radleian dinner in 1872. Others are explanatory of various parts of the Radley system, the reason for maintaining double daily and choral service, the importance of a 'neat and decorous table' at meals, the Prefectorial system and so on. Others are suggested by current events, the Precentor's exercise in Oxford for his degree of Mus.Doc., honours gained by old boys at Oxford and such like. On one occasion a little boy was removed in the holidays, his mother having joined the Church of Rome, to be brought up as a Roman Catholic. Dr. Sewell's horror of Popery was conspicuous. On the occasion of this 'calamity' he was not sparing of his righteous indignation. Foreseeing the possibility of this occurrence some months previously, he had offered to adopt the fatherless boy, and bring him up as his own, away from evil in-

^m Vol. II. p. 267.

fluences. This offer was, perhaps, not unreasonably declined ; even Papists are not devoid of natural affection for their offspring. But the dreaded secession took place. The little boy was "seduced by near relatives to do an act of the same kind, and of the same guiltiness, which God so awfully denounced in the text [Deut. xiii. 6—11]; has been enticed away from the Church of his father, and the Church Catholic of Christ in this land, to go and serve other gods, which neither he nor his fathers had known,—in one word, he has been made a Romanist^a." The rest of the Sermon is full of anxious warning against Romanist activity, against 'the dreadful corruption, the artful temptation, the deadly sin,' of secession from the Church of England. It is a Sermon not without utility in our own day, though a Radleian may fairly claim that few members of his old School have been false to the Church of their fathers^o.

^a Vol. II. p. 17.

^o In his Speech to old Radleians in 1872, Dr. Sewell mentions that on one visit to Radley before he became Warden, the then Warden, Mr. Singleton, shewed him, put away in a drawer, sixty or seventy little crosses or crucifixes, which had been secretly introduced and distributed in the School by a boy who had obtained admission under false pretensions, or by some other agent. Or again, a man of rank once called upon Dr. Sewell after he became Warden. "My brother is without," said he, "may I introduce him to you?" "No," replied the Warden, "I allow no one who has quitted the Church of England for Rome to enter the walls of Radley; I know the danger."

A story may perhaps be inserted here as illustrating the kind of myths which were constructed on the foundation of Dr. Sewell's known peculiarities. A certain fishmonger had a young assistant, in whom Dr. Sewell detected a likeness to a young man, whom he had seen six months previously, being trained for the Roman priesthood in a seminary at Rome. He warned the tradesman of the serpent that he was cherishing unawares. "That young man," he said, "is a Jesuit in disguise." "Oh no, Sir," replied John Smith, as we may call the fishmonger, "he is my cousin, I know him quite well." "But I saw him six months ago in Rome, in a Jesuit College," the Doctor retorted. "That young man has been in my service here the last three years, so that can't be the case," said John Smith. "Then," said Dr. Sewell, relating the story afterwards, "I knew that Smith was a Jesuit too." The tale is legendary.

The Sermons which have thus been indicated,—by no means exhaustively described,—exercised no doubt a powerful effect upon the boys. So did the frequent orations, known to schoolboys by a shorter and more expressive name, from the top of School. So did the Warden's combination of strict severity for breach of law with large indulgences, where confidence was deserved. At Cambridge the author of a clever little burlesque, which had great vogue in its day, 'Horace at Athens,' could think of no better simile to express deep devotion than the line :—

“As Radley boys adore the reverend Sewell^p.”

Of incidents in the Wardenship of Dr. Sewell we have, as has been said above, but few records. During this period there were added to the school, the octagon studies, gallery dormitory, and cloister underneath, the old covered passage, made of corrugated iron, the heating apparatus in dormitory, school, and chapel, and the gymnasium. The last was built in 1859, but the date of the other erections is uncertain. Dr. Sewell also, on his first arrival, permitted a 'Shop' to be opened for the sale of schoolboy luxuries, as well as fives-balls, writing-paper with the College crest embossed, and such like. The Shop had no building of its own, but was opened at certain times in the gardener's cottage, in the room which is now the kitchen of a master's house. The sales were conducted by a servant of the College, and the profits, from the very first, went to the School games.

It may interest a later generation to recall one or two of the arrangements of his day which remained as an object of wonder and, indeed, in some cases, of mockery to after days. The getting-up bell rang at a quarter to 6 o'clock all the year round, the prayer bell in each dormitory at 6.10. By 6.15 all the Fellows, whether they had to take a form that particular morning or not, assembled in

^p 'Horace at Athens,' by G. O. Trevelyan.

School, where prayers were said, and then roll was called¹. As each name was called, the owner answered 'Adsum.' The School, though a fine apartment æsthetically, is extremely badly constructed for purposes of supervision and discipline. The Sixth Form sat in one recess, and the Fifth (there was then only one Fifth) in the other, out of sight. It is said that the 'Adsum' was occasionally answered through the windows in the recess by boys who were late. But there is no authentic instance of such a proceeding, until later and more degenerate days. The hour and a half before breakfast was occupied, partly with 'Divinity' lesson, and partly with whatever might be the other work of the Form. At eight came breakfast, bread and butter only, and in early days tea already sweetened. No luxuries were permitted to be introduced by the boys themselves, but a 'meat order' might be obtained from home, in which case a smallish plate of cold meat was provided. All food, from the opening of the College, was served on the white delft, with which all Radleians are familiar, with the motto of the College, 'Sicut Columbæ,' stamped upon it in blue. This does *not* mean, as the writer was informed upon entering, "'Like Columbus,' because Columbus founded the College."

After breakfast, ending at 8.30, came Chapel at 9, the 'bells' beginning at 8.50, as at present. A curious custom was the distribution of letters. These were handed in bulk to a Prefect, who walked into school after breakfast, mounted a form, and threw out the letters into the crowd of expectant boys, calling out each name as he did so. It was like a scramble. Any letters unclaimed were picked up and laid on a certain table in school, where the owners found them on coming in to Chapel Order. In the Chapel the full service was gone through, except some of the state prayers at the end; both

¹ When the writer was in the Sixth Form, ten lines of memoriter had to be said every morning immediately after roll, and it was a point of honour in that Form to learn them during the calling of roll, and then only. To look at them overnight was regarded as treacherous.

Lessons were read, which under the old Lectionary were much longer than at present, and Psalms and Canticles were sung. There was no hymn in the morning. On Wednesdays and Fridays the Litany only was sung. The interval between Chapel and 10 o'clock, generally short, was always given to Divinity. From 10 to 12 were the regular two hours of form work. At 12, the bell was rung at the top of the house, and a form was rarely detained after the first stroke. Then, once a week, came half-an-hour's compulsory gymnasium, and on other days those who learned drawing went to the 'studio,' now a master's room on the top floor at the east end of the house, where W. Florio Hutchisson, Esq., walked up and down between the long trestle tables, sometimes irritable, but generally given to gentle joking. He was an old man, supposed by his pupils to have been once fabulously rich, formerly an indigo planter in India, not a great teacher, nor a great artist, but always endeared to his pupils by his kindly ways, and strict abstention from all disciplinary matters outside his own department. Others practised their half-hour at the pianos, one of which stood in the passage on the top floor running between the Fellows' rooms. At half-past twelve, pianos, drawing, gymnasium, came to an end, and the games began—compulsory football in winter, voluntary cricket and boating in summer. There was a special arrangement of hours in summer by which the games were transferred to the afternoon. In the Lent term the Radleians of thirty or forty years ago were not above playing such games as rounders or prisoner's base. Indeed, unless memory fails, they were compulsory after football was over for the season. At half-past one came 'first bell' for dinner, and a quarter of an hour afterwards, the second. The dinner would be considered somewhat meagre in these days. Meat and bread only, three times a week; a pudding was added on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Fridays came 'junk,' cold salt-beef ready cut up in slices, of variegated hues. It was often made an accusation against the College that the boys were made to fast on Fridays. This was not

the case so far as quantity was concerned, but there was certainly some asceticism in the quality of the food provided. After dinner came an interval of about an hour before afternoon school, occupied twice a week by instruction in water-colours for those who took up that subject, lessons on the piano, impositions, strolling about, fives, and such like. The only fives-courts were the open ones round the bell-tower, three of which are now used for squash rackets. Afternoon school began with roll, and was occupied generally with French or Mathematics. At 5.30 school was over, and Chapel began at 6 o'clock. The service was like that of the morning, with the addition of a metrical psalm or an anthem. Immediately after Chapel came tea, with bread, butter, and tea only ; no jam permitted ; one pat of butter allowed to each boy. At every meal the Warden and Fellows were present at the High Table, except at mid-day on Friday, when it was popularly supposed that they had a great banquet in Common Room. There was in fact a meagre meal of bread, butter, and beer, which was afterwards developed into an ordinary cold luncheon. After tea there were singing-classes every night for some or other of the boys, and preparation for the rest in school, where order was kept by the Prefect in course, assisted by his Senior Inferior. At 8.30 a bell sounded and all below the Upper Fourth went to bed, the master of the week coming in to ring 'prayer bell.' Each dormitory was left in charge of a Prefect or Senior Inferior, who remained there until the regular Prefects who slept in the dormitory came to bed. As before observed, the penalties for breach of dormitory rules were severe, and tradition was strong, so that there was not often need for exercise of discipline. But occasionally the guardian of the law would regard himself as above the law, and have small conversations with his friends in their cubicles. This did not occur, however, with the majority of dormitory keepers, and, as far as is known, no occasion of scandal arose during Dr. Sewell's wardenship. After the younger boys had gone to bed the Prefects had a regular

supper of cold meat, rice pudding, and such like in the middle Hall, a delightful half hour of careless talk and relaxation of duty. At 10.15 every one was expected to be in dormitory.

On Sundays and half-holidays the extraordinary custom obtained of having dinner at half-past four. A hunch of bread and a piece of cheese (afterwards known as 'College Soap') was served out at mid-day. On half-holidays this of course might be, and usually was, supplemented at the 'Shop,' and in summer the long hours on the river were very enjoyable. It is true that there was roll at half-past two, but those who were not in the Black Book might write down their names on a list before starting, as intending to go down to the river, and were exempted from attendance at roll. It will be seen that this implied a good deal of confidence in the boys, but on the whole it was well justified. The code of honour amongst Radley boys of that date was very high. In later times a 'river roll' taken at the boathouse, or at Nuneham, became a regular institution.

On Sundays the lunch was a more elaborate affair. As you came out of Chapel at mid-day, unless you were a Prefect, you formed one of a long line of boys 'en queue' at the door in the covered passage leading down to the kitchens. Here was a kind of buttery-hatch, and a servitor was stationed. As each one presented himself he received the usual largish hunch of bread, and a piece of cheese, if he chose to take it, which generally he did not^{*}. Every one was a member of a little group who 'grubbed together' on Sundays. You were not allowed to present yourself in your surplice, so one of your friends took your surplice for you to enable you to get a good place in the line. When all had been supplied, little parties, generally of three or four, rarely more, might be seen all over the parts of the College frequented by the boys, two or three such groups in the

^{*} Dr. Sewell, in his 'Journal at St. Columba's,' confesses that he always disliked cheese. And certainly Radley cheese was not a prime article. No cheese was ever served at High Table, till many years after Dr. Sewell's departure.

boot corridor by dormitory, a good many in school, or, in fine warm weather, dotted about the park and cricket ground. Now was the time to bring out your stores of jam or sardines, biscuits and other delicacies. It was messy, but enjoyable. The sense of good fellowship, the society of friends, and friends only—for all being engaged in like occupation, 'grubbing parties' were rarely molested by the enemy—give a pleasant recollection of the 'Sunday grubbing.' The Prefects, of course, had a grand spread of their own in the 'Study,' whole loaves, unlimited butter, choice jams. The 'Senior Prefect's lunch' was probably without a parallel in any school. A regular luncheon was laid on the Senior Prefect's table in middle Hall. This, by a legal fiction, was the Senior Prefect's entertainment. He sat in his usual place at the head. The Warden was always an invited guest. He sat at the Senior's left, in the place of honour, with his back to the wall. Others, to the number of six or eight, were invited by the Senior Prefect himself, seldom or never any of the Fellows, but one or two Prefects, and several Senior Inferiors. A newly made Senior Inferior was always invited on the Sunday following his appointment. Afterwards, the number of his invitations depended somewhat on his popularity. It was sometimes difficult to get Prefects to accept an invitation. The fare was more sumptuous, the company more dignified, but the freedom and ease of the Study were wanting.

At the half-past-four dinner on Sundays visitors were generally present from Oxford. Old Radleians then dined at the tables of the boys in Hall, with the Prefects, their friends, or relatives of their friends. The Warden, espying from his place at the High Table, or being informed by the Butler of the presence of strangers, always sent them, and the Prefect at whose table they were sitting, a glass of wine, "with the Warden's compliments," an old-fashioned and kindly custom. It was a great source of pride and pleasure to a Prefect thus to entertain at his table a Radleian of renown, perhaps even a member of the 'Varsity Eight, the highest pinnacle of fame

in the eyes of a Radley boy. The writer once had two such on either side of him at his table, and it was one of the proudest moments of his life.

Once a year, after the Oxford term was over, the Warden took all the boys of light and leading, Prefects (except the unfortunates who had to remain on duty), members of the Eight, the Eleven, and the Football Fifteen, as it was then, into Oxford to a grand dinner in the Hall of his own College of Exeter. His successor added to this august band members of the Sixth Form who were too young to be Prefects. Toasts were given, and speeches made, by representatives of the various bodies assembled. In such ways did the Warden endeavour to create a feeling of pride in school institutions and a high standard of honourable patriotism.

Weak points there were, and must have been, in Dr. Sewell's administration; our endeavour has been to shew what was actually attained, and not to construct a fancy picture. One weak point was to be found perhaps in the actual tuition at Radley. It was not so much that the hours allotted to school work were few—they were, and are, not less than those of most others—but the indefinable something, the professionalism of the teacher, was not always to be found. The long school before breakfast exhausted the energies of both teachers and taught before the day had fully begun. The time was not wisely arranged. Mathematics suffered by being relegated always to the afternoon. In the long evening school a boy of moderate ability, or a dull boy working with a clever one, could finish his allotted task in half the allotted time, and the remainder could be devoted to light and easy converse with the friend by your side, which was not interfered with, so long as you were ostensibly "working together." Moreover, the Radley boys did not come as a rule from a working class. Doubtless there was the strain and stress of life in many homes, but it was not visible to youthful eyes in holiday times, and though of course they were sometimes told that they 'must

work for a living,' the necessity was not urgently and strenuously apparent.

Again, as the School grew in reputation for kindness and courtesy of manners, many a backward and delicate boy found his way to Radley, while his more vigorous brothers were sent to Rugby or Marlborough. "The dull ones," writes one of Dr. Sewell's colleagues, "were consigned to Radley, in the trustful belief that they would be done full justice to, and be treated with kindly patience. I remember some exceptionally stupid boys at the School, and though it is quite as important a work to train such thoroughly, and make them useful members of society, as to educate the more brilliant of our youth, yet it was at times discouraging, especially as the Teachers had to compete, as to results, with larger schools, and a higher average of youthful intelligence^a." It may be added that at Radley, as at other schools, athletics were more an object of pursuit to the boys than Latin and Greek, and our final chapters will shew that Radley attained considerable distinction in various directions, especially in boating. The small numbers of the School, again, cut off the stimulus of emulation from the more gifted boys. A clever boy ran rapidly through the forms. He might reach the Sixth soon after attaining the age of fifteen, and for two or three years might sweep the board of nearly all the prizes without severe strain on his powers. The aim of the Warden, indeed, and of the teaching staff generally, was to cultivate the School at large with moral and mental training, rather than to produce a few choice flowers for show. Every week the Warden took each form in some part of the work prepared in the previous week. It was always 'old work,' not a new lesson, and thus he kept himself informed of the general progress of the School. He therefore had less of the actual work of the Sixth form than most head masters, confining himself generally to the

^a Rev. R. W. Norman.

Divinity and one, or at the most two, of the authors in course of reading. The rest was taken by the assistant composition master. In those days the Fifth were an undivided form; then came the Remove; then the Fourth in three divisions—Upper, Middle, Lower; the Third and Second, each in two divisions, and the First in one division. Below the First Form were the ‘Unplaced,’ whose attainments would not warrant a position in any Form. It must be remembered that as yet Preparatory Schools hardly existed, and boys came straight from home at ages of nine or ten. ‘Modern sides’ were also as yet unthought of, except at the newly-founded Cheltenham College. But in spite of these disadvantages, a fair proportion of scholarships were gained at Oxford—very few Radley boys went to Cambridge—eleven may fairly be assigned to Dr. Sewell’s reign of eight years. Twice the Good Conduct Sword at Woolwich—a high distinction—was won by Radley boys. Indeed a great number entered the army, and seem to have given great satisfaction to the authorities. The honours won by the School would have been much more numerous, if it were allowable to reckon all those who were partially educated there. Several young and very promising boys were removed when they had worked their way nearly to the top, as the small numbers of the School did not, in the judgment of their parents, provide sufficient competition. Such were the present Head Master of Repton, and the permanent Under Secretary of State for India.

The following extract from a letter addressed to the *Radleian* at the time of Dr. Sewell’s death may complete this part of our history. It is, judging by internal evidence, from the pen of an old Radley master. After saying something of the severity of the Radley system under the first two Wardens, he continues:—

“A great change came over the place when Mr. Sewell himself undertook the charge of it. The enemies of Radley had at first taunted it as being a second Sparta: soon they complained that, in pursuit of amusement, it had become another Corinth; yet there was

a motive underlying the changes which began in the year 1853, and although the reasons alleged did not always commend themselves to others, it may safely be said that even such acts, as seemed often designed to provoke rather than avoid hostile criticism, were always carefully considered beforehand by the new Warden. He often spoke of the School as an 'experiment,' and his own line was frequently experimental too. Some old Radleians may perhaps remember that at first he was determined to dispense altogether with corporal punishment, or would have had it inflicted by the butler; that at first he set his face against the growing taste for athletics; that he tried at one time to impress his class by the sight of vicarious, rather than personal suffering. They will remember, however, how all these theories of government were gradually altered in practice, and how the necessities of school life and the influence of the Masters who were associated with him, led to the abandonment of much which, in the spirit of Plato's Republic, he would have had carried out in the 'Microcosm' over which he was suddenly called to preside. Many of his old pupils in later years still bear a keen remembrance of the rigour with which he could chastise faults in the old-fashioned Winchester way, and many too will remember with the deepest affection the lovingness of his private encouragements or rebukes.

"But what was a day like at Radley in (say) 1856? That is a period which is sometimes looked back to as a culminating point in its prosperity. The first examination list which we ever printed was at Christmas, 1854. On that day there appear 95 names; eighteen months later we numbered 133. But it must not be forgotten that owing to the system of nominations which was being adopted, this did not by any means represent the true financial position of the School. [The highest number attained under Dr. Sewell appears to have been 156.]

"The staff consisted of Mr. Wood (Sub-Warden, afterwards Warden), Dr. Monk (Precentor), Capt. Haskoll ('dear old Haskoll' as

we used to call him—I think I see him as he used to stand in Chapel, singing conscientiously every note of his part in the Anthem—may he rest in peace), Mr. Norman, afterwards Warden, Mr. Gibbings, Mr. West (died in 1859), Mr. Owen, Mr. Macrorie, now Bishop of Maritzburg, and Mr. Forbes, now Lord Forbes. We must not forget Mr. Hutchisson, a very familiar face and form in remembrances of Old Radley. Mr. R. B. Sewell, the Warden's brother, was 'treasurer,' Spyers was the head boy, Edward Worsley, R. T. Raikes, Hubbard, Monsell, C. Talbot (all well-known Radley names), appear in the Lower Fourth. The Upper Second Form begins with Clutterbuck, and contains Cecil Hook, G. H. Lightfoot, Edward Phillips. In the Lower Second it is amusing to recall the stalwart Meredith Brown as a little fellow in jacket and collars, and to notice that 'the Unplaced' are headed by C. S. Tomes, and the rear brought up by two small boys, whose names we positively decline to give, but whom we remember as making their first appearance in kilts.

"Present Radleians must picture to themselves the College buildings as consisting simply of the House with Kitchens, the Chapel, the Dormitory (no studies), the School, without the addition of the west end, or the lean-to Class-rooms, and the Bell Tower, without Clock. The Fives Courts had been lately constructed[†] (1855). The present Prefect's Study was the stable, and opened the other way. There was no cloister or gallery above, only a slated shed joined the House to the School. With the Chapel we had no covered communication, and on dark nights the faithful Haycroft (the butler) used to hang a stable lantern in the bush which stands by the brick steps ascending towards the House.

"That dreadful getting-up bell' sounded at the primeval hour of 5.45, both winter and summer, and in ancient times the bell in the dormitory was rung by one of the Masters of that time. How well

[†] These were of course the old open courts round the bell-tower, now only used for squash rackets.

I remember some scapegrace once detaching and concealing the clapper, in vain hopes that he might so enjoy a longer repose. Alas! the inexorable Wanklyn, a conscientious worker for Radley for many years, was not so to be baffled, and as he marched down the dormitory, bell in hand, made it so vocal on every cubicle as to leave no excuse, even for the soundest sleeper, that he did not hear the bell.

"At 6.15 the second bell was rung, and in five minutes afterwards all descended into the School, where they were pretty sure to see on the dais *all* the Masters assembled. Some who read these pages may remember in connection with this an amusing punishment once inflicted on an ingenious youth, whom we will call Drake. Drake's health, it appeared, was in rather a critical state. He slept soundly, but appeared to wake unrefreshed. As soon as the getting-up bell sounded, the symptoms became worse, and headache came on, for which the cure had often been tried of exemption from school. The oppressive sensation lasted generally till twelve o'clock, and after that time passed away entirely—especially on half-holidays—till the next day. At last the Warden decided on a new kind of treatment. He called all the School up after roll, Drake included, and having told them of this strange and chronic malady which was making its appearance, and even becoming infectious among some of the boys, which the remedies hitherto applied seemed rather to aggravate, he announced that he had determined to try a new prescription for it. On this, the door opened, and a servitor entered, bearing a most odious looking dose of salts and senna, with a nice crust of bread to make it go down. These the poor invalid was compelled to swallow, amidst the amusement of the bystanders. The remedy proved effectual, and not only cured the person who took it, but many others, by the mere sight of its application.

"From 6.30 to 7 all the forms had a Divinity lesson. Then followed an hour's work, and we were all ready for breakfast at 8.

"I need not describe Morning or Afternoon School. Chapel,

however, it must be remembered, in those days (and the Chapel was unwarmed), consisted of the *whole* Service ; even the Exhortation was read twice a day. In the evening a metrical Psalm (Tate and Brady) was sung after the third Collect, and on surplice evenings an Anthem. Hymn-books, strange as it may seem to many now, were not used in one church out of fifty.

“The Holy Communion was celebrated at 12 o'clock on Sundays, which was the Exeter College custom, and gave opportunity to the old members at Oxford, then very few in number, to come over and join us. The younger boys went to bed at half-past eight, the seniors at nine. Prefects and others after a time were allowed to sit up later. . . . Dear old Radley ! It seemed to strangers as if all was bright and joyous, and only those knew, who were ready to give almost their life-blood for it, how many were the cares and anxieties that even then underlay that glowing picture.”

An old Radleian wrote on the same occasion :—

“What Radley is, is, I verily believe, in the main a tradition of what Radley was ; and what it was, was owing to him whom we have lost, for our old Warden was the creator of Radley. His power with and over us boys was unmistakeable and remarkable. His great moral influence owed nothing to physical advantages, for his slight and weakly frame was dwarfed by comparison with the physique of some of the elder boys. I can see him now, as he stood on the upper step of the School dais, his head only then about on a level with that of —, the Senior Prefect, as he stood beneath, calling the roll. His features, too, had nothing in them specially commanding, but were rather stamped with an expression as if of anxiety and suffering. Nevertheless, there was a presence about the man that we all acknowledged, and we knew well into how attractive a smile that face could relax. One feature of our Warden's character that, I think, did much to endear him to us, was his many-sidedness. He could be a boy among boys in his

thoughtful care for our amusements. Whether it was an All Saints' Day football-match or a play of Shakespeare's, we were well aware that behind all our machinery, he, as chief engineer, stood and watched to see that everything should be a success. I recall the day when our Eight, on their return from their first match at Henley against Eton, were summoned at once to his room, and congratulated and condoled with by him with as much fervour as if he had been our Senior Prefect, instead of our Warden. I remember the torch-light games on the ice one severe winter, whereat, if the torches did splutter and stink abominably, the scenic effect was very striking, and we boys knew that the arch-plotter of it all, though concealed behind others, was our Warden. I cannot think that he shone as a teacher, he occupied himself too much with points of minute critical philology; and I have known an idle Sixth Form boy (is there such a being to be found at Radley now?) slily to propound a leading question of this kind, to divert an unconscious teacher's attention from his profound ignorance of the lesson, and the stratagem has succeeded only too well. But we boys were quick to see, and proud to know, how he excelled as speaker and host. I remember the warm feelings of admiration and affection towards Dr. Sewell, with which my own parents left Radley after their first visit to the place, and I am persuaded that this was the experience of all. We boys would also note, with inward satisfaction, how on a Gaudy, or other high-day, our Warden would rise to speak after our 'golden-mouthed' Bishop^a, and shine by contrast even with him. If we did seem to be able to detect occasional marks of exaggeration in his estimate of boyish faults, we were still persuaded that he was, what none are quicker than boys to feel, emphatically a minister of God to us for good. May his memory never die out at Radley!"

^a The late Rt. Rev. S. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford.



Photo., Hiltz and Saunders.

WARDEN NORMAN AND GROUP.
1862.

To face p. 103.

CHAPTER V.

CHANGES.

IN the first of the extracts with which the foregoing chapter concludes, a note of anxiety may be detected. In spite of the outward prosperity and increasing popularity of the School, heavy troubles were bringing the reign of Dr. Sewell to a close. It is not our purpose to enter into a detailed account of those troubles, or to rake up stories which the kindly hand of Time is consigning to oblivion ; but to ignore them altogether, would be to falsify history.

The financial difficulties, from which the College had suffered from the beginning, came to a head in the autumn of the year 1860. Dr. Sewell's administration was undoubtedly costly. And besides this, one serious error of judgment must be recorded against him. This was the unwise system of nominations. Arrangements were made whereby, on payment of a fixed sum down, a boy could be received at the College for £25 a year, the College fees being a hundred guineas (£105). A nomination for ten years cost £500, those for shorter periods less in proportion. The money thus obtained was expended at once, generally in buildings, while the boy and his successors remained as an expense to the College, as long as the nomination lasted. Thus the numbers were no index to the actual amount of the College income, and these nominations became a source of sore embarrassment. Meanwhile the apparent success caused early creditors who had lent money to the College to press for the repayment of their loans, and a great rise in the price of provisions between 1850 and 1860 made maintenance more costly.

The salaries also, both of Warden and Fellows, seem to have been raised from the modest figure at which they were originally fixed.

The Warden himself, though ultimately responsible for the general finances, did not actually receive the income or control the little details of expenditure. These were put into the hands of another official at the College, who for a long time appears to have concealed, very imprudently, the real burden of debt with which the College was loaded. The revelation, when it could no longer be postponed, came as a great shock to the Warden. Indeed, he is said to have literally fainted away, when the whole truth became known to him. At all events his health and spirits received a blow, from which they never fully recovered. The whole liabilities of the College, for which Dr. Sewell was himself personally responsible, seem to have amounted to something over £40,000.

In this crisis help was forthcoming. Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., afterwards Lord Addington, began to be taken into the Councils of the College about the year 1857. He was a leading member of the business world in London, the head of an important firm, a clear-headed financier, and strong Churchman. His sound judgment and liberal loans had been gratefully received in the past. In 1860, when the real state of the College finances was made known, Mr. Hubbard, though as a man of business he was naturally indignant at the timid concealment of the real indebtedness of the College, did not withdraw his further support. The chief weight of the blow fell on Dr. Sewell. In March, 1861, he resigned his position, and left Radley, never to return. An assignment of the College and all its property was made over to Mr. Hubbard, who made himself responsible for the whole debt. Dr. Sewell's error lay in over-confidence; for that error he paid dearly.

Mr. Hubbard's claim upon the College was for £24,000. By taking over the whole Institution he rendered himself responsible for an additional sum of £7,000, making a total debt of £31,000, for which

the College was liable to him. Against this, the property was valued at £12,000^a, representing merely the price of the building materials, valued at what they would fetch if removed; and the furniture, pictures, old oak, and silver plate, at the value obtainable at a forced sale, as well as certain Policies of Insurance. A large quantity of exquisite carving and beautiful plate was actually sold—at what price is not recorded. Grace-cups no longer adorned the tables at each successive Gaudy. The era of graceful new buildings, such as the cloisters under gallery dormitory, and the so-called octagon studies, came to an end—at all events for a time.

There is all the difference between a valuation of buildings *in situ*, adapted for a definite purpose, and the valuation of the same buildings regarded simply as materials. According to one estimate made about this time, the buildings added by the College to the original House of the Bowyers were worth £20,000, they having cost that sum to erect, exclusive of the Gymnasium, which had been erected in 1859, at a cost of £1,800. The same buildings, exclusive of the Gymnasium, were valued as “materials” at £1,710. Similarly, “the furniture and effects” were said to have been valued in 1856 at £14,200—now they were taken as worth £9,240.

Mr. Hubbard, then, rescued the College from financial confusion and probable extinction at a cost of £31,000. The whole of its liabilities seems, as has been already stated, to have amounted to considerably more than that sum. Vast debts were due to early lenders; large interest had to be paid yearly. £4,000 was necessary for renewal, for fifty years, of the original lease of the property. But partly by the generosity of lenders, who in some cases converted their loans, in whole or part, into gifts; partly by lowering the rate of interest; partly by composition with tradesmen, who had not been always scrupulous in dealing with the simple-minded Warden; the

^a All these are round numbers.

debt, reduced to manageable proportions, was concentrated in the hands of a single creditor. Mr. Hubbard became the virtual proprietor of the College, and through Mr. Hawkins, his accountant, exercised strict control over the expenditure.

It was the day of humiliation for Radley. Let those who joined in the anxious consultations of 1860 and 1861 tell of the hurried journeys to London, the varying statements of accounts, the irritation engendered by anxiety, the frequent meetings, the depression of spirits, the sickening uncertainties of the time. Twice in her subsequent history Radley fell upon evil days, but never was she so near to extinction as in the closing months of 1860 and the early days of 1861. For two or three weeks it was expected that the College would be closed at the end of March. May we not think that her emergence from this peril was due to the Providence that would not let the noble conception of her Founder, and the secret prayers of her many friends, be lost? Radley was preserved, we truly believe, 'ad maiorem Dei Gloriam' and the good of the Church in this country of ours.

Nor can the historian pass over in silence Mr. Hubbard's share in these transactions. It is true that he was master in the councils of Radley, that he knew it, and that he made others know it too. It is true that his loan to the College of upwards of £30,000 turned out in the end a safe investment, and was fully repaid. In later times, when the prosperity of the School was secured, and the debt was yearly diminishing, or had been altogether extinguished, men, who saw Mr. Hubbard still retaining his commanding position, might chafe at 'one-man-power.' But the fact remains that Mr. Hubbard in 1861 held the fate of Radley in the hollow of his hand. He, a merchant, a member of Parliament for the City of London, had this ideally constructed, strangely governed, expensively managed, institution thrust upon him. It was something entirely unconnected with his ordinary pursuits, alien from the work of his life. Many men would have let it fall, or sold it to a company for the best possible

price. Mr. Hubbard himself said he was not a schoolmaster. But now he found himself a school proprietor. He accepted the burden, as well as the property, the risk, no less than the influence, of the position. He saved the School, and placed it under Trustees, as a place of "education of youth in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England . . . such Education to be conducted by Clergymen and Laymen, members of and in communion with the said Church ^b." Mr. Hubbard was more than a mere benefactor. If Dr. Sewell founded, it was he that sustained the School, when it was tottering to its fall. It is sometimes forgotten, in view of the ultimate success of the venture, that the risk which Mr. Hubbard ran was very real. The School might have failed, and in that case Mr. Hubbard's money would have gone the way of rash speculations.

Some such outline of the facts of the crisis of 1860 seems to be necessary in this record, as many myths and stories have grown up round Dr. Sewell's name, in this as in other instances. The foregoing account faithfully represents, to the best of the writer's belief, the parts played by Dr. Sewell and Mr. Hubbard in this matter.

On the 5th March, 1861, the Rev. R. W. Norman, Fellow of the College, was installed as Warden, apparently on the nomination of his predecessor. But there would probably have been no competition for such an anxious post, if it had been widely advertised, and it was certainly essential that one who was acquainted with the system already established should be at the head of affairs. Mr. Norman was the last Warden appointed under the old Statutes, with the old ceremonies, installed in his place in Chapel, and making the Latin declaration prescribed^c. The numbers of the School, which had slightly fallen off in 1860, suffered no diminution in 1861. The parents were loyal to the system and the new Warden, though they

^b Extract from Trust Deed of St. Peter's College, Radley.

^c The latest Warden, Dr. Field, was installed with a service in Chapel in January, 1897, but not with all the old ceremonies.

could not but be aware that the College was undergoing re-construction. Early in the following year the new government of Radley was established. The College, though retaining the title, lost its peculiar collegiate constitution. The Warden was still called by that title, but became in reality a head-master. The Fellows became assistant masters, appointed by the Head, and liable to dismissal by him also. Previously, in Mr. Singleton's time an undesirable Fellow was expelled from the College by vote of the Common Room. In Dr. Sewell's wardenship no dismissal, as far as is known, was ever contemplated⁴. The Bishop of the diocese still remained the Visitor. But the office and duty of Prior Fellow⁵ ceased to exist. Instead of the Prior Fellows a body of seven trustees was appointed, who exercised a general supervision over the School. To them the Warden was directly responsible. The first trustees were,

The Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Richard Cavendish.

The Hon. G. C. Talbot.

Sir R. Phillimore, D.C.L.

Lieut. Col. R. Moorsom.

The Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford.

J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.

The property of the College was vested in these trustees. The purpose of the College as a place of education in the principles of the Church of England was defined in the Trust Deed. After paying expenses of maintenance, all surplus revenue was to be devoted to paying the interest, and instalments of the principal, of the debt. After that, provision was to be made for the permanent establishment of the College in a home of its own. In 1860, the working expenses

⁴ The present Precentor (1897), the Rev. G. Wharton, is, we believe, the last representative of the co-opted Fellows. He was elected in 1862, and came into residence in September of that year.

⁵ See p. 54.

had been estimated at £11,000 per annum. This was probably over the mark, for the reason that a large estimate had to be made for a scheme which was put forward,—but not carried through,—for freeing the College from its difficulties by raising shares,—in fact, converting it into a Company. In another estimate based on the expenditure for four years preceding 1860, the average working expenses seem to have been somewhat in excess of £7,800. It was calculated that with the then numbers of the School the debt might be paid off in about eleven years. As a matter of fact, a considerably longer period elapsed. When the nomination system was discarded, the numbers fell. It need hardly be added, that with respect to the Trustees, Mr. Hubbard was paramount. In fact the others seem to have had merely a consultative voice, and one or two of them hardly ever attended a meeting.

Thus was the constitution of Radley revolutionised. But as little difference as possible was made with the boys. To them the changes probably represented merely a change of Wardens, a difference considerable, but not revolutionary. Dr. Sewell's successor had been trained in his school, and carried on much the same methods. The Warden still had every form up to him once in the week. The same hours were observed, almost in their integrity, as under Dr. Sewell. There were the same somewhat dramatic methods of administration. For instance, a somewhat flagrant case of dishonesty occurred¹. The Warden, at the end of an ordinary week-day service, solemnly walked up from his stall to the steps at the end of Chapel. He addressed the awestruck boys on the greatness of the offence, the stain on the honour of the School, the aggravation of concealment. It may be added that this measure was completely successful. The culprit gave himself up privately, was privately chastised, and in after life led a useful and honourable career. On another occasion some

¹ This was some years after Dr. Sewell's departure. The culprit was a small new boy.

criminal or other had of set purpose thrown water over the partition of his cubicle, and drenched his neighbour's bed. This being both a case of bullying and serious breach of dormitory rules, was visited by a public caning, inflicted at the top of the School—a performance almost too dramatic for young and sensitive lookers on.

But though the general spirit of the administration remained the same, yet changes were of course inevitable—changes, we may now think, in the right direction. In the spring of 1861, morning school had begun at half-past six. In 1862 these rigours were softened. The bell began to ring at ten minutes to seven, and ceased at the five minutes, when the doors were closed. The time for morning prayers has been the same for the succeeding thirty-six years^g. In the Chapel Services the Celebration of the Holy Communion was moved to 8 o'clock, instead of at noon. A Celebration was also added on Saints' Days. It was further resolved that there should be morning school on Saints' days up to eleven o'clock, with four exceptions in the year, Ascension Day, the Gaudy^h, Michaelmas Day, and All Saints' Day. Hitherto every Saint's Day had been an entire whole holiday. In later days Michaelmas Day was dropped out of the category of exceptions; evening school was introduced, and for the last ten years the whole of morning school has been carried on to the usual hour, so that a Saints' Day to the present generation is simply a 'lie-in-bed' for those who do not attend the early Service in Chapel, and a half-holiday. Mr. Norman also made improvements in the domestic arrangements with regard to the food of the boys. The tradesmen were now regularly paid, whereas, before, their bills were allowed to run up to colossal proportions, and the College could therefore exercise more control over

^g Except sometimes in the depth of winter.

^h Gaudy, otherwise *gaudi*, derived from monkish Latin, *gaudolum*; applied originally to secret festivities of unfaithful monks, revelling in the absence of the Head of the House.

the quality of the goods supplied. Mr George Price, brother of Professor Price, was a most efficient Bursar. Though Mr. Hubbard held the purse-strings, and rigid economy was necessary, yet he proved "on the whole by no means despotic or stingy." Altogether, the School made good progress during the five years of Mr. Norman's wardenship. When he resigned his post a considerable part of the debt had been paid off, and there was a surplus income over the expenses every year. The writer can testify from personal recollection, while he was struggling through the lower and middle part of the School, that in those 'circles' the tone was good.

The peculiar interest of Radley history consists in the ideals and the administration of her Founder, treated of in the last two chapters. It would be unbecoming to enter at equal length into the records of the government of his successors, all of whom are still living¹. Nor indeed are the features of their government so definitely marked. The progress of Radley henceforth was towards gradual assimilation with other public schools. The life of a school, intensely interesting as it is to those who are present on the spot, is somewhat monotonous to those at a distance. Salient events are few and far between. Yet one or two may be noted. In 1862 the Warden announced to the assembled boys the death of the Rev. W. B. Heathcote, the second Warden of the College. Since his retirement he had been rector of Compton Bassett, in Wiltshire, where he left kindly recollections of good work behind him. A memorial service was held in Chapel. In the same year benefactors again appeared. Sir Walter James, afterwards Lord Northbourne, who had a son at the School, founded a Scholarship of the value of £30, tenable for one year, for boys under 18 years of age. The late Mr. William Gibbs founded a similar one of £20, for boys under 15. Soon after Mr. Heathcote's death a Scholarship for boys under 14 was established in memory of him. By a later

The lamented death of the late Warden of Keble occurred since the above was written.

arrangement the maximum age for Gibbs scholars was fixed at 16, the Heathcote at 17, the James was left at 18, so that an industrious boy might win a Scholarship in three successive years. The Heathcote, of the value of £40, was also divided into two, one Scholarship being given for classics and one for mathematics. The Gold Medal still remained the Blue Ribbon of



THE GOLD MEDAL.

Radley in the intellectual line. It had been founded in the time of Dr. Sewell by Mr. Saxon Richards, who had several sons at the School. But the capital, the interest of which provided the funds, disappeared in the general crash of 1860-61. The School, however, continued to provide the Medal. It is made of silver gilt, with the figure of the Good Shepherd on one side, and the Dove

and Serpent with scroll, the original device of the College, on the other. Its intrinsic value is said to be about six pounds. It was given professedly for those who came out first in a threefold examination in classics, mathematics, and history. But it rarely happened that the same candidate was equally strong in all three branches of learning, and practically the Medal fell to the one who was really proficient in two of them. That this proficiency was genuine is shewn by the fact that very nearly all the winners of the Gold Medal afterwards obtained open Scholarships at Oxford. The examination both for the Scholarships and the Medal was held at Michaelmas, a few days after the assembling of the boys for the autumn term, the classical authors to be read, and the period of history, with some specified book, being given out before the Summer holidays. The holidays, therefore, were fully employed by serious candidates, and, on the whole, the system worked extremely well for those who were either studious by nature, or were stimulated by the home authorities. For the many, however, the examinations presented no feature of interest. At the present time the Scholarships are given as a prize in the Christmas examination, a special book for private reading being prescribed for each set of candidates. It is an open question which method provides the best stimulus for promising boys. In old days the holidays were certainly more fully employed; in modern times perhaps an impetus is given to work in term time. Since 1872 the Gold Medal has not been awarded every year, rarely in two successive years. In quite recent times the winner has been permitted to choose books to the value of £5 instead of the Gold Medal. For a short period, by the private generosity of one of the Wardens, books of the same value were bestowed on the winner in addition to the Medal. The Scholars were permitted first in 1862 to wear scholars' gowns, similar to those of Oxford. It was a matter of pride and patriotism to some, to wear the same gown at the University as they had at school—but this could only be done by winning a Scholarship at both.

In the year 1863 the Prince of Wales was married to the Crown Princess of Denmark. Their Royal Highnesses passed through Nuneham by road on their way to Oxford, and were presented with an Address by the Senior Prefect and other representatives of the School. The Address was taken as read, owing to torrents of rain, and the School received a stimulus to their loyalty in the shape of an extra week's holiday. Radley loyalty needs no stimulus, but the week was of course welcome. In 1887 a few days were granted in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, and in 1890 three days extra in honour of the Charter of Incorporation. These are, as far as we know, the only additions ever given to the regular Radley holidays in the course of its history.

In the autumn of 1865 the School was visited by an epidemic of scarlet fever. None of the cases were serious ; but many fled from the foe. At last the authorities determined to break up the School about five weeks before the natural ending of the term. The patients of course were left behind, and a very fine time they had when they became convalescent. With no school, no masters, and all the resources of the establishment at their disposal in the way of fives-courts and footballs, they disported themselves at will. On re-assembling in the following term they were all fined by the Captains of Games for the damage done to the footballs, by playing "foot-fives" on the courts.

The year 1865 also saw the birth of the *Radleian*. It appeared in pamphlet form with a brown cover. In the following year, 1866, the *Radleian* took the newspaper shape, which it still retains. In turning over its pages we come across periodical complaints of this shape and size. In 1889 its dimensions were actually changed by an innovating editor, the size of the pages being reduced, and their number increased. A fierce dispute, which may be read in the issues of that date, arose between the partisans of either pattern. In the end, the old shape was restored. It is said, with what truth

we do not know, that the *Radleian* is the oldest school periodical that has appeared continuously in the same form.

Throughout Mr. Norman's Wardenship, and also that of his successor, part of the entertainment on All Saints' Day consisted of 'Recitations.' These were 'speeches' delivered by the performers in evening dress, without adjuncts of any kind, except a chair or a table where the scene required such furniture. Two of the pieces, at least, were in the two classical languages, recited by the leading boys of the Sixth; another might be French; the rest would be English of any standard writer, not necessarily dramatic. For instance, Byron's "Siege of Corinth," or "Lochiel's Warning," or Gray's "Elegy," were as frequently chosen as scenes from Shakespeare. Most of the performances were simple recitations, but there was generally a scene from some play of Shakespeare or Molière as well, requiring several characters. In early days a prize was given to the best reciter, but its adjudication proved too difficult, and the actors soon looked only for the reward of applause. Besides this, Mr. Norman, when Warden, used to hold a voluntary "Shakespeare class" among the upper boys, in his own room, for reading and discussion of that author. He was himself a good reader and speaker, and, if not aspiring to the heights of scholarship, a cultivated gentleman, with a great love of music and English literature.

The great topic of interest among the boys of this period, apart from school incidents and athletics, which are treated in another chapter, were "the New Buildings." These were always supposed to be on the point of beginning. Two large beams projected like gallows from the gable of the dormitory, giving colour to the hypothesis. When a hole was dug in the Bear Garden for purposes of drainage or something of the sort, the credit of it was always put down to "the New Buildings." But some years were to elapse before Radley was to see any additions. The only two changes that befel, were the removal of 'Shop' from the gardener's cottage to a shed

of corrugated iron built up against the wall of Gymnasium, and another of more importance: the clock was put up in the bell tower, and, striking the hours on 'Peter,' marked time for College and village alike. At first there was a disposition on the part of some of the boys to make the face of it a target for fives-balls; the Prefects, however, quickly suppressed the youthful marksmen.

Some customs and words might perhaps seem strange to the successors of that generation. Every Radley boy, of whatever size, wore a tall hat outside the College grounds, whether for travelling to and from the School, or for walks out of bounds on Sundays—of course in visits to Oxford, and even at Henley. Dark coats on Sundays were the rule, but on week-days any light material was permitted. The elder boys cultivated, as they grew up to manhood, not moustache, but whiskers, as may be seen from old groups of that day,—a curious reversal of modern fashion. Fighting was rare, but single combats sometimes came off in the boot-room, now the laboratory. A drop kick at football was called a 'barter,' a word introduced, we believe, from Winchester, and derived from the name of a Warden of that foundation, who excelled in hitting half-volleys at cricket, an analogous exploit. The scrimmage at football was a 'pudding.' To be off-side was 'to poach.' Dribbling was 'fudging.'

The prizes were given on the last evening in school; the Warden read a report of each form, and proclaimed the new order, beginning from the bottom. The second boy in the form got an 'accessit,' a sheet of paper with a printed Latin inscription, signed by the Warden, setting forth his merit in coming near the prize. The proceedings always ended with 'Lusimus^h,' the choir coming up to the end of school, and led by the Precentor, the whole school lustily joining. It seems a pity that this picturesque custom cannot be revived. Modern Radleians hardly know that such a song exists. Before leaving, every boy

^h v. Appendix C.

had a solitary interview with the Warden. He received a few words of commendation, or warning, or advice, and a card to take home indicating the general opinion of the authorities of his conduct during term. These cards had the figure of St. Peter, one of the school devices, printed upon them, and were of four grades. They declared that the recipient 'optime,' or 'bene,' 'discessit,' or 'satisfecit,' or 'vix satisfecit.' The bene card was printed in red, and could be modified by prefixing the sign plus or minus to the word. The two lower grades were printed in black. The optime was reserved for Senior Prefects, Scholars of the University, and such like, in their last term. It was said that the optime was printed in gold, but the present writer never saw one. Before he reached such an exalted position the custom was abolished.

On the last morning, every one, except very dignified older boys, got up as early as he could. Outside the dormitory gate a vast crowd of hansoms, with here and there a dog-cart, was in waiting, and by half-past six not many of the boys were to be found in College. Two or more boys chummed together, and it was considered the right thing to breakfast in Oxford before taking your train for home. You were obliged to go into Oxford (or Abingdon) for your train, for at that time the Abingdon Junction was three-quarters of a mile down the line, and inaccessible by road. The cigarettes which now too often proclaim a boy's emancipation from school were then rarely seen. It was a harmless, if rather extravagant diversion, this breakfast in Oxford on the last morning, and many pleasant memories are associated with the early tub (never omitted), on a dark December morning, the feeling your way with your friend to the cab which answered in reply to your shout of your name, the freezing drive, the cheery room at the Mitre, or at Boffin's, the breakfast so welcome after a short night and an early start.

Mr. Norman's period of office, though fairly bright and prosperous from the point of view of the boys, was an anxious time for

himself, and all to whom the fortunes of Radley were entrusted. His health gave way under the strain. In March, 1866, he went away to recruit, but found himself, under doctor's orders, forbidden to return. Until Easter of that year the administration of the School was carried on by the Common Room collectively, under the Presidency of the Rev. R. C. Whiting, the Sub-Warden. The School awaited with curiosity the final address on the examination and work of the term. It seemed to them that without a real Warden no speech could be made. It was discovered, however, that a man who was only a Sub-Warden could announce results and make comments, with fluency and without blunders. For the rest, the tone of the School was high, and the little Republic of the Common Room had no difficulties to contend with.

When the boys returned after Easter, it was found that the Rev. William Wood, who had served as Sub-Warden for some time under Dr. Sewell, had returned to take temporary charge of the management of the School. In the interval of his absence from Radley he had been married to a daughter of Col. Moorsom, an old and faithful friend of the School. A few weeks after the beginning of the term, Mr. Wood, not yet elevated to a Doctor's degree, was confirmed in his office as permanent Warden.

The period on which Radley now entered from 1866 to 1879 is not the most flourishing in her history. Twice the numbers fell very low—below eighty boys about 1870, and again below eighty in 1879. Twice were there ominous rumours, especially in the latter crisis, that the days of the School were numbered, that Dr. Sewell's experiment was going to prove a failure. Yet during all this period Radley was ruled by Wardens who were gentlemen and scholars, and good Christians and Churchmen. What then were the reasons for this decline?

Partly, there were peculiar difficulties of administration. Radley was not an ordinary modern school in the forefront of educational progress. Her finances were strictly controlled by one who, whatever

his merits were, and they were undoubtedly great, was not an educational expert. And yet one who holds the purse-strings must needs sometimes have a voice in problems, where questions of money and of educational progress are inextricably entangled. The solution was the more difficult as the controller of the finances only knew the College as a visitor, generally at Gaudy, and other high days. At the School itself the Sewellian system had left its mark in various traditions and customs. But the boys of the Sewellian period had of course long gone ; and so had the Fellows who had served under the Founder. The Sewellian spirit and, above all, the magnetic personality of Dr. Sewell himself had departed. New masters from other schools sometimes saw in native ways and manners of thought only subjects of ridicule ; and, indeed, apart from the guiding mind, they might present themselves in a humorous light. The prefectorial system, for example, is barely intelligible to old members of a school where that system is only partially developed. The position especially of the Senior Prefect is always a source of amazement to a young master, fresh from the University, with notions of his own. Other instances might be brought forward. The sum of it all was, that the spirit of the institution insensibly evaporated, while the old free customs remained. It is undeniable that the high tone of truthfulness and honour fell away to a certain extent. The vice of swearing made itself known. Prefects were enfeebled. Since the time of Dr. Arnold it has been impossible not to accept a boy's word at a public school. Under Dr. Sewell that word might be implicitly believed. Afterwards, the word was accepted, but the trust was sometimes abused. In fact, the morale, that which schoolmasters call 'the tone,' was generally fair, but approximated to the usual public school average, and at some periods, fell below it. While Dr. Sewell's personal influence lasted it rose high above it.

Once more ; there was discord in the Common Room. Up to this time the outward form of Collegiate life instituted by Dr. Sewell

was maintained in its integrity. All the masters had all meals together ; none of them, except the Warden, were married. Their own private rooms were frequently invaded by boys. The trials of a cœnobite life were too much for some of them. Such a life can only be lived by a body of men with a high ideal held in common. If a schoolmaster's vocation is only considered as one vocation out of many, and not rather as the one worth pursuing out of them all, a man might be a good master at some schools, but not at Radley at that time. History takes no account of the origin and progress of ignoble squabbles. Such things are only mentioned here as having a most disastrous result on the boys, to whom a want of solidarity in the staff is sure to leak out, and as affecting through them the fortunes of the school. Twice was Radley nearly brought to the ground, not through weakness of her own principles, but through that of some exponents of them. It was indeed the strength of her principles that enabled her to rise after misfortune.

And having said so much we dismiss the subject altogether. The period under consideration, though not the most glorious, was not without its share of successes. The cricket elevens of 1866 and 1867, as is noted elsewhere, were never surpassed. The Sixth Form from 1868 to 1870 was one of the best that ever went up to a Radley Warden. It contained three open scholars of Oxford Colleges, another, not a scholar in the technical sense, but a commoner who gained a First Class, and a Fellowship at All Souls ; and all of the Form who proceeded to Oxford eventually, were honour men. The succeeding years saw many material improvements, and the beginning of those 'New Buildings,' for which previous generations had sighed in vain through six years' issue of *Radleians*. That famous periodical shall be our principal guide in the record of events for the next twelve years.



Photo., Hills and Saunders.

WARDEN WOOD AND GROUP.
1867.

CHAPTER VI.

CHRONICLE.

THOUGH the record of the period on which we are now entering is based to a great extent on the *Radleian*, that authority cannot be regarded as infallible, especially in predictions. For instance, at the outset we are met by the following melancholy announcement;—

“We are sorry to say that, in all probability, we shall soon have scarcely a single tree within a mile of the College, as all are marked to be cut down^a.”

There are, of course, fields of journalism into which a school paper is forbidden to enter. If A has betted a pot of jam against B for the walking race—a form of wager not unknown at Radley—the odds do not appear in the columns devoted to sport; and there are other limitations. But a study of the pages of the *Radleian* does give some insight into what the members of the School are thinking about.

Letters to the Editor of the *Radleian* run in recurring cycles. Every few years there is a proposal for a Rifle Corps, or a pack of Beagles. The first of these desires was eventually crushed by a Government official, who would not sanction any range in the neighbourhood, except such as could only be adapted at an enormous cost. And on other grounds the proposition was unsuitable on account of the small numbers of the School. The second aspiration was vetoed by Sir George Bowyer, the owner of the Radley estate,

^a April, 1866.

who refused in unmistakeable terms to sanction any hunting over his land. A few adventurous spirits did a little poaching from time to time in Bagley Wood. One little knot of boys is said to have had rabbits sent to them every now and then, ostensibly from home, really the product of their own skill in the chase. These were put into a hamper, and addressed to themselves, duly delivered by the carrier, and consumed in Hall. But these practices were far from common.

From other letters light is thrown on details of school life, which are now forgotten. For example, we learn that about 1868, the scale of subscriptions was extraordinarily complicated. The Library subscription was either five, three, or two shillings. For boating, those who had passed paid a guinea a year, others seven shillings, while for cricket every one alike paid five shillings a year. These subscriptions were not divided evenly through the three terms, but came especially heavy in the summer. In that year a plan was advocated, which long afterwards was adopted in principle, if not in detail, viz., that subscriptions should be collected from all alike in a lump sum, and afterwards divided amongst the claimants. Of course such subscriptions as those above indicated, were not sufficient to cover all the expenses of the boating and cricket, even in those days, when perfection in athletic appliances was much less in demand than at present. Our predecessors carried on athletic pursuits at far less cost than we do, and were content with material conditions at which we should turn up our noses. But Radley games had two powerful financial assistants, which helped to keep down the subscriptions. The first of these was 'Shop.' Since its first establishment the profits of the Shop went to the support of the games, and this fact served as an excuse for the high prices, which form another frequent ground of complaint in the *Radleian*. The profits varied considerably. For example, in Lent Term, 1873, the profit was £9 7s. 5d. on total receipts of £47 5s. 11d. In Michaelmas Term of 1874, it was

£26 17s. 6d. on gross receipts of £101 2s. 8d. In the Summer Term of 1875, when the School was only moderately full, £126 19s. 7d. was spent, and yet the accounts shewed a deficit. The reason for these variations was to be found not so much in the numbers of the boys, or the prices of refreshments, as in the management. For a considerable time 'Shop' was managed by a Committee of the School, with a 'Shop Secretary' chosen from among themselves. It was the duty of the Committee to attend at certain times, and to assist in the actual business of selling—their privilege, to sample the contents of the boxes and tins behind the counter. The business capacity of these amateur shopmen varied considerably from time to time. On the whole it is to their credit that the accounts shewed a profit so often as they did. But the death-blow to the system was given when the Committee, greatly enlarged to admit of all the Prefects, were allowed to make a composition, whereby for a fixed sum—we think half-a-crown—per week, they were allowed a free consumption of goods. This bargain was far from profitable for the Shop and the School. In the eighties, the Shop Committee ceased to exist, and the buying of stock, and selling of retail goods was conducted on regular business principles by one of the servants, who was paid a fixed salary for this duty. The net profits, as before, went to the School games, and became at once a large source of revenue, amounting on the average to more than £50 a term. Besides this, the old shed near the Gymnasium was abandoned, and an elegant chalet-like structure now faces the Racquet Court, and invites the wayfarer to and from the river. All this was paid for out of Shop profits.

The second source of revenue to the School games was the *Radleian* itself. For the first few years of its existence the *Radleian* was a very struggling periodical, managed in the favourite Radley fashion, by a 'Committee.' The writing and editing was entirely in the hands of the boys, with very rare assistance from masters.

It is pleasant to find how excellent is the style on the whole, how few the offences against good taste. The Committee, on the days when the paper came out, sold as many copies in the School as they could, and patriotism demanded that any one, who had a sixpence, should expend it in supporting the *Radleian*. A few, a very few, subscribers were found among old members and friends of the School. In December, 1872, the number of outside subscribers seems to have been twenty-four. For the following year, and indeed for many years after, the Rev. G. Wharton was added to the Committee, as 'Treasurer.' The sale of the paper was pushed forward, the number of subscribers in 1873 amounted to one hundred and seventy-three, and a handsome surplus was realised. In that year the Boat Club profited to the extent of fourteen pounds, the Cricket Club received six. But that was small compared to the amounts raised in succeeding years. New eights and new fives-courts received generous assistance from the *Radleian*. To take in the *Radleian* was the recognised way in which old members of the School shewed interest in, and gave support to, its institutions. In later times the Committee, having fulfilled its purpose, died a natural death. The paper was, and is, conducted by an Editor and sub-Editor. The *Radleian* subscription for present members of the School was lumped in with the others, as hereinafter recorded. But the Treasurer is still retained, and the subscriptions of old boys and friends of the School are still paid into the "Amalgamated Fund." In course of time, when the old Committee ceased to exist, the paper was put under the informal censorship of one of the Masters, whose business it was to suppress errors of taste to which perhaps the modern spirit renders us somewhat liable, at the same time leaving the paper to be as far as possible the expression, and the product, of the boys.

Another matter that cannot be referred to any particular year, but runs throughout the period under consideration, is the decoration of the Chapel. In 1868 a considerable sum was collected at the

Gaudy for the renovation of the organ. Aided by liberal subscriptions from present members of the School and others, the Precentor undertook to superintend the work. The organ, originally the work of Mr. Telford of Dublin, was now partially rebuilt by Mr. Walker. The "whole of the front movement was removed, and its place supplied with new work on a greatly improved scale." The renovated instrument now displayed four rows of keys, and contained 60 stops, distributed between the Great, the Pedal, the Solo, the Swell and the Choir Organ, and seven accessory stops. It was even then one of the completest instruments in England, though work on it was renewed some years afterwards. In 1872 the Vox Humana stop, familiar to subsequent generations, was added.

In this connection it may be observed that the Choir was very active all through these years. There were the chronic complaints of the inefficiency or bashfulness of the trebles, but, as a matter of fact, as might be expected, one or two good voices were always to be found among the trebles and altos, and generally a very fair bass, more rarely a good tenor. The *répertoire* of service-music was as large, if not larger, than at present, though not larger than in the earliest days of Radley's existence. There was a regular School concert on Easter Monday, again in the evening of Gaudy, and also for some years on the evening of All Saints' Day, when the Recitations were dropped from 1872 to 1880. At these concerts the first part often consisted of some elaborate musical work, such as *Acis and Galatea*, or the *Ancient Mariner*. Towards the end of the period, moreover, selections from the *Messiah*, or more rarely from some other oratorio, were regularly performed in Chapel on the evening of the first or second Sunday in Advent, while on the last Sunday of the same term, Christmas Carols and two or three pieces on the organ were given. The Easter Monday Concert has departed, the other two are greatly modified. The Advent performances, except the Carols, shew a tendency to disappear.

During this period also the carved panels were erected in Chapel under the upper row of seats, one or two of them being given entirely by the liberality of individuals. The panels under the seats of the Senior and Second Prefect were contributed by former holders of those offices. Oak stalls also, which used to stand in Christ Church Cathedral, were placed in the top row instead of benches. The side walls were gradually covered, as subscriptions came in, with oak panelling. In all these improvements we have to recognise the energy of the Precentor, who collected subscriptions on all sides from the more wealthy friends of the School. Another decoration was more doubtful, a glaring piece of colouring, and a jumble of painted pillars, supporting a heavy pediment and resting upon vacancy, round the reredos at the East end. But as this was afterwards removed, it may be allowed to sink into oblivion.

In December, 1866, the *Radleian* announced that the New Buildings were to be begun in the following Spring. The prediction was falsified, as far as 1867 was concerned. But in the seventies something was added to the buildings, works more of utility than ornament. Two covered fives-courts were erected, owing in great measure to the initiative of one of the masters, the then Bursar, Mr. F. B. Harvey. The trustees gave a liberal contribution, the masters came forward nobly, and the Shop and *Radleian* did their part. The first court was opened in 1875, the cost, as published in the *Radleian*, being £436 17s. 6d. The second was finished in 1878 at a cost of £362 2s. 0d. The work being carried out under the direction of an old Wykehamist, the courts naturally followed the Winchester model, with a back wall, and a buttress on one side. Another addition was the New Infirmary, now the old one, built at the end of Gallery Dormitory, and incidentally providing a fifth-form class-room on the ground-floor. The old fifth-form room, scene of so many terrors, was turned into "Lower Octagon Studies." The New Building was somewhat cramped, but shewed great

ingenuity of arrangement. Indeed, Radley was not at this time distinguished for æsthetic adornment. In 1871 a revolution was effected by the introduction of gas, the College setting up its own works. It is said to have resulted in a saving of £200 a year in expenses of maintenance,—sometimes also in total darkness, when through the sloth or incompetency of ‘the gasman’ the supply failed. Then bottles with candles in them were the only means of illumination. Happily Dr. Sewell, who was then still living, never after his departure visited the School which he had created. He would have shuddered at the appearance of the Chapel with a row of little gas-jets,—‘hat-pegs’ they were called—running about half-way up the sides of the Chapel, above them a number of little ecclesiastical devices in red cardboard, relics of an Easter ‘decoration.’ Not less would he have been horrified at the iron ‘semaphores’ depending from the ceilings, and arms projecting from the wall, all of the plainest description, in the old decorated Hall, the panelled Schoolroom, or prettily furnished Studies. It is not too much to say that the æsthetic sense had almost disappeared from the minds of the Radley authorities at this time, except, perhaps, in the panels on the walls of the Chapel, and even these were of a rather niggling description. It must be remembered, however, that the School was all this time struggling with a heavy burden of debt, and at times the paucity of numbers caused grave anxiety.

The introduction of gas was the death-blow to a very ancient sport among the more playful spirits of the School. At one time School in the evening was lighted by candles fixed at regular intervals along the desks. A well-aimed College Cap skimming through the air with flat trajectory, could knock over a good many candles at once, and cause great confusion. At another period School was lighted by moderator lamps hung from wires fastened to the beams of the roof. A conspiracy was sometimes, though rarely, formed, and

at a given signal each member of it in his appointed place jumped on the desk and turned out the lamp immediately above him. Darkness, shouting, and *mêlée* ensued. But the conspirators did not always have the laugh on their side. One such scene is traditionally recorded, when the Prefects rushed in, all of them, not the Senior alone, bearing canes, and the authority of the weaker member of their body who had been defied was promptly vindicated. This unity of the prefectorial body depended chiefly on the Senior, and at that time the School rejoiced in a very competent Senior.

Another great material improvement effected during this period was the water supply. In consequence of a serious outbreak of illness, the old well near the School was abandoned. Quite old Radleians may remember two men enclosed in a kind of cage at the west end of School, who spent a great part of each day in pumping water to the top of the House, and the Dormitories. In 1875, a new Artesian well was sunk by the Gymnasium, above it a gas engine worked the pump, and also a circular saw, when required : for it was the age of contrivances at Radley. This source of supply is unfailing even in the longest droughts, and when we consider that, with full numbers, nearly 300 baths a day are filled^b, besides all the other requirements of the School, it is obvious that the consumption is great. The water is hard, but perfectly pure. Since that time no slur has been cast on Radley drainage or water supply.

The last improvement to be noted is the opening of Radley Railway Station in 1873. The cabs and dog-carts of the last morning of term became things of the past. With a Station accessible by road, within less than half a mile from the College, the departing boys started homewards on foot. A roll at seven o'clock on the morning of the holidays was instituted, to allow them to leave in time for

^b Many of the boys have two baths a day ; one in the morning, and another after exercise in the afternoon.

the first train, but not before. The Radley Station-master—known to many generations of Radley boys as ‘old Ambridge’—leads a harassed life for the next few days of answer and enquiry for lost baggage. The change, besides facilitating arrival and departure at beginning and end of term, brought the School sensibly nearer to Oxford and London. There is little doubt that the Company easily made up for the expense of building the Station by increased traffic in term time alone.

Very early in this period some of the curious hours of the Sewellian period were abolished. The four o’clock dinner on Sundays and half-holidays was transferred to mid-day. There were also attempts from time to time to found a Modern School, of which mention will be made hereafter, when a Modern Side was actually formed. A less laudable innovation on the Sewellian foundation was the dropping of the daily Divinity lesson. This was now given only on Monday in the hour before breakfast, and on Litany mornings between Chapel and 10 o’clock. There was also a short lesson on Sunday afternoon at five o’clock. In recent times a practice came in of occupying part of this Sunday afternoon lesson with poetry, or some standard English work, read by the form master to the boys.

It now remains for us to record the chief events of this period.

Towards the end of 1866 we find an account of the beginning of the Shakespeare Club, containing both masters and boys. This is chiefly interesting as having been founded mainly by “R. J. Wilson, Esq.,” whom we shall meet again in another capacity. Mr. Wilson vacated his Mastership in the following year. The Shakespeare Club led on the whole a flourishing existence, and under the name of Literary Society still survives with undiminished vigour. In 1867, we have a review of the ‘New Latin Primer’ for Public School use, then first introduced, not without mockery on the part of its victims. In the same year came the first election of entrance

scholars. These scholarships were of the value of £50 each. But as they were only made tenable for two years, the holders naturally took themselves off, when their scholarships came to an end. Afterwards the trustees, taught by the event, extended the tenure to four years, and practically to the whole time of school life, if it exceeded that period. In the same year it was attempted by some old Radleians to found a Choral Scholarship, the chief qualification for which was the possession of a good treble voice. Money was raised, and one little boy actually elected, but the scheme fell through, and the first Choral Scholar was also the last.

In 1868 a former Fellow of the College, the Rev. W. K. Macrorie, accepted the arduous post of Bishop of Maritzburg. Those who remember the Colenso agitation in South Africa, will appreciate Bishop Macrorie's courage, and admire the tact which he shewed in the difficulties of that time. The School henceforward acknowledged a special connection with South Africa, and a contribution from the Offertory was sent every year to the Bishop's Diocese.

In this same year, 1868, Radley was for the first time⁴ visited by death among the boys. On March 19th, A. H. Woodward, bearing a well-known Radley name, died of pneumonia. A special service was held in Chapel in the evening, the first part of the Burial Service being read, and appropriate hymns sung. The Chapel was hung with

⁴ Among the legends that grew up round Dr. Sewell and his foundation is one to be found in Mozley's "Reminiscences, chiefly of Oriel College and the Oxford Movement," Vol. II. p. 27 (Longmans, 1882). It is to the effect that Henry Wilberforce sent a dear son to the College, who died there, it was supposed, of neglect. On the angry father hastening to Radley to pour out his wrath upon the authorities, he was confronted by the Warden (Dr. Sewell), who roundly reproached him for sending such a delicate boy to the School to die there, and so to injure the good name of the College. The father was reduced to impotent silence.

Dr. Sewell and Mr. Henry Wilberforce are real persons; the rest is mythical. There were two or three Wilberforces at Radley, but they were not the sons of Henry, and none of them died there.

black, but the service was otherwise rendered as brightly as possible. The event produced a great impression in the School.

In 1869 the School welcomed its first old Radleian Master. It is true that in the late fifties W. G. G. Austin had taken work at Radley, but it was only temporary. But now Mr. E. Worsley, an old Radleian famous in the cricket and football field, Demy and afterwards Fellow of Magdalen, was regularly installed as Sub-Warden. In that position he remained three years*. In this and the two following years the Gaudy was held on the last day of the Summer Term instead of on St. Peter's Day. There does not seem to have been any advantage in this arrangement, and the reversion to the old custom in 1872 was generally popular. In those days the Gaudy was celebrated a good deal on the river. Those who had passed were allowed on that day, and that day only, to have canoes or craft of any description down from Oxford, and to get upset to their hearts' content, without a penalty†. The Eight rowed solemnly down to Nuneham, followed by the second, and the third, if there was one. If possible, a race with old Radleians was got up, and anyhow there were scratch races. (In quite early days a barge was provided, and a band. The 'unpassed' were towed down to Nuneham for the festivities on board this barge, with a due regard for their safety. But economy forbade this extravagance after 1862.) The evening ended with a concert, and 'Lusimus' closed the proceedings of the term.

The year 1870 was the last of Dr. Wood's Wardenship. He had taken his degree of D.D. soon after assuming office, to the great gratification of the boys. The *Radleian* was of opinion "that the precedent now set should be followed by all future Wardens. A School of such high aspirations as ours ought never to have a head who is not

* Other old Radleian Masters have been H. M. Evans, Rev. T. D. Raikes, and Rev. T. F. Hobson. Besides these, H. A. Johnstone and H. B. Cooper have taken temporary work.

† A salutary rule of the R. B. C. inflicts a fine on every one who upsets.

a Doctor of Divinity[‡]." This is the spontaneous expression of the boys, the *Radleian* of that date, 1868, being written almost exclusively by boys. And indeed the scarlet robes added lustre to a Prize-giving or a Gaudy.

Dr. Wood's resignation arose out of circumstances with which we have nothing to do. There were, as usual, financial troubles: there were differences of opinion between him and the Senior Trustee on several points; and Dr. Wood resigned. In his government of the School he gave the impression of being less sympathetic than he really was. His manner and demeanour were grave and sombre. But the upper boys especially, and others, not boys, who knew him well, saw the great conscientiousness and real depth of feeling in his character. Many saw his departure with regret. He was appointed to the vicarage of Cropredy, near Banbury, where he has since done long and good service in the Diocese of Oxford, and is an Honorary Canon of Christ Church. He was himself a ripe scholar, and his sons, one or two of whom were born at Radley, and one of whom returned there as a schoolboy, had distinguished careers at School and the University.

In January, 1871, the Rev. Charles Martin became Warden, being the first Warden who had no immediate connection with the Founder of the School. Mr. Martin had a brilliant and successful career at Winchester, where he became Head of the School, proceeding in due course to New College. After winning the Stanhope (English Essay) Prize, and a First Class in the Final Schools, he was elected Senior Student, as the Fellows were then called, of Christ Church. He was for a short time tutor of his College, and an Examiner in the Schools, and after that a Master at Harrow. Before he came to Radley he married a daughter of his old Master, Dr. Moberly, Bishop of Salisbury. It will be seen that he had thus

[‡] The present Warden (Dr. Field), 1897, seems to be of the same opinion. He took his degree of D.D. almost immediately after his arrival at Radley.



Photo, Hills and Saunders.

WARDEN MARTIN AND GROUP.
1879.

a strong scholastic, and especially a Wykehamist, connection. To him Radley probably owes two new words which have permanently enlarged her vocabulary. The room in the Infirmary where invalids sat during the day, if they stayed out of school, came to be called the 'continent,' or 'confining' room. The other expression is 'social' as applied to tutor or pupil. This is not strictly a Wykehamist expression, but may have been suggested by the Wykehamist use of the term 'Socius.'

As the 'social system' is one of the most distinctive features of modern Radley, and a main element of its success in latter years, some account of it will not be out of place here^b.

Dr. Sewell had provided that every boy should be 'under' one of the Fellows, who should take a general interest in his welfare, and admit him to his room on Sunday night. In the subsequent Wardenships this tie between particular masters and particular boys was very much relaxed, though a good feeling between masters and boys always prevailed. The boys still met in masters' rooms, if they felt inclined, on Sunday nights, but frequently in that of some other master than their own Tutor, and some masters hardly knew what boys were under them at all. Mr. Martin, aided by some of his colleagues, partly revived this Sewellian idea, partly enlarged it by borrowing some features of the Marlborough system. Henceforward each boy on arriving was assigned to a certain master as to his 'social tutor,' whose 'social pupil' the boy became. He was not only allowed, but compelled, unless he was a Prefect, to be in his Tutor's room on Sunday nights between eight and nine o'clock. He might come there (and many did so) immediately after tea, and remain there, if he belonged to an upper form, till a quarter-past ten. Many did that also; so that the tutor was entertaining his boys practically from seven to ten. But a social tutor's relation to his pupils extends a great deal further than this. Whether lay or cleric, he helps to pre-

^b It has been introduced into at least two other Schools by Head Masters who saw the system at work at Radley.

pare for Confirmation. He it is who gives orders on the tailor and other tradesmen, and overlooks their bills at the end of the term. He gives out the pocket-money, and deducts the stoppages. He makes his remarks on the 'general conduct' in the terminal reports, and is the chief correspondent of the parents. He gives paternal counsel and reproof, if needed, and acts generally as a house master would in larger schools. Of course this intimate connection did not grow up all at once. Much of it was the product of following years, after the institution of 'social' contests on the river and cricket-field gave rise to true 'house feeling.' But to Mr. Martin is due the credit of inauguration. It might be added that the system is as beneficial to the masters as to the boys—not from a pecuniary point of view, for the remuneration is very small indeed—but as giving a seriousness, a responsibility to the noble vocation of schoolmaster, which is lacking to that of the mere assistant teacher.

The external events of Mr. Martin's reign are not numerous, but some of the improvements effected under him were important. The new buildings, the introduction of gas and the water supply, have been already noticed as improvements of solid usefulness, though making less show than the erections of previous and of subsequent times. In the domestic arrangements for the boys concessions were made to the increasing luxury of the age. In winter hot water was taken round to all the cubicles. Supper of a kind was provided for all the school at the close of evening preparation, besides a superior one for Prefects in one hall, and for Senior Inferiors and non-prefectorial members of the two upper forms in another. At breakfast more substantial fare was given in addition to the simple bread and butter hitherto provided, and the boys were allowed at all meals to introduce jam and other condiments of their own¹. From this may be dated the institution of "marma" clubs, some of which attained a high pitch of extravagance. The 'historical method' of enquiry when an invalid retired

¹ We believe that pickles were subsequently prohibited. The colouring matter was mistrusted.



Photo, Gillman & Co.

THE DINING HALL.

To face p. 135.

into the Infirmary sometimes revealed great capacity of expenditure, and of stowage on the part of the members. Early school, however, was still retained, and preserved an element of austerity.

Shortly after Mr. Martin's arrival, the last of Dr. Sewell's staff, Mr. W. Florio Hutchisson, presented his final drawing report, and retired from the scene of his labours after 18 years at Radley^k. The studio eventually became a master's room in 1877, and the drawing was conducted as an extra on half-holidays by teachers from Oxford. Mr. Hutchisson left behind him a great number of memorials of himself in the Prefectorial banners, which still decorate the Hall and Gymnasium on festive occasions. The coat of arms and motto of the Prefect were painted on silk, together with his name and date of appointment. As several Prefects were made every year, the manufacture of these banners must have kept Mr. Hutchisson well occupied, and made a comfortable addition to his emoluments. He was always delighted with a crest or motto appropriate to the name, as, for instance, when the crest was the head of a cat, and the motto 'Sans peur'; or when a Prefect named Tomes^l displayed three large 'Tombs' on his coat of arms. After his departure a banner was occasionally worked by devoted sisters or cousins at home, but practically the supply came to an end. Some years afterwards little wooden shields with arms painted on them were given by Prefects on their departure, to be hung up in Hall.

In October, 1871, golf made its first appearance at Radley, and was deemed worthy of a long notice in *The Field*. "The muscular young fellows" are described as "swinging in all directions, above and to hand (whatever that may mean), topping, hacking, and every other mischance except driving the globe." The Warden took part in the foursome which inaugurated the course, "contributing more than his share of success." The Holes were known by the names of the Ricks,

^k Mr. Hutchisson died in 1876.

^l Now C. S. Tomes, F.R.S.

the Path, the May, the Wood, the Elm Clump, the Firs, the Ridge, the Warden's, and the Home. "The undulations of the Park give a pleasing variety." The course was about 3,300 yards round. "Few of the thousands," the Reporter concludes, "who on the Great Western Railway pass the bottom of the Park, are aware of this charming spot for the purpose of education, and the propagation of Golf." This innovation was due to the arrival of members of a well-known golfing family in the West of England. One of the boys could tee his ball on the face of his watch, and strike off a clean hit without breaking the glass. The followers of Golf fell away soon afterwards; but about twelve years later the game was revived, chiefly for masters. It was found necessary to limit the number of players out of the School, in order not to interfere with the games. But it was not altogether neglected by the boys, and a late Captain of a Cambridge University team was a Radley man^m.

In 1872 the Radley Dinner in London was attended by Dr. Sewell, who now came forward in Radley affairs for the first time since his departure from the School. The Radley Dinner had been an annual event for some years, though we cannot find any account of its origin. The Warden and the Senior Prefect are always invited as guests, as representatives of the existing School. Occasionally other guests are present, but as a rule the assembly consists entirely of old Radleians. On this occasion the presence of Dr. Sewell added great interest to the proceedings. His speech occupied three quarters of an hour, and was afterwards printed with additions for private circulation. Much that has previously appeared in this record is founded on it. Dr. Sewell begins with the formal opening, "My Lord and Gentlemen,"—the Earl of Kellie, an O. R., being in the chair—but breaks off into "My own dear Boys." He gives a sketch of Radley principles and his own recollections of the School. He speaks most affectionately

^m F. R. Upcher.

of boys and masters who were under him. His toast is to the "Memory and Health of all who have co-operated in the education of Radley." It was just a quarter of a century since the foundation of the School.

In 1873 Dr. Sewell was again present at the Old Radleian Dinner. In his speech he suggested that a Radleian Society or Club should be formed, "having for its object to keep alive and extend the principles on which the School was founded." This suggestion fell through at the time, but bore fruit some years afterwards. He further explained that it had always been one of his principles to bring about results *indirectly*, if possible, because he believed that it was the principle of God's dealings with ourselves; He decides and prepares for us what He thinks it best that we should do, while at the same time He leaves us perfectly free agents in the matter.

It is curious to read in the *Radleian* of this date (1873) a protest against the new custom, supported by the authorities, of going to Henley in straw hats with the School ribbon, instead of the tall hats of previous years. The writer fears that the Radley ribbon is so like that of others, low-minded people, that it might be supposed that Radley boys were actually looking at Punch, or listening to a barrel-organ, when really it was others of the common herd that were doing so. "The beaver is the hat the Prince of Wales thinks fit to wear, then let us vie with him in the shine of our nap, and go to Henley in that attire."

In 1874 the Certificate Examination by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board was introduced at Radley. Five out of eight candidates succeeded in obtaining the Higher Certificate, which gives exemption from certain examinations at the University, and in entrance examinations to some professions. Then, as usual, elementary mathematics were the chief stumbling-block. They are still the cause of most failures of public school candidates.

But the year 1874 is chiefly memorable for a mournful event.

On the 14th of November, Dr. Sewell, the Founder of St. Peter's College, Radley, and co-Founder of St. Columba's College, Dublin, passed away.

For some years after his retirement from Radley, Dr. Sewell lived at Deutz, opposite Cologne, on the Rhine. There he chiefly occupied himself with critical and theological work, of which the *Microscope of the New Testament*, published after his death, is a specimen. For the last two or three years of his life he resided in the Isle of Wight. He was invited once more to the old Radleian Dinner of 1874—but declined, feeling “that thoughts too grave, and farewells as on the brink of the grave are not fit subjects for festive dinners.” Knowing that his days were numbered he found a home, to use his own expression, “in which to lie down,” at Litchford Hall, near Manchester, where his nephew, Mr. Arthur Sewell, had lately started a school “on Radley principles.” He rejoiced to be permitted to see “his grandchild,” as he called it. Here he waited in patience for the end. Here he passed away calmly and without pain, in the 71st year of his age. “So long as Radley and St. Columba's are faithful to the principles of their foundations,” writes an old Radleian, “so long as they endure as the happy and innocent homes of English boyhood,—the loyal children of that Church of which he was so devoted a champion,—he being dead, will yet speak.”

The tidings reached Radley on Sunday, November 15th; they were announced to the School by the tolling of the great bell. The Chapel was draped in black, and the usual hymns and anthems of mourning were sung at the services. On the following Wednesday, the day of the funeral, there was a special memorial service at 12 o'clock, at which an address was given by the Rev. J. W. Burgon, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, afterwards Dean of Chichester. In the course of this address he says;—“I had the happiness of knowing your Founder very well. . . . I suppose I could hardly express more truly what William Sewell aimed at, than by declaring that I suspect

what chiefly aroused all his Christian chivalry—what most shocked his pure and loving spirit, what so completely stirred up whatever was manly and energetic in him, as to cause him to descend into the arena of life (so to speak), as a combatant (a thing singularly alien to his nature),—was the terrible theory, which certainly has prevailed in connection with public school life—a theory already, thank God! in a great degree exploded—that a schoolboy must needs go through a career of carelessness, irreligion, acquaintance—familiarity rather—with sin and defilement, in order to the formation of a manly character. This, I say, roused all Dr. Sewell's virtuous indignation,—stirred up all his Christian chivalry. He would have insisted—and rightly—that true manliness—the highest type of character of all—is *only* to be formed in the School of Christ. He aimed at setting on foot a purer and a higher and a better system than is commonly met with in public schools. And your own hearts must tell you whether or not he toiled in vain. I make the appeal to yourselves.”

Another sermon, by the nephew at whose house he died, revealed something of the inner struggles, the constant prayer, the anxieties of his work at Radley, and gave his last message to the boys of the School he loved so well, “All is Love and Christ.”

The funeral took place at St. Andrew's Church, Crab Lane, near Manchester, and was attended by many old friends, pupils, and present representatives of Radley. Many letters of regret were received from those who were unable to be present. Among others, one from the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Tait) says:—“Few could have felt for him more respect and regard than myself. I was witness to his great influence in Oxford, and for Oxford, when I first took my degree, and I ever entertained an affectionate remembrance of acts of personal kindness to myself, rendered at a time when real help was very needful.”

Another says, “If ever there was a good Christian gone to his rest, it is William Sewell.” Another, an old pupil, writes, “I have

always felt that I owe chiefly to Dr. Sewell that which has sustained *me*, and alone can sustain a man in great difficulties and great sorrows—I mean that personal reliance on God which comes, we know not how, and sometimes seems to stay in spite of us.”

Such extracts might be multiplied almost indefinitely. We have dwelt on them, and on Dr. Sewell’s work and ideals in the earlier chapters, because there arose a tendency in after days to belittle the Founder of Radley as a man of eccentric methods who ran into debt. A more accurate study of the man and his writings reveal an idealist, it is true, an enthusiast, if you will; but with it all no unworthy successor of the old Saints, to whom he looked up with so much veneration, St. Columba, the missionary, and William of Wykeham, the pioneer of religious education.

“ His was no common aim, no cold ideal,
That we should faint and cry for rest again;
‘ Away ye dreams, fantastic and unreal,
Too high for human hope—we toil in vain.’

“ No, not in vain, if ever from the distance,
Of that dark valley where the shadows dwell,
Eyes of a father turn with sad insistence
Back to the child he loved on earth so well.”

No long time elapsed before a ‘ Sewell Memorial ’ was set on foot. A meeting was held in January of 1875, the Warden of Radley in the chair. The obvious form of memorial, a Library, Hall, or other building, which should bear Dr. Sewell’s name, was precluded by the fact that the College and grounds were at that time held only under a lease, which would expire in 35 years—in the year 1910. Sir G. Bowyer, on being sounded, had refused emphatically to sell the property, or to hold out hopes of renewing the lease, at the same

* Memorial poem in *Radleian* of December, 1874.

time offering another site on his estate at the modest sum of £200 an acre. This proposal could not of course be entertained, but it was thought that some land might be bought in a favourable situation, to which the College could be removed when the lease expired, the rent of which meanwhile might endow a Scholarship. It was resolved at this first meeting to purchase some freehold, when a favourable opportunity might arise, for a permanent site for the College. A Committee was duly appointed to collect subscriptions, and it is said that £1,800 was promised in the room. In those days the value of land was very high, and the proposal to purchase a site was not carried out. Ultimately, a Sewell Scholarship, of the value of £55 a year, was founded, and the capital vested in the hands of trustees. The Rev. E. Worsley and Mr. W. J. Holland, old Radleians, were appointed secretaries, and carried on their work with energy and success. By the end of the year 1875, £2,188 14s. had been collected, and the first Sewell scholar was elected in May, 1876. It has sometimes been said that old Radleians are less active subscribers than members of other foundations. But a large proportion of the sum named came from old pupils, and not from outside friends of the School, and there was besides a simultaneous collection in that, and previous and subsequent years, for the new covered fives-courts.

Meanwhile the numbers which had fallen below eighty when Mr. Martin assumed office were creeping steadily up. This year they again reached three figures, and for a year or two the School enjoyed great external prosperity. In 1875, the first of the second generation, the son of an old Radleian, came to the School. Since that time there have always been several such; occasionally as much as ten per cent. of the School. The numbers ultimately exceeded 140. No great event of importance occurred before the end of Mr. Martin's Wardenship, except a serious outbreak of illness, which, nevertheless, resulted in improved sanitation, as before noted.

There were, however, other seeds of decay, more serious even than

illness. Once or twice boys received from other schools without sufficient enquiry, introduced a new and undesirable element. There were others, not boys, who hardly appreciated Radley principles; who had in fact mistaken, perhaps not their vocation, but their sphere of work. Radley became 'a house divided against itself,' and the relaxation of discipline, and the want of unanimity was greatly deplored by the better boys themselves, as well as by old Radleians. At one Prize-giving it is said that an open outbreak was barely avoided. Certainly there were broken desks in School and other wilful damage, betokening something wrong in the morals of the School^o.

In 1879 there was calm after storm. But the mischief was done. Public confidence had been shaken, and the numbers fell rapidly. Mr. Martin could not but be conscious that there was personal opposition to himself, which was likely to continue as long as he continued in office. In the autumn of 1879 he accepted a College living.

It is not within the scope of this work to enter into the internal history of the College. It would be presumptuous on the part of the writer to apportion praise and blame. But it must be said that the position of Warden of Radley for more than twenty years after Dr. Sewell's departure was as difficult a post, to say the least of it, as any in the scholastic world. All three of Dr. Sewell's immediate successors put their hands to the work, not counting the cost, out of pure love for the cause of religious education, desiring that such a work as that of Radley should not "be willingly let die." During all the time they had to exercise the most rigid economy, at the same time making the School attractive to a well-to-do class of parents. During a great part of the time there were unexpected difficulties of one sort or another. The Bursars had authority over finance

^o Even then, however, the panelling was untouched.

almost independent of the Wardens. Whenever the views of the two officials clashed, the evils of dual control made themselves felt. This is an example of only one difficulty out of many. That a surplus revenue, if realised in any one year, was immediately swallowed up in payment of debt, and never available for improvements, was another. It is easy to find fault, and to point out mistakes in the career of any ruler, with the wisdom that comes after the event. We would rather admire the courage, and the faith in the high principles and ultimate success of the School, that animated Mr. Norman, Dr. Wood, and Mr. Martin, in Radley's most distressful days.



Photo, Gillman & Co.

WARDEN WILSON AND GROUP.
1888.

To face p. 143.

CHAPTER VII.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A NEW era in the chronicle of Radley begins in 1880, new in more ways than one. The tide of adversity turned, and seventeen years of continuous prosperity have left the School in an assured position, standing in its own grounds, incorporated by Royal Charter, and steadily developing in energy, and, it is to be hoped, in usefulness to the country at large. It is a new era also in internal administration. The School was not precisely reconstituted, but its arrangements were largely modified under the rule of the new Warden. Some features of the Sewellian system were abandoned, and the School was brought more into accordance with modern theories. In this of course there was both loss and gain, but we may have good grounds for believing that the gain predominated.

The Rev. Robert James Wilson^{*}, who now assumed the cares of office, was an old Cheltonian. From Cheltenham he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, as classical Postmaster. After taking his degree with the usual honours, he became an assistant master at Radley for three years, first under Mr. Norman, then under Dr. Wood. In 1867 he accepted a Mastership at Marlborough, then ruled by Dr. Bradley, the present Dean of Westminster. At Marlborough he took Holy Orders, and Dr. Bradley bears witness to the power of his preaching. Three years later he was elected to a Fellowship at his own College of Merton. To his work as College Fellow and

^{*} The late Warden of Keble College, Oxford.

Tutor he soon added the duties of College Bursar, and, later, accepted the College living of Wolvercote, a small village about two miles distant from Oxford, so near that he could still take part in College and University affairs. Here he speedily became known as a strong, but judicious, High Churchman, a total abstainer, and a hearty supporter of the Church of England Temperance Society. We believe that while at Wolvercote he refused the offer of an important London parish. From Wolvercote, Mr. Wilson became Warden of Radley in January, 1880. It will be seen that while not ignorant of the Radley system and ideals, his experience had been of a varied kind. In one of his speeches at Gaudy at Radley, he paid an eloquent tribute to the greatness of Marlborough, and its famous head, and indeed, the influence of Marlborough may be traced in some of the changes subsequently introduced.

It would be as unbecoming, as it is superfluous, to write exhaustively the record of such recent times. Before proceeding, however, to chronicle the chief events of the various years, one or two general remarks may be permitted.

The dual government of Warden and Bursar came to an end. The Warden was also Bursar, and had supreme control over all the domestic expenditure of the College. But he delegated as much, or as little, of the duties of the office as he chose, to other persons. A great part of the bursarial work was done during all his period of office, and for part of that of his successor, by Major Wilson, an old Crimean Officer, the Warden's brother^b. Another part, of a more routine character, was entrusted to one of the masters. Thus one source of difficulty in former days was stopped.

Under the new Warden the masters gradually discovered that they worked much harder than their predecessors. Under Dr. Sewell's original theory, the Fellows of his College were to be a cultured

^b Major Wilson died in 1892.

and leisured body of gentlemen, who took as their main, but not as their sole, occupation the teaching and supervision of boys. When the College became a School, it retained an abundant staff, and indeed at all periods Radley has had the advantage of comparatively small forms, and a large number of teachers. But under the increasing pressure of modern days, and the growing number of subjects required to be taught, the masters' time was more and more occupied with professional work. No longer was it possible for any one of them so to arrange his time-table, as to have an occasional day with the North Berks hounds. Extra half-holidays for masters, while the boys were in school, became a memory of the past. Even the hour between morning school and lunch, in which one or two of the younger masters might generally be seen playing fives or lawn tennis, became engrossed by private pupils or extra lessons. It is rarely the case now that a master is not occupied up to one o'clock.

The seeming triviality of another change will not deter us from recording it. It was really a great inroad on the Sewellian idea. Hitherto all the masters had had all meals in common at the High Table in Hall. Only married Wardens had been exempt, and then only in the evening. Soon after the arrival of the new Warden, a Common Room dinner was instituted, for those who preferred it, as a substitute for tea in Hall. Later, a Common Room lunch also took the place of the mid-day meal. The masters were no longer a single body; some took their meals habitually in Hall, and some in Common Room. The greater freedom of Common Room was welcome to many. The change seemed a measure of division; it was really one of union. The strain of living continually in public, of being never off duty, was diminished, and the chances of strife were proportionately lessened. On Fridays there was no Common Room dinner. On Saints' Days, unless they happened to fall on Sunday or Friday, there was a dinner party. Prefects might be invited as guests, by their social tutors or other masters, and visitors

and ladies belonging to the College were generally present as well. The greater relaxation of Common Room, and the increase of professional work had a beneficial effect. There were no more serious quarrels among members of the staff.

In the School routine there were various changes, tending to efficiency, and accord with modern demands. In Chapel, always a prominent feature of Radley life, the daily service was considerably shortened. Morning Prayer began like the first Prayer-Book of Edward VI., omitting the Confession and Absolution. A new Choir-book was introduced, giving greater variety of chants. Only one lesson was read and one canticle sung, both at Morning and Evening Service on week-days. The latter was transferred from half-past six, a which hour it had been held from the earliest days, to a quarter to nine; after evening Chapel the lower boys went to bed. Those who went to bed early, were gradually accumulated in the Lower and Gallery dormitories, thus economising the services of Prefects. On the other hand, this turned the privilege of sitting up to a later hour into compulsion, as no one was allowed to go to bed in the Upper Dormitory, without special permission, before the Prefects arrived at ten.

In school, the Warden no longer took every form once in the week, but held a 'review,' after the Marlborough fashion, once a term. This review was preceded by report and 'review marks' sent up by the form master, and was surrounded by terrors to the boys. Free and easy ways were soon modified in the presence of the new Warden, who was gifted with a resonant voice, and the faculty of making incisive remarks. The review report was afterwards sent back to the form master, with the Warden's observations appended. The review hour itself, generally a whole morning or afternoon, might be spent by the master as he pleased; in fact he enjoyed a holiday; but the coming report might be a cloud that overshadowed his enjoyment. When all the reviews were finished, those who successfully passed the ordeal were excused an hour's work one afternoon, while

'the ploughed' were otherwise occupied. Another change was the reading of an English book, Milton, or some other classic, in every form, as part of the regular course. Another was very unpopular—'extra history,' or part of a prescribed historical book to be read by the boys outside their regular school hours. There were examinations on the first morning after the holidays, in the middle, and at the end of term. Of course there were prizes for the successful ones, and detentions for those who failed to secure a certain percentage of marks, but the serious students of 'extra history,' in spite of encouragements and terrors, were always few. In Lent Term the subject was Church History^c. Another innovation was the systematic study of science. This had been previously attempted, but fitfully, on a small scale. The occupants of the sixth-form room at the west end of School were aware sometimes of dreadful odours, pervading the room from the neighbouring laboratory. But now the whole of the middle part of the School were treated to science lectures, at first by lecturers from Oxford. As the numbers grew, a science master was added to the staff. From among those who attended the 'popular lectures'—popular in both senses of the word—promising boys were led on to greater heights. The laboratory was improved, and practically rebuilt, and several science scholarships in the later eighties adorned the School. Radley was fortunate in securing the services for a short time of Mr. J. H. Hichens^d, under whose able tuition most of these scholarships were won.

But the most important change in the instruction of the School was the establishment of a Modern Side. Hitherto there had been

^c The History of the English People, the Great Events of general European History, the Turning Points in the History of the Church, all present themselves to the mind of the average Radley small boy as 'extra' history!

Mr. Wilson also made the history of the Prayer-book a subject of the Divinity lessons in the Lent Term.

^d Now Head Master of Wolverhampton School.

tentative efforts in that direction. Sometimes there had been an 'army class.' Sometimes boys nominally attached to classical forms had dropped Greek, learnt extra French, written essays, and such like, and called themselves by the name of Moderns. But the Moderns at times fell into disrepute. The Modern school was regarded by some as a refuge from the severities of the classical course. On the other hand, the members of it were often eminent on the river or cricket field. So that, rightly or wrongly, the Modern Side was regarded as a training-ground for the body rather than the mind. But now all this was changed. At first the old Army Class was re-constituted. A caricature of this date is still extant, representing the class, five in number, drawn up in line in the uniform of the British Grenadiers, at its head the Master, and his little dog beating a drum. Gradually a regular Modern Side was organised in three divisions. The Warden had able and energetic assistants. Mr. Kindersley brought to the organisation of the Moderns the vigour and commanding qualities, which he displayed as Captain of Clifton College, and afterwards in the University Eight, and as President of the O.U.B.C. Mr. Bryans (an old Marlburian) brought to his work in school the same energy that animated him in all fields of action. The Moderns, so far from being a resort of the idle or incompetent only, have longer hours than the Classical Side: and, of late years especially, successes in the Woolwich and Sandhurst lists testify to the thoroughness of their work.

Another change in the daily life of the School is worth recording. The dinner hour was placed earlier, and the longest and principal play-time was in the afternoon, not, as hitherto, in the morning. All games were now made compulsory; football had always been so, but cricket was only enforced, apparently, according to the disposition of the Captain for the time being, and wet-bobs, outside the Eights, had been left very much to themselves. But now the cricket was regularly organised; there was even a game for 'unpassed wet-bobs'

before bathing began, and a good deal of regular coaching among the lower boys was enforced at the river.

Interest in the School games was intensified by the development of the 'social' system. There were seven tutors—for a short time eight—generally, but not necessarily, the seven senior masters. In 1880 'social' contests took the place of the old 'form' fours on the river. In the following year great excitement attending upon a 'social' cricket match gave the death-blow to the old competition by forms. Gradually, cups were given for every conceivable form of rivalry between the different sets. A strong and healthy house feeling was generated; many a small, or not very athletic boy, who had no hope of representing the School, could yet do good service for his 'Socials'*.

This growth was of course gradual. The foregoing remarks sum up the progress of several years. Along with this was a continuous growth in numbers. Occasionally the numbers were the same as in the preceding term, but they never went backwards from 1880 to 1894. In 1895 serious illness caused a slight check. The period of Mr. Wilson's wardenship witnessed also various additions to the buildings, as will be noted in due course. We now proceed to chronicle the salient events of Mr. Wilson's wardenship under their proper years.

The winter of 1879-80 was unusually severe, and skating was possible on the broad reach of the river below Kennington Island. The river above Sandford was so choked with ice that during the greater part of February the University Eight practised on the Long Reach, making the Radley boathouse its head-quarters.

From his first arrival, the new Warden encouraged entertainments, and invited lecturers on subjects outside the usual School course.

* So strong was the feeling that when Mr. Wilson's successor, in his first year of office, decreed the use of bathing drawers at the river, Conservative Radley accepted the innovation with enthusiasm, as it enabled bathers to display social colours!

This year, for instance, Mr. A. F. Westmacott of Merton gave an address on Elocution, and the Rev. J. Still described life and work in the Melanesian Mission, and Mr. L. Holland, an old Radleian, gave a Shakesperian recital; so did the better-known Mr. Brandram. The Radley pulpit also became a great source of instruction and stimulus to the boys and masters. The Warden himself was a forcible preacher, and a great number of well-known men from the neighbouring University were invited pretty frequently, such as the present Bishops of London and Lincoln, Canons Scott Holland and Furse, the Heads of Houses in Oxford, and others.

In the autumn an old institution was revived in the shape of Recitations on All Saints' Day, interspersed with songs by members of the choir. A kindly notice in the *Radleian* of a dedication of a new Chapel at St. Columba's, Radley's Irish sister, may be re-recorded in passing.

In February, 1881, occurred the death of the Rev. R. C. Singleton, the first Warden of the College. After his departure from Radley he lived for some time at Kingstown in Ireland, and afterwards at York. Latterly he had suffered from an almost total loss of sight. He had been a munificent benefactor both to St. Columba and to Radley. The Chapel organ, though it has been practically reconstructed in accordance with modern improvements, remains as a memorial of his liberality.

In the spring of this year also the 'East London Mission,' so called, was started at Radley. The Rev. R. Linklater, formerly assisting the work at St. Peter's, London Docks (Father Lowder's Mission), was invited to give a lecture in school on Church work in East London. It was the precursor of many others in following years. But for most of his audience at that time the subject had all the charm of novelty. Mr. Linklater was an admirable lecturer, combining humour and pathos. The whole school "rose at him." He invited Radley to take part in East London philanthropic work,

after the example of other schools—Uppingham, we believe, leading the way. Radley is, and may continue to be, too small to maintain a separate mission of her own. But Mr. Linklater's invitation received a hearty response. A playground had lately been acquired at large expense in St. Agatha's Mission District, in connection with St. Peter's. The School undertook the expense of the maintenance of this playground. A committee was formed of leading boys, under the Presidency of one of the masters, to collect and transmit subscriptions. It was stipulated that these should be given out of the boys' own pockets, without "writing home for the money." Nearly all the masters also subscribed. As the numbers of the School increased, the work extended. It became a regular practice to go down at Easter to give an entertainment, musical or dramatic, to the denizens of Wapping. The titles, "Good for Nothing," "Domestic Economy," "Done on Both Sides," "Two Heads are better than One," will awaken memories, among old Radleians of various generations, of cheerful evenings, and warm welcome from "the poor Wappers." The Committee also undertook the maintenance of one or two boys from this parish, who were boarded out in Radley village. They were able also to make donations in aid of special needs, or Children's Holiday Fund, besides putting by a handsome sum in reserve for emergencies. The Committee executed the somewhat thankless task of begging subscriptions excellently, and the connection between St. Peter's Church and St. Peter's College has been an undoubted benefit to the latter.

In May of this same year an Oxford Radleian Club was started; the numbers were too small to ensure permanent success, and after dragging out a precarious existence for two years, the Club died of inanition.

At Radley, however, there were no signs of inanition. The Gallery dormitory, which was turned into studies, when the numbers were low, again reverted to its original use. Now, too, began

the series of the little alterations or additions, which occurred so regularly every year, that after every summer holidays the first excitement was 'What has been built, decorated, or renewed?' This year the interior of Chapel was repainted, and the cubicles were closed by sliding doors, instead of merely by curtains. The doors on their steel rollers opened and shut with a thunderous noise, assisting, among other useful purposes, to wake heavy-headed sleepers in the morning.

Finally, this eventful year, 1881, saw the establishment of Latin Plays, as an annual entertainment at Radley. These are performed in a cycle of four years, the *Phormio*, the *Adelphi*, and the *Andria* of Terence, and the *Trinummus* of Plautus being presented successively. They are performed on the evening of All Saints' Day to an audience of Old Radleians, and on the next evening to guests invited from Oxford and the neighbourhood, the School being present on both occasions. Each night opens with a Latin Prologue, touching on the principal public events of the year, and others affecting Radley especially. The Prologue is always recited by the Senior Prefect and received with rapturous cries of Author! Author! and the Author bows his acknowledgments from the stage^f. The drop-scene, representing the river, and Nuneham Island and Bridge—beloved of all Radleians, past, present, and future—with a boat in the foreground, containing "the man who *will* not row his stroke out," is then drawn up, and reveals the back scene. Here is the Acropolis of Athens, and convenient pillars in the foreground, behind which the players may dodge to indulge in the eavesdropping, which is such a prominent feature in Latin Comedy. The whole is surmounted by the ancient and original device of the College, the Dove and Serpent. The plots of the plays, even in the original, have a strong family likeness, and

^f Mr. C. F. Vincent, the Sub-Warden, was the writer of these graceful compositions up to the time of his departure from Radley. Since then a worthy successor has been found in Mr. L. James,

are only differentiated among the vulgar, as the play in which a lady comes in (*Nausistrata* in *Phormio*), the one with a drunken slave, and one where there is a man with a big hat (the sycophant in the *Trinummus*). The plays are considerably curtailed, and copies of the words with Colman's translation printed on the opposite page are provided for the audience, as well as a summary of the plot on the programme. All female parts, except the above-named *Nausistrata*, are expunged. It will be seen that the Radley ideal is somewhat different from that of Westminster. At the latter foundation we understand that the style of acting, even the very points to be emphasised, are handed down by tradition, and the tuition is rather in the direction of declamation, than of acting in the modern sense. Moreover in the audience there are always a number of people who can really follow the drama. The whole of the play is acted, and the performance is long. At Radley the reverse is aimed at. A short and lively action, lasting little more than an hour, with very clear enunciation, and plenty of gesture—this is the Radley Latin play. The plays are always most carefully prepared for some weeks beforehand, and the elocution and acting attain a high level. Nevertheless, the audience, especially those of lower forms, turn with relief to the 'English Play' which follows. This consists generally of two or three scenes from Shakespeare, though of late years there has been a tendency to admit Sheridan, or other authors of the last century. Formerly, there was also a 'French Play,' performed by members of the Modern Side—but the great length of the entertainment, and, we may add, the increasing demands made upon the time and energy of the Moderns, have suspended this part indefinitely. Between the scenes, pieces of concerted music are given by the orchestra, of which modern Radley is justly proud. An actors' supper on the second night of the entertainment is a popular feature of the whole affair with the actors themselves. And even the youthful spectator, somewhat bored by

a twofold repetition of the Latin Play, is consoled by thoughts of the 'lie-in-bed' which follow these evenings of dissipation.

In this autumn term of 1881, also, the custom arose of providing, if possible, some kind of entertainment once a week on the dark winter evenings. For a long time there were 'Penny Readings' for native talent (dropped in recent years⁸). The kindness of friends at Oxford, or elsewhere, has generally provided one entertainment every autumn on a more ambitious scale. And finally, the Christy Minstrels, better known as "the Niggers," must not be forgotten—Massa Johnson with his eyeglass occupying the centre, and surrounded by unrecognisable blackened faces. Some of these entertainments shewed great energy and pains in their preparation. The 'topical song' is now a recognised institution; the words are generally provided by one of the masters, but the rest of the performance is entirely in the hands of the director among the boys. It is a kind of minor Saturnalia, where the initiated may see the boys' caricature of their neighbours' peculiarities and customs, or discover sly hits at 'College' in the 'gag' between the songs.

In 1882, a new form, the Lower V., was interposed between the Fifth and Remove. In olden days the School had gone down to a First form, and even below that, to an 'Unplaced.' But the growth of preparatory schools had changed all that. New boys no longer came fresh from home, and the average age of entry was nearer fourteen than thirteen. The old Lower School, beginning with the Upper Third, had by this time disappeared, and an increase in the Upper forms became necessary.

This year witnessed the beginning of a new Social Competition, which may be noticed here, as not included in the chapters on athletics. Two part-songs were to be sung by the different sets of competitors, one compulsory for all, and one of the choice of the

⁸ One song written and composed for one of these entertainments is given in Appendix C.

singers. A judge was specially imported for the occasion. A Challenge Cup was presented a year or two later, and more recently, prizes for solo singing were added by one or two of the masters. The competition was not very keen at the first commencement; it is now well established and arouses a good deal of interest.

The material additions this year were a new Laboratory, involving a new Science Master (a rise in the number of Masters, as well as of boys), a cornice on the panelling on the sides of the Chapel, a greenroom for actors behind the Gymnasium, used also as a Classroom, except when required for its original purpose, and, greatest change of all, the Lock-up. Ground-floor windows were barred, and iron gates affixed to all points of egress, hitherto left open. This was another great inroad on the original system, but a further proof that Sewellianism could not be worked without Sewell^h.

This year was also the last of the order of Senior Inferiors; the institution had survived its usefulness, and suffered painless extinction. Either in this year or the next another disciplinary change was effected. Evening preparation in School was presided over by a Master, instead of, as heretofore, by a Prefect, assisted by his Senior Inferior. Under previous Wardens, the school-keeping of the Prefects had been very much reduced. Originally, as has been already set forth, the Prefect 'in course' was responsible for the whole school-keeping of his week,

^h "Sir Harry Jones came over one day from Sandhurst, expressly to learn by what means we enforced the discipline which so surprised him. He spoke of the neighbourhood; told me that at Sandhurst it was necessary to plant batches of corporals and sergeants all around, that the cadets might not get into mischief. I shewed him our perfectly open park, the windows of your Dormitory easily accessible; the sort of stone ladder by which, in days gone by, boys of a different school had been accustomed at night to climb up and down, if they chose [a very risky feat]. I told him that I could scarcely imagine a place where, if boys were ill-disposed, they might so easily find means of indulgence. But I told him that a whole regiment of corporals and sergeants would not give to Sandhurst the discipline of Radley. He must look within, and plant the watch and guard against sin, not in the woods and houses, but in the hearts of his young men." (Dr. Sewell, Speech, 1872.)

to the loss of his own form work. The time-tables of all forms were afterwards so arranged that at certain hours of morning and afternoon school all the lower forms, not entitled to studies, should be up at class at once. The odd hours which could not be made to fit in were 'kept' by masters. Now that the keeping of evening school was handed over to masters also, the Prefects' occupation in school was gone. They were still, however, the guardians of order in the studies, dormitories, and Chapel Order. Their prestige does not seem to have been diminished, and the statement still holds good that a high tone in the School largely depends on a strong and conscientious body of Prefects,—especially on a good Senior.

About this time, too, fagging was thoroughly organised, or rather the laws of fagging were codified and printed. No mention has been made of this subject hitherto, because fagging was never so pronounced a feature at Radley as at some other schools. From the very first, each Prefect had been entitled to have a fag of his own, whose heaviest duty was to clean and dust his master's study occasionally. To be a Prefect's fag carried exemption from all other fagging, and it was a position much sought after among the lower boys. Other regular fagging in early days was at cricket, and at the open fives-courts. But the number of cricketers was small, and when closed fives-courts were built, the need of fags no longer existed. But irregular fagging prevailed more or less at different periods. A theory was formulated that the Prefects' fags, who were generally rather leading spirits among the lower boys, might delegate any part of their duties, which they were not inclined to perform, to other juniors, and a certain haziness grew up around the rights of 'Caps.' By the rules now clearly set forth, only Prefects and members of the two upper forms, and holders of 'first caps,' exclusive of the coxswain of the Eight, were awarded the right to fag. All boys below a certain form were liable to be fagged. A certain part of the school was put in an intermediate position, having neither the burden or privilege of

fagging. All new boys, however, were 'faggable' during their first year, whatever their position.

The question of fagging became somewhat more serious in consequence of a further advance in luxury. Afternoon tea came into fashion. At first masters made it in their rooms, and boys were invited. Then the School made it for themselves, at all events on half-holidays, almost invariably on Sundays. The authorities put up gas stoves in various convenient spots in the passage outside the studies, and near School. 'Tea Clubs' became a recognised institution; in some cases elaborate codes of rules were drawn up. They went through the various stages of school institutions; some began on a large scale and in great splendour, and declined with waning funds; on festive occasions they would invite the form master or tutor, when all the luxuries of Shop and private hamper were pressed on the guests of the afternoon.

In 1883—on the whole an uneventful year—two new buildings, if they can be so called, were added to the College. The cavernous space enclosed between the path leading from Dormitory to the House, and the branch of covered passage between the House and Chapel, had been called by the middle generation of Radleians by the name of Hades. In this Hades the Music School was erected, "designed in the strictest harmony with the covered passage which has served the College well for some twenty years." So the *Radleian* of the period commemorates the corrugated iron structure which still remains. The real gain was the clearance of the Entrance Hall, which had hitherto been choked with forms and a large piano. It was also a thoroughfare between the School quarters, and the Common Room and Warden's rooms, and presented an unsightly appearance to visitors on their first arrival. The Entrance Hall was now cleared of formal school apparatus. Some of the beautiful woodwork for which Radley is famous, some busts and casts of antiquities, were introduced. Finally, in the late Warden's time, a large picture of the Founder

was set up over the fire-place¹, and the Entrance Hall is now not one of the least beautiful spots in Radley.

In the summer holidays of the same year, a drawing school, of the same simple design and material as that devoted to the sister art, was set up outside the covered passage. When the iron passage was taken away, the drawing school was removed bodily to its present situation behind the Gymnasium.

The year 1884 displayed the increase of vigour and numbers in the School, in various directions:—in scholarships, where the number of entrance scholars elected annually was increased to six, and in the playing fields, where hockey was introduced in the Lent term, mainly by the efforts of the old Marlburian master, and became henceforth a regular occupation of this time of year. Ten years later two Radleians were playing in the Oxford University Hockey team against Cambridge. An edict was issued against the keeping of pet animals, a practice which had grown into the dimensions of a public nuisance. Tame rabbits were discovered busy in the flower-beds, snakes had been surreptitiously introduced (in the owner's pocket) into Chapel, "because they were so fond of music," and little companies were seen going down to the river apparently for the sole purpose of giving a pet monkey a gentle airing.

The pets were abolished, but a Natural History Society arose in their stead. The Science Master was appointed the Curator, and it became his business to receive, acknowledge, and classify all objects of interest presented to the Museum. The Museum had carried on a struggling existence for many years, and struggles, homeless still. Some glass cases in the covered passage contain curiosities, and monuments of industrious collections on the part of Radleians, worthy of a better dwelling-place. A further duty of the Curator was to induce masters and scientific visitors to give lectures from time to time to general meetings of the Society, or on special occasions

¹ The gift of the Warden of New College, Oxford, reproduced in the Frontispiece.

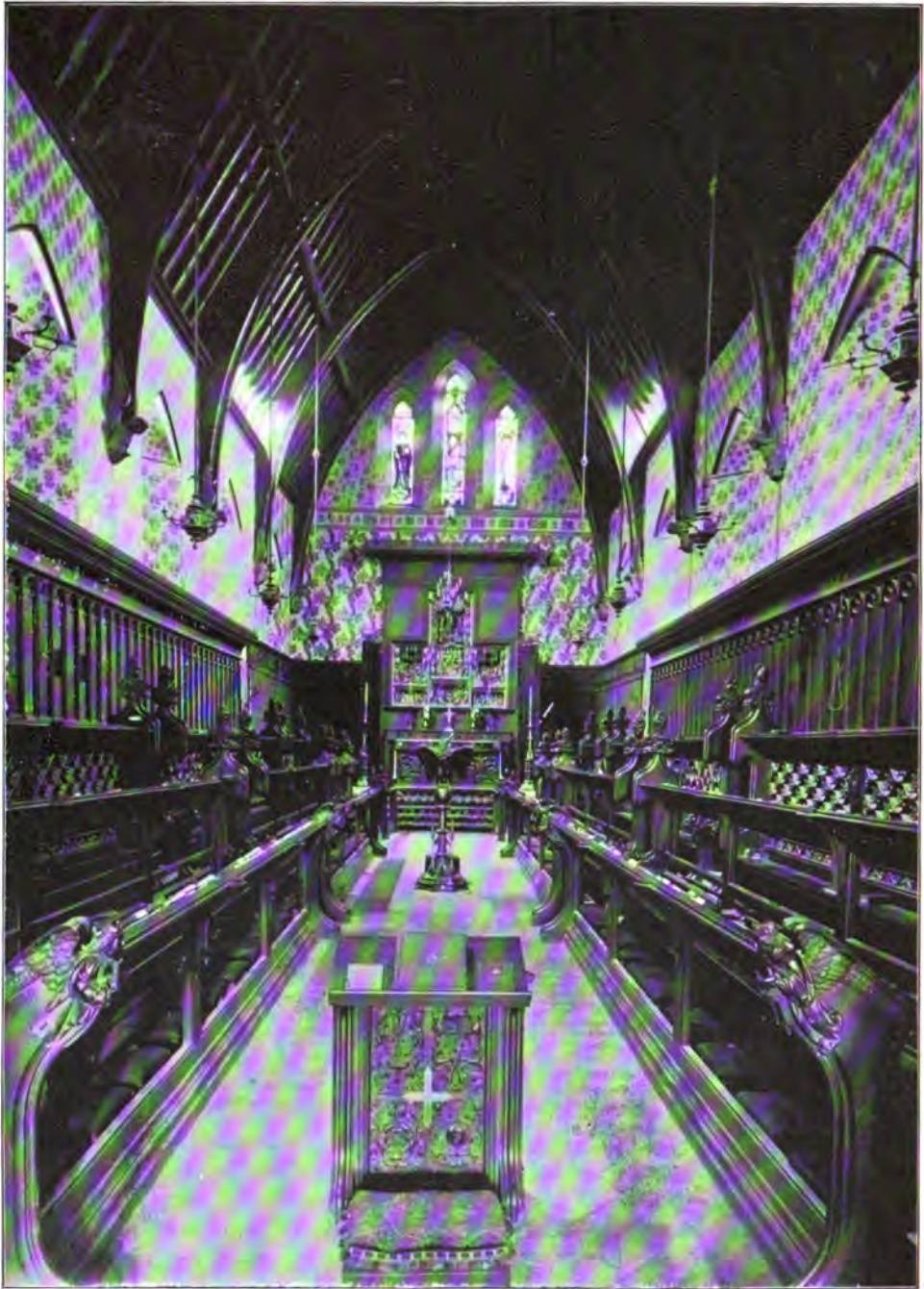


Photo. Gillman & Co

THE OLD CHAPEL; INTERIOR.

To face p. 161.

to the whole School^k. For ordinary purposes the Society was divided into sections, each under the presidency of a master, and with a school member for Secretary, who held sectional meetings. The presidency of some of the sections was not without its drawbacks. The head of the geological section found his room filled with stones, while he of the entomological section was liable on entering his room to be confronted with strange animals, to which he was required instantly to assign a name, captured and left there by industrious collectors. But there is no doubt that the foundation of this Society met a real want. Its energies vary of course in different periods, but it gives a general stimulus; it furnishes interest and occupation outside the usual round of school work, or the no less serious business of athletics.

Lastly, in this year, the 'hat pegs' in Chapel were abolished, and hanging chandeliers took their place. The East End had been previously arranged much as at present. Inartistic decorations had been removed. Later on, the side walls were stencilled in a bold pattern of green and white, which, though the irreverent called them drain-pipes or caterpillars, certainly wiped away the reproach of insignificant and tawdry ornamentation.

The year 1885 witnessed the building of the Racquet Court. The idea of it appears far back in the first number of the *Radleian* ever published, in 1864. An acrostic:—

*Radleians old, to us be kind,
And money for our racquets find, &c.*

ingeniously suggested to old members of the School that such a building would be gratefully accepted. But the times were then not ripe for such a large undertaking. About 1882, however, the prosperity of the School seemed to be assured, and mainly by the exertions of Mr. H. M. Evans, £447 was collected with this object between

^k Among these lecturers were Mr. E. B. Poulton, F.R.S., the late Mr. G. J. Romanes, Mr. Sidgwick of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and others of almost equal renown.

1882 and 1885. The Shop and the Fives-courts, which now began to yield a profit, made another contribution; the remainder of the money was borrowed, and now, in 1885, Mr. Evans had the satisfaction of seeing his idea realised in bricks and mortar. The total cost was £964 3s. Inter-school matches became possible, and before many years were over a Radley pair appeared at Queen's Club in the Public School Competition.

A larger building even than a racquet-court began to rise above ground in the same summer, the outward embodiment of another change in Dr. Sewell's Foundation. This was the new boarding-house, to contain 30 boys, built in the orchard beyond the East End of the Chapel. One of the masters, though himself an O. R., had so far forgotten the original constitution of College and Fellows, that he desired, and obtained, permission from the authorities to marry a wife and build a house. The visitors to the Gaudy of 1885 were conducted, as to the chief sight of the day, to yawning trenches enclosing ridiculously small spaces. These were the ground-plan of the new house. In the following term a lady was once more to be seen in Chapel, and generally in Hall on Sundays. The first wife of an assistant master was in due time followed by wives of other masters, and it is to be hoped that their "kindly presence"¹ will always be a feature of Radley life in the future. The new house was opened in the following year. The College bought it from the innovator before the lapse of many years.

It is evident that the introduction of the house system was something of a revolution, but the change was not so great as at first sight appeared. The boarding-house provided only cubicles, general class-room and studies,—not even a sick-room for boys who stayed out of school. In Hall and School and games the occupants mingled with other boys. Nevertheless, those who were accom-

¹ "Almam sensimus præsentiam." Prologue to Latin Play, 1895.

modated in the House, who were, of course, all social pupils of the presiding master, formed a set of their own. They somewhat exceeded in numbers the other sets in College, even when the College was at its fullest. In social contests the popular cry was, as a rule, in favour of the side opposing 'the House.' After a heavy fall of snow, the members sometimes issued forth to defend their home, and were only borne back by an overwhelming superiority of numbers. The House began with few inmates, twenty-one in all, mostly, as it happened, small boys. A Prefect had to be lent from College to assist in the government. As the House grew up and increased, it displayed commendable vigour. In the first eleven years of its existence it produced seven scholars or exhibitioners of Oxford Colleges. It no longer borrowed Prefects, but exported them to College. A famous cricketing Blue of recent years^m, and another on the river, two representatives of Oxford against Cambridge at Hockey, all of whom hailed from the House, shew that vigour did not fail in other directions. And yet in spite of occasional protests against its size, it was not conspicuously successful among the other sets of socials in the winning of Challenge Cups. It obtained a fair share, but no more. It made no monopoly of the boating, or the football cups, or indeed of any one of them, though, we believe, all of the cups, with one exception, have ornamented the House at one time or other.

But the real value of the House lay in the outward token of increasing numbers and prosperity, which it afforded to the Radley public generally. It met a demand amongst Radley parents. Quite apart from the personality of those who presided over it, its popularity increased, as a place where more special attention could be given to individuals. Applicants for admission to the House were never wanting. The same statement holds good at present, when the House has passed into other hands. It points the road to the real way

^m L. C. V. Bathurst, and the late T. H. E. Stretch, whose untimely death in 1897 is deeply lamented by his many friends.

of enlarging the numbers of the School, if the authorities so desired. We do not enter into the question whether boarding-houses, as at other schools, where the meals are given in the house, would be better. There is something to be said for the plan, but on the whole the balance seems to incline against it. At all events it would be a final blow to the original scheme of the foundation^a.

In 1886 the old debt which had burdened the development of the College since 1861 was finally wiped out. Much credit was due to the exertions and economies of preceding bursars, especially to Mr. G. Price, the Rev. R. F. Rumsey, and Mr. F. B. Harvey. The School was now free to obtain the ground on which it stood, and to gain a permanent settlement.

In this year it happened that Easter fell very late, on the last possible date, April 25th. This led the way to a change in the holiday arrangements, and thereby to the abolition of the public prize-giving at the end of term. A very short Summer Term was undesirable for several reasons. The School was therefore dismissed in the previous (Holy) Week. The regular breaking-up day was Tuesday. In the ordinary course of things there would have been a Concert and social festivities in the tutors' rooms on the preceding evening. But festivities were not suitable on an evening in Holy Week. It was therefore decided to let all those depart whose homes were near enough, on the Monday afternoon, after the last examination had been held in the morning. The plan was found so convenient that it was adopted in the following terms, and thenceforward the boys always went home, if they preferred it, on the Monday afternoon. It put an end not only to the public prize-giving, but to the general singing of 'Lusimus.' But it had many advantages to recommend it. Some protests were raised at first, but it has now become the general custom of the School, except among a few of

^a Dr. Sewell expressed himself strongly against the boarding-house system, as ordinarily practised at Public Schools.—*Speech*, 1872.

the upper boys, or those who have a long journey to get through in one day.

The choir this year performed Bach's difficult Passion Music in Chapel very creditably, on the evening of Palm Sunday.

The year 1887 was, as everybody knows, the year of the Queen's Jubilee. In honour of that happy event the School had of course a whole holiday on the day of the Jubilee itself. But more than that, the Village of Radley celebrated the Jubilee at the College on a later day. A joint committee was formed from the College, and the leading inhabitants of the Village. About 200 people sat down to dinner in Gymnasium, after which each man received half-an-ounce of tobacco (Shade of Dr. Sewell!), and a pipe. The Warden made a short but effective speech on the subject of the day, and hearty cheers were given for the Royalties, and the College. An adjournment was then made to the cricket field, where the Bradfield match was being played: there were races and prizes and swings for all sorts and conditions of men and women and children, tugs of war, for married *v.* single, and for college servants, indoor *v.* outdoor, tea in Gymnasium, and an Organ Recital in Chapel afterwards.

This is perhaps the place to mention that the connection between the College and Village had been drawing steadily closer for some years. The trustees, about 1863, had bought three presentations of the living of Radley, which were given to the three successive Wardens, Dr. Wood, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Wilson. The living itself is not an object of ambition, being worth between fifty and sixty pounds a year. But the arrangement prevented all chances of collision between Vicar and College, and put the Vicarage house at the disposal of the latter. The Vicarage was generally occupied by a married *locum tenens*, the Warden's duties elsewhere being too engrossing to admit of his exercising more than a general supervision over the parish. But masters were occasionally lodged in the Vicarage, and as married masters made their appearance on the scene,

they began to have the character of residents of Radley, as well as teachers at the College. In the Autumn Term the boys would sometimes give their Nigger Minstrel entertainment in the Village School. The villagers were invited to the dress rehearsal of the play in November. In the holidays the Gymnasium was available for parish teas, and village entertainments. On Mr. Wilson's departure, the Wardens were no longer Vicars of Radley. But the Council, as it had then become, secured the permanent presentation to the so-called benefice, and the friendship between College and parish was not weakened. When Radley village elected its first parish Council, the Council selected a Radley Master as the chairman. The Vicarage became the head-quarters of the Community of the Resurrection under Canon Gore, which does excellent work among the employés of the College, thus carrying out to some extent Dr. Sewell's original scheme.

To return from this digression to the School. The only new building added this year was a development of the laboratory, so extended as practically to make the old into a new one. In another direction, an important and beneficial change was made in the financial arrangements of the games. A uniform charge was made of one guinea a term in the school bills for school games. The money was paid into a general "Amalgamated Fund." A Committee was formed of the representatives of all the different interests of the School, Library, *Radleian*, Boating, Cricket, Football, Fives and Racquets, under the presidency of the Sub-Warden, Mr. C. F. Vincent. Estimates of expenditure were presented, and funds allotted. The scheme was on the lines that had proved so successful at various Oxford Colleges, and tended to economy and wise expenditure of money. The *Radleian*, of course, was still partially supported by the subscriptions of former members of the School, but all present members received their copies free, as included in their subscription. Shop profits, under the new system, were paid into the general amal-

gamated fund ; but donations might still be appropriated to particular clubs. This re-organisation was a very important and successful reform. The Boat Club, for example, was heavily in debt, and was altogether carried on in an unbusinesslike way. It was stated that the hire of boats was costing £100 a year, the amount increasing with increasing numbers, and old bills accumulating. A loan of £300 was contracted, the hiring system abolished ; the Boat Club built or bought boats of its own, and the result of the better management was that the Club had repaid the loan, and was out of debt in about five years. Much of the credit of this result is due to the successive treasurers, Mr. Orlebar and Mr. Titherington. It is curious to note an anticipation of this scheme in the *Radleian* of twenty years previously.

In this year appears the first notice of the projected Radley Register. This was a work of great labour, owing partly to the confused and unsatisfactory state of the official Register, all through Dr. Sewell's period of office, and even in some of the more recent periods ; partly to the absence of early records of the various School clubs ; partly to the inherent difficulty of tracing the fortunes of boys who had long left the School. Some materials were collected by the Warden ; circulars were sent out, and more information gathered by an old Radleian Master, Mr. T. F. Hobson. When the latter left Radley for another sphere of employment, the work was dropped for a time. It was taken up again and the existing material was arranged, and some added, by another old Radleian Master. When he, too, left Radley, the Register was finally completed, as far as possible, by Mr. Bryans, who added this undertaking to his other multifarious labours. It is hoped that it may be published in the present year, about the same time as this Record. Great pains and trouble have been expended on it, and no little expense also has been incurred by the latest compiler ; but it is obviously impossible at this distance of time to recover all details about individuals who left the School a long time ago. It is necessarily incomplete. It is to be

hoped, however, that the publication may lead to corrections, and a revised, more perfect edition in a few years.

The year 1887 witnessed also the inception of an Old Radleian Society, though it was not fully organised till two years later. Dr. Sewell had hinted that an association of old members of the School would be useful. The Warden urged the formation of 'an Old Radleian Society.' Messrs. R. Taunton Raikes, A. F. Charrington, N. C. Wade, H. E. Burgess and others, warmly supported the scheme, and did useful work in connection with its foundation. As finally constituted, it is managed by a President—the Earl of Egmont—a General Committee (more for ornament than actual service), and an Executive Committee. There are local Secretaries at Oxford, Cambridge, and Radley, and a General Secretary and Treasurer in London. The objects of the Society, as set forth in its rules, are :—

- (a) To promote united action among Old Radleians for the good of Radley .
- (b) To promote social and friendly intercourse among Old Radleians.
- (c) To support, by Donations from the Funds of the Society, and by obtaining subscriptions from Old Radleians and other friends of Radley, any scheme which may be set on foot for advancing the honour or well-being of the School.
- (d) To collect facts and record events connected with, or of general interest to, the School and its Members, and to keep a register of Old Radleians.

A donation of £1 constitutes a Life Member of the Society. There is a general meeting once a year in London, generally in July. It is obvious that the usefulness of such a Society must depend to a great extent upon its numbers, and it seems to be incumbent upon all old members of the School, if they have not already joined the Society, to do so at once. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. R. Taunton

Raikes, whose address is at 38 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C. In 1889, after Mr. Wilson had left, it was determined to set up a permanent memorial of him in recognition of the great services he had rendered to the School. The Society collected subscriptions for a "Wilson Library," about £650 being given or promised for this object. This sum was to provide fittings, if the Council would provide a permanent room. A room in the House has been set apart for that purpose, and is indeed called by Mr. Wilson's name, but in view of the possibility of further changes in the internal arrangements of the buildings of the School, the actual furnishing of the Library has not yet been accomplished. In 1894 the Radleian Society exerted itself further in collecting subscriptions for the New Chapel. But the Society has not perhaps received all the support which such an association might expect, and members come in more slowly than was at first hoped.

The year 1888 was almost devoid of events, until the close. In the spring the snow lay so deep and so long on the ground that no athletic sports were held. The numbers on the roll of the School rose in summer to 156, and remained at the same figure in the autumn term. This was, as far as can be ascertained, the extreme limit under Dr. Sewell. But in his days the House studies were used also as dormitories, and one or two cubicles in Lower Dormitory were occupied, which the more careful sanitation of later days abandoned. The accommodation of the School was now increased by the new boarding-house, and Radley had not yet reached her full development. A new set of 'socials,' an eighth, was formed; but the numbers were not large enough to be divided into so many bodies, and on the departure of the new social tutor, which occurred in the following year, the set was wisely broken up. It is desirable not to have too great disparity of numbers among these bodies, not only with a view to social contests, but for other reasons, which will readily suggest themselves.

In October of this year a great transference of ecclesiastical

dignitaries took place. The Bishop of Chester, Dr. Stubbs, was translated to Oxford. Dr. Jayne, Vicar of Leeds, was promoted to the vacancy thus caused at Chester. The Rev. E. S. Talbot^o, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, became Vicar of Leeds, and the Warden of Radley was appointed Warden of Keble. At Christmas he left the School over which he had presided for nine years. In the following year he became a member of the Council.

Mr. Wilson's Wardenship was certainly the most important in the history of the School, with the exception of that of Dr. Sewell. In many respects his administration was a great contrast to that of the Founder. Dramatic methods, and all that the enemy might call sentimental ways, were put aside, and the place was brought into line with modern public schools. Criticism there may have been in an age of criticism, and "murmuring in the tents," but they will find no place here. The record of facts as here given, proves that Radley owes to the Warden of 1880—1888 a deep debt of gratitude.

Mr. Wilson was not only a successful Warden, but singularly fortunate in matters over which he had no control. The very weather on all critical occasions served him well. Radley weather might be reckoned as trustworthy as 'Queen's weather' during these years. Influenza, which wrought such havoc under his successor, had not yet appeared. No epidemic, except an incursion of mumps towards the end of one summer term, disturbed his reign. And, indeed, the Warden had the keenest possible eye for the beginnings of any outbreak. It is to his credit that there were *isolated* cases of scarlatina, of whooping-cough, and, once, even of measles,—isolated so well that the diseases spread no further. He left a School more than doubled in numbers, with multiplied interests, and free from debt, "*felix opportunitate discessus*," as was neatly observed by the Sub-Warden, in presenting him with a testimonial from the Common Room.

^o Now Bishop of Rochester.

Since the above pages were in print, Dr. Wilson, as he afterwards became, died at the comparatively early age of 57. The same faculty of fertile suggestion, the same power of 'stimulus,'—to use a favourite expression of his own,—the same tact in dealing with men, old and young, which had changed Radley from a struggling into a flourishing School, made him a power in his University. He passed away, without much pain, on May 15th, 1897, in his house, at Keble College. The large numbers who were present at his funeral attested at once the width of his influence, and the respect which he inspired.

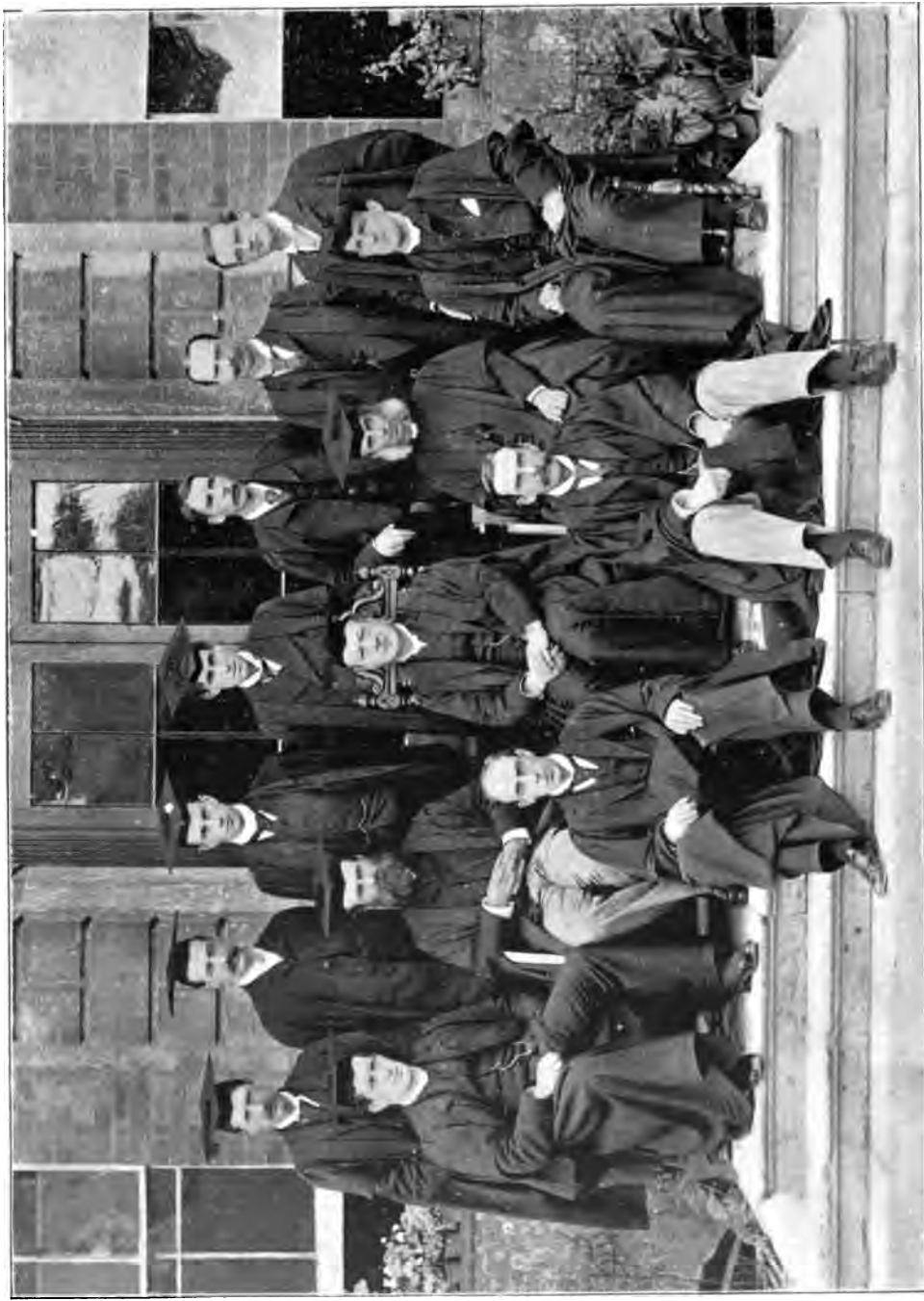


Photo. Gillman & Co.

WARDEN THOMPSON AND GROUP, 1895.

CHAPTER VIII.

CONSOLIDATION.

THE most recent chapter of modern history is also always the most difficult to write. We live too near the times to get the right perspective, or to sum up the general result. Of the period between Mr. Wilson's departure and the close of 1896, we can only say that it was a time of great material progress, and of quiet and continued prosperity, except for some terrible cases of illness. It was the task of the authorities to consolidate the conquests which had been won. Mr. Wilson's successor brought to the work a great aptitude for business, and unwearied industry in the details of administration. In various ways, too slight to be mentioned here, he added to the comfort and well-being of the boys, and economy of working. His sway, though firm, was gentle and courteous, and he carried with him on his departure the personal affection of those with whom he had worked, and over whom he had ruled.

The Rev. H. L. Thompson was educated at Westminster, of which School he became Captain. On leaving, he proceeded in due course to a Studentship at Christ Church. After taking his degree with high honours his Studentship was continued as a Fellowship, as was the practice of those days. He was appointed Tutor, and afterwards Censor from 1870 to 1877. During his residence at Oxford he served a large number of University Offices, and was a frequent examiner in all the Classical Schools. He was also Whitehall Preacher, 1873-75, and Select Preacher at Oxford, 1875, 76. It is understood that he was offered the Bishopric of Cape Town, but was unable to accept it. In

1877 he married the eldest daughter of Sir James Paget, Bart., and accepted the college living of Iron Acton, in Gloucestershire. Here, besides carrying on constant and generous work in his own parish, he was frequently employed in examining schools under the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and took a prominent part in setting on foot a scheme—now working successfully—for the examination and inspection of the Middle Class Schools, throughout the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. He was the writer, also, of many of the Latin Epilogues to the Westminster Play. He gave Radley a specimen of his skill in 1894, to the great amusement and delight of the audience. It may be read in the pages of the *Radleian* of that date. Mr. Thompson entered upon office at Radley in January, 1889.

The prosperity of the School suffered no check. The numbers slowly crept up. In 1889 there were forty-one new boys, and every additional increase now “established a record” in the history of the School. In the spring a new lean-to class-room was built against the dormitory wall, the last of that order of architecture. Henceforward, new buildings were of a more ambitious character.

For on the 2nd of July, 1889, the great stroke was accomplished, and the College became permanently possessed of the ground on which it stood. The original House, the buildings added by the School, the gardens, the shrubbery, the park and cricket-ground, 136 acres in all, were acquired for the sum of £13,000. The lease, renewed in 1860, would have expired in the year 1910. It is curious to imagine the might-have-beens of history. What might the recorder of Radley in her centenary in 1947 have had to relate? At all events the great mass of new building now to be recorded would have had no place in these pages, and the story of the future might have had an awkward break in the middle.

The purchase of the freehold was the crowning triumph of the old body of “trustees,” over whom Mr. Hubbard, created Lord

Addington in 1887, presided. Hardly had it been effected, when the Chairman of that body passed away, "full of days and honour," in his 85th year. He had survived all his original colleagues. Later generations hardly knew the extent of the debt that Radley owed to her oldest (not her earliest) benefactor. But his figure was a familiar one at the Gaudy in most years, and he was known as a graceful, if somewhat lengthy, speaker. He had sent three sons to be educated at the School, two of whom graduated with high honours at Oxford. The third entered the army. All three are now zealous defenders of the Church of England, besides serving the State in different public bodies, one in either House of Parliament, and the third on the London School Board.

In consequence of the acquisition of real property, and upon the death of Lord Addington, the governing body was reconstituted. It no longer retained the title of trustees, nor confined itself to the mystic number seven, at which it had stood hitherto. It became "the Council," a corporation capable of holding property, and added several new members in this and succeeding years. Three old members of the School, the new Lord Addington, the Earl of Egmont, and Col. the Hon. H. Crichton, a famous Senior Prefect and rowing celebrity of former days, were invited to seats on the Radley 'Council.' A former master, the Rev. W. W. Jackson, now the Rector of Dr. Sewell's old College of Exeter, was also added, as well as the late Warden. Mr. Barnett, the senior of the old trustees, became Chairman.

In this year, the teaching of Science received a further development by the erection of the Observatory beyond the cricket pavilion. The Rev. H. E. Lowe, of Wilmcote, near Stratford-on-Avon, an astronomer of repute, presented the School with an excellent four-inch telescope, as well as a spectroscope. Both instruments were of considerable value. An astronomical section was at once added to the Natural History Society, and its president is

frequently besieged by youthful amateur astronomers with entreaties to be taken out star-gazing.

In 1890 began the constant ring of the bricklayer's trowel, varied by the grating of the stone saw, which has continued, we may almost say, down to the present day. Early in the spring, a spacious new Infirmary was begun in the orchard, beyond the already existing boarding-house. It was built from the designs of T. Graham Jackson, Esq., R.A., who now became the architect of the College. The old Infirmary was turned into Masters' rooms, besides affording a prolongation of Gallery Dormitory, and accommodation for a few more boys.

In the summer the old covered passage, the "tin tunnel" as it had been irreverently styled, was doomed. It had been erected in the later years of Dr. Sewell's Wardenship as a 'temporary measure,' and had served the College well for more than thirty years. The slight—the very slight—curve, that was visible to any one looking down its length from either end, gave a picturesque effect. Legend handed down reports of fabulous wealth under its flooring, of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, that slipped from the hands of the generations of old into the cracks between the narrow boards.

In former days small boys had been set to run races from School to Chapel door and back, for the delectation of their elders, who selected their champions. At the door of the old Chapel an ivy, planted before even "the tin tunnel" came into being, led an enfeebled life inside Covered Passage, and wreathed the entrance with its graceful sprays. The removal of Covered Passage, more than anything else, seemed to typify the new era. It marked the fact that Radley was now permanently established. Even the name seems to be growing obsolete, supplanted by 'Cloisters.' Cloisters in fact they are, with a fine parquet floor, with large Perpendicular windows, above them a dormitory. Along the sides are ranged the cases of that Museum, which still lacks a permanent home.

But a more important event even than new buildings, second only to the purchase of the freehold in the preceding year, was the incorporation of the College by Royal Charter. This step was necessitated by the position of the Council, as owners of land. Otherwise, we are told, Radley would have fallen under the administration of the Charity Commissioners—strange fate for Dr. Sewell's foundation ! The Council now became possessed of a common seal, to be affixed to legal documents. This is a seal of elaborate device : in the centre a representation of the original House ; around it emblems of events in Radley history. St. Peter's College had always been conducted on Public School principles : it now became a Public School in name, as well as reality.

Other changes remain to be noticed. The number of entrance scholarships was reduced, while their value was raised. The two highest were made of the value of £80 yearly. The examination is held about the middle of July.

The organ, which had been silent since the previous July, was heard again in February of this year. It had been cleaned, repaired, and re-leathered by Mr. C. Martin, of Oxford, a former foreman of Messrs. Walker, who had charge of the restoration in 1868. A new "Echo Organ" was now added, "of five stops, including a Tremulant on a new principle." Some of the mechanism was "quite unique in this country." An original stop, the Lieblich Gedacht, was constructed on a new scale, on purpose for the Organ, and at the time of manufacture was "the only one in this country." Five other new stops were inserted. The instrument was revoiced throughout, and the pitch raised a semitone to Philharmonic. A large new high-pressure bellows was added, driven by an Otto gas engine of nominal two horse power, which would work at a higher pressure if necessary. The engine was placed in a little building of its own outside the Chapel, and by a clever automatic contrivance, invented by Mr. Martin, the straps slipped on or off the pulley just as the wind was required ;

thus the engine worked all through the Chapel Service without any escape of wind, while the instrument was at the command of the organist at every moment. Moreover the supply being mechanical, the steadiness of the wind was secured, a very important matter in any performance on the organ. In the winter further enlargements were effected. A new 'Swell-box' was inserted, and some other mechanical improvements were added. It was then said that "our Radley Organ has been rendered as complete and perfect as possible ; this great undertaking has been brought to a successful conclusion *." But the last word about the Radley Organ has yet to be said.

The athletic department of the School profited by new cricket pitches laid down by the side of dormitory clump, giving more space, and indeed greater safety, to players in the centre of the ground. The number of cricketers had indeed risen from the 'nineteen dry-bobs' of 1874 ! At the river the boathouse was finally moved over to the Berkshire shore. A supplementary boathouse had been placed there some years previously, but now the whole was rebuilt on a larger scale, in two storeys. The upper storey was constructed mainly from the materials of the old boathouse, and the sides and roof were covered in first—so that travellers by the railway beheld the singular spectacle of a building begun from the top. The bathing sheds were also removed to the opposite bank, and divided into separate portions for 'passed' and 'unpassed,' and a portion of the field between the road and the boathouse was bought by the College, so as to remove all possible difficulties of right of way. The journey down to the river was considerably shortened from the old days, when it was necessary to go round by Sandford Lock.

Messrs. Dickenson and Foster this year included Radley in their series of illustrations of Public Schools. The artist, Mr. Barraud, produced sketches of the interior of Hall, Chapel, and a general view

* Official notice in *Radleian*, March, 1891.



Photo. H. H. Thouron.

BATHING.

taken from the cricket ground. These were afterwards etched and published by the firm: the originals were purchased by one of the masters of the College.

Amid all this progress a cloud was cast over the prosperity of the School by the first appearance of the influenza plague, and the death, after a relapse, of H. C. Brandreth, on the night of Easter Sunday. It was the second time only that death had visited Radley. Alas! it was not to be the last.

Finally the years 1890-91 are memorable for the longest, though not the severest, frost of this century. At Radley the thermometer was below freezing point every night from December 5th, 1890, to January 22nd, 1891, and below freezing point for ten days continuously in December. The greatest cold was twenty-three degrees of frost

on December 21st. The river was of course frozen over, and sheep were roasted on the Thames at Oxford, Kennington, and Abingdon. At Oxford a drag and four horses were driven down the river from Folly Bridge to the Gut

This spring also, the new Football ground beyond the Senior Game ground was levelled. It is used for second Eleven matches. In this connection it may be noted that these years 1891-94 proved the 'golden age,' so to speak, of Radley athletics. This year's Eight and its two successors were probably the best that the School ever turned out, as will be noted in the next chapter, and there was a series of strong Elevens, both in cricket and football.

In the summer holidays of this year, 1891, the Class-rooms leading out of school were rebuilt, and considerably enlarged. The partition walls between them were now made of material thicker than matchboarding, so that a form in one room no longer listened with amusement or contempt to the instruction imparted in another.

Another addition was the New Lodge at the entrance to the Park from the lower Oxford road. This building is of considerable size, considering its purpose, but it contains one or two additional rooms at the back for 'isolation' of patients suspected of infectious disease. The transference of the gardener to the Lodge enabled the old gardener's cottage—a relic, we believe, of the original Elizabethan mansion—to be turned into a residence for a married master. The Lodge itself is conspicuous from the railway, whereas the rest of the College is almost entirely hidden by trees, and enquiring travellers need no longer have Littlemore Lunatic Asylum pointed out to them as "the celebrated Radley College^b."

The winter of 1891-92 will be remembered by many as a season of sorrow and death, owing to the great virulence of influenza. Radley suffered the loss of her nearest neighbour on the Council, Mr. E. W. Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, a sincere friend of the School. A loss

^b Fact.



Photo, Gillman & Co.

THE NEW CHAPEL; EXTERIOR.

To face p. 181.

that came home more directly was the death of Major Wilson, the brother of the late Warden, who, after the latter's departure, continued to fill the office of Bursar. His was a familiar figure at the College. "His courtesy," says an obituary notice published in Oxford at the time of his death, "and manly straightforwardness, and simplicity of character rendered him universally popular." The Warden, who was fond of administrative details, now took most of the Bursarial work into his own hands.

The year 1892 was not marked at Radley by any conspicuous events. "Hollow Oak," a favourite resort in the Park of successive generations of Radley boys, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th June. "The cause and origin of the fire," so the *Radleian* assures its readers, "is altogether unknown." Relic hunters preserved fragments of its charred and blackened remains as paper-weights or other forms of ornament.

But all this year, and indeed in 1891, discussion had raged round the subject of the new Chapel. It was evident that something had to be done. At ordinary times extra benches had to be arranged in the centre aisle to accommodate the growing numbers of the School. There was scant room for visitors. At Gaudy, in recent years, a tent had been erected outside the West end, and the windows thrown open, while other benches were ranged along Covered Passage, whence many of the visitors had to follow the service and the sermon, always by some celebrated preacher, as best they could. One plan proposed was to lengthen the existing Chapel by twelve feet. As the building was already somewhat narrow and long, this would have given it a quite telescopic appearance. But if a new Chapel was to be built, the question of size arose, which again involved the question as to what numbers the Council were prepared to develop the School. Or again, was a new Chapel or new Hall the most pressing need, as the boys were already uncomfortably crowded at meals? These were questions which found eager advocates on one side or the other,

but the preponderance of feeling among old Radleians, and among the authorities of the School on the spot, determined the decision of the Council in favour of a new Chapel, as the first undertaking. The existing Chapel was avowedly a temporary building ; the Halls were not. The Chapel was, if anything, the more crowded. Moreover, on the old principles of Radley, developments should begin first with the religious centre of the Institution. It was announced that the Council contemplated an enlargement of the School ultimately to 250 boys, and that a Chapel to hold rather more than that number should be erected. The Chapel decided upon, a great controversy arose over the design.

Mr. T. Graham Jackson, R.A., produced a design in the "Perpendicular" style, in harmony with the Cloisters which had been already erected. This design, both of the exterior and interior, was hung up on the walls of Covered Passage, and was freely admired and criticised, especially the latter. "Authorities" did not disdain the pages of the *Radleian* for the purpose of setting forth their views, led by one, who though not himself an old Radleian, has so identified himself with the best interests of the School as to be nearly equivalent to one. One of these letters, after two or three strictures of detail, concludes severely : " I have mentioned very shortly the points which strike me unfavourably in a design, wherein I find nothing to admire." On the other hand, there were those who brought forward New College Chapel at Oxford, King's at Cambridge, and St. George's at Windsor, as examples of what might be done in the Perpendicular style in a Chapel, whose structure involved a special arrangement of seats, and the absence of columns and arches. Another argument was an analogy taken from the family doctor. You choose your doctor, and having done so, submit yourself to his treatment. Similarly, you choose your architect, and accept his design. The Warden more than once, in speeches on public occasions, appealed to posterity. When associations had gathered round the new Chapel, and

time had mellowed the colouring of its walls, and creepers had partially concealed them, our grandchildren, he contended, would not refuse a word of praise and appreciation to the architect of the 19th century. This is a record, and not a tribunal. We only indicate the controversy without attempting to pronounce on its merits.

The year 1893 was unfortunate in respect of epidemics. There were mumps in the spring, and measles in the following term. In this year also began an agitation, still unsettled, among old members of the School,—the question of Old Radleian colours. Several designs combining the crimson and white with other colours have been submitted, but there is great difficulty in coming to a decision among the body of O.R.'s widely scattered over Oxford, Cambridge, London, and elsewhere. It is perhaps a question which might fitly be settled by the Committee of the Radleian Society, if such a matter does not seem too insignificant for that august body.

In this year the appearance of Hall was much improved by the abolition of the old blue iron "semaphores" and the substitution of three massive wrought iron candelabra, the gift of Mr. Coutts.

In October the great work of the new Chapel was begun. The beautiful clump of chestnut trees, which all but the very youngest Radleians will remember with affection, was doomed. As the trees tottered to their fall, with ropes fastened round the tops to guide them in their descent, groups of boys and masters gathered round,

Funemque manu contingere gaudent,

with mingled feelings of regret for old associations, and pride in the development of the School.

On November 30th the Foundation-stone was laid by the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Stubbs), in the presence of a large and distinguished company, including three former Wardens, Mr. Thompson's immediate predecessors. After a short choral service in the old Chapel, a procession was formed to the site of the East end of the new building,

where the stone was "well and truly laid" with the usual formalities, and appropriate prayers and hymns. Lunch in Gymnasium and speeches followed, in the course of which the Bishop spoke of the great progress that had been made in Public Schools during the last twenty-five years, and "humbly conceived that the principles started by Dr. Sewell at Radley had been a leaven which had probably a greater and more far-reaching influence on other schools than even on Radley itself; and he did not think he should be disparaging other institutions, when he said that the principles of Radley had acted upon and influenced those institutions."

The other building begun in 1893 was the new Shop, undertaken not by the Council, but out of Shop profits, as before related.

The beginning of 1894 was clouded by the death, from diphtheria, of G. E. Walker Brooke, a promising boy in school, and a popular one out of it. The illness was contracted in the holidays, or on the journey to School. It seemed like an ordinary sore throat for a week, and no anxiety was felt, but it proved fatal in nine days after his return to School. No other case of the kind occurred. The boy had taken part in the choir at the laying of the Foundation-stone of the new Chapel; a brilliant East Window in the completed building is his memorial.

Nevertheless this year, 1894, must be regarded as the culminating point of external prosperity that Radley has hitherto attained. The numbers reached their highest point in the autumn, 186 boys; this is the greatest number that have yet been crowded into the School. In the autumn term five scholarships or exhibitions, and one place in the Woolwich list, were gained direct from the School. Out of a Sixth, consisting of eight persons, five were successful at Oxford. These six honours are the highest number ever gained in one term. In athletics, though the Eight were hardly equal to their predecessors of the three previous years, the cricket Eleven of 1894 won most of their matches (including the Bradfield match) against a series of

the strongest teams that the School had hitherto met. On the football field the School team did not suffer a single defeat during the whole season.

This prosperity received a check in the dreadful spring of 1895, memorable for the coldest February of this century. Early in the term the old plague—influenza—appeared, and carried off no less than three victims by its after effects. Grave anxiety was felt about some of the other patients. Work and play were disorganised, and it was on the whole the gloomiest term ever known at Radley. A thermometer placed on the sill of a first-floor window twice registered 25 degrees of frost, indicating a ground temperature very near zero. The ink in the class-room near Gymnasium, in spite of a hot gas fire and all lights set burning before 8 a.m., remained frozen till noon.

The Lent Term came to an end before Easter, and with it the old Chapel. The School broke up on Monday, April 9th, and on Tuesday, April 10th, the work of demolition began. The building was hallowed by many memories to Old Radleians, memories of great preachers, of stirring Confirmation addresses given by Bishop Wilberforce and others, and inner experiences too sacred to dwell on. It was crowded and inconvenient; it had served its purpose well; it had to go. But the best wish of those who loved the old Chapel in the past will be that its successor may become not less dear to their descendants.

The Organ had been removed some time previously, and while its place had been taken, as before, by a harmonium (which scoffers called a 'threshing machine'), for ordinary services, on Sundays and high days the orchestra accompanied the choir with excellent effect. For the first few weeks of the following term Divine Service was held in Gymnasium. That admirable building, which already discharged the functions of a banqueting hall, a theatre, and an examination room, besides its original purpose, now became the School

Chapel, until the new one was fitted with the seats and furniture transferred from the old.

At length on Gaudy Day, 29th June, 1895, all was ready. The Chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese. A long procession of former masters and O. R. clergy was formed. The Bishop of Gibraltar and Bishop Macrorie were also present. The Warden accosted the Bishop of Oxford at the door with a formal petition that he would consecrate the Chapel, to which the latter was graciously pleased to assent. The form employed was that in use in the diocese, in which the prayers appropriate to the Consecration, said by the Bishop, were intermingled in a curious way with the regular service, intoned by one of the masters. The sermon was preached also by the Bishop of Oxford. A larger number of guests than usual, as was natural, had assembled, and about 350 besides the School sat down to the lunch that followed, which was served in a marquee erected near the Dormitory Clump, not even Gymnasium being big enough to hold them all. The speeches were of course jubilant in tone, and the bright sunshine was emblematic of the fortunes of the School.

It would take long to give a full description of the new Chapel, undoubtedly the most important building as yet added by the Council to the College. It is easily accessible, and very conspicuous, and may be examined by those who are interested. It measures 130 feet by 32 feet within the walls, and is 40 feet high to the springing of the roof. (The old Chapel was $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor to the ridge beam, and it had a very high-pitched roof.) The ceiling is of oak. There are seven large windows of four lights each in the side walls. The great East Window is a blaze of colour, representing 'our Lord in Glory,' the glass by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls. This was given, as before stated, in memory of G. E. W. Brooke. The side windows on the North side are to be filled with Old Testament Saints; on the South with Apostles and other Saints of the Christian era. One



Photo. Gillman & Co.

THE NEW CHAPEL; INTERIOR.

To face p. 187.

of these has already been presented in memorial of H. B. Chambres, who died at the School in the influenza outbreak of 1895 ; the black marble steps at the East end were given in memory of W. W. Braithwaite, who died in the same term. The fittings of the interior are mostly taken from the old Chapel, but there are four tiers of seats down each side, instead of three, and the mixture of the new woodwork with the old has at present an incongruous effect. The walls are built of brick with dressings of Weldon and Clipsham stone. Outside at both ends are traceries worked in brick of a deep red colour, shewing like panels on the wall ; at the West end is a small head of the present Bishop of Oxford, who laid the foundation-stone and consecrated the Chapel. Above in the gables, at both ends, are niches, of which the one at the East end is destined to contain a figure of our Lord, and that at the West a figure of St. Peter. The turret rises to a height of 70 feet, and is conspicuous for many miles in the country round about. The total cost was about £10,000, of which about £3,000 was raised by private subscription.

During the rest of 1895 the workmen were still employed in building the continuation of the cloister up to the new Chapel, across the site formerly occupied by the West end of the old.

The first Sunday of Lent Term in 1896 was marked by the re-opening of the organ, which had been unheard in Radley services for a year and a half. It was re-opened with a short dedication service. During its absence from Chapel it had been again reconstructed. A full description would be somewhat technical for most readers. Let it be sufficient to say that the Radley organ has now five manuals and a pedal organ, it contains seventy-one stops, and new mechanism of the latest type. There are one or two instruments in this country that surpass it in size, but probably none that are superior in tone and perfect proportions. The design of a fine carved oak case, by Mr. T. Graham Jackson, was exhibited in the Royal Academy of 1895 ; it will be put up when funds permit.

In April of 1896 was begun the last new building as yet undertaken by the Council. This is another boarding-house, built facing the main drive by the side of Gymnasium, destined to contain forty boys. It will probably be open by the time this record appears in print*. In the early summer the Council lost its Chairman, and the School an old and constant friend. Mr. Henry Barnett died on the 5th May. He was a prominent lay Churchman in the diocese of Oxford, and a busy man in county affairs. He had been appointed one of the old trustees in 1869, and had been Chairman of the Council since the death of Lord Addington in 1889.

In October of this year the important Vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford, the University Church, was accepted by the Warden. He had presided over the School for eight eventful years. He had, to paraphrase a well-known saying of a classical writer, found a College of tin and lath and plaster, and left one of stone and bricks and mortar. He had seen the School established in (to use his own words) "its stately and beautiful home ;" and incorporated by Royal Charter. By his careful and assiduous personal work with the Sixth Form, supported as it was by a coadjutor from his own old School and College, he had obtained a high average of work from the boys, as may be seen by the number of classical scholarships gained while he was Warden.

In January of the present year, the Rev. T. Field, formerly Scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a double first-class man in Moderations and a first-class man in Lit. Hum. (Final Schools), a Fellow of Magdalen, assistant Master at Harrow, and late Head Master of his own old School, King's College, Canterbury, assumed office.

The appointment of Mr. Field brings this part of our record to a close. It has been found convenient to group the events of this narrative

* It was opened after Easter, 1897, under the charge of Mr. H. M. Evans.

under the names of successive Wardens. All of them, in their different ways, have worked heartily for the good of the institution over which they were called to preside. But no one who has had to do with schools can fail to be aware that the personality of a head master is but one factor out of many in all that goes to make or mar success. It is true that the administration of Radley is very much concentrated—too much concentrated, in the opinion of some—in the hands of the Warden. Yet, however centralised the administration may be, there are multitudes of other influences which cannot fail to take effect. There is not only the strength and weakness of individual masters, but there is also the might of leading boys, scarcely less powerful than that of the Warden himself. Mention of names, except that of the responsible head of the College for the time being, has been, as far as possible, avoided throughout this narrative. A record of recent events, in which most of the actors are still living, must needs be mainly impersonal. Yet a history which makes no mention of many to whom at separate epochs Radley men look back with affection and respect, Mr. R. S. Wilson, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Leach, Mr. Arthur Maude, Mr. Morris, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Titherington, besides those veterans whose work still is at Radley, such a history seems to leave out a great part of the story of the School. And besides these, and the boys of whom something is said in the following chapters, there are many—"brave men who lived before Agamemnon," aye, and brave men who lived after him—who are buried in a prolonged night of oblivion, through the ignorance or carelessness of writers. The present high position of the School, and its emergence from the troubled periods that are past, are due, under Providence, to many an unobtrusive and faithful worker, among both masters and boys, whose names do not appear in these pages,—whose doings may not have appeared remarkable even to their contemporaries. In the course of thirty-five years, during which the writer has been acquainted with Radley, for twenty-three of which he has been closely

connected with the School, the faces and words of many old school-fellows, old masters, old colleagues, awake a sense of grateful remembrance. To mention all would almost double the size of this volume, to mention a few might seem invidious. But both these, and others with whom he is less familiar, may be sure that their work is not lost; it has gone into the mass of united and harmonious effort that has lifted Radley into the position which it holds.

Finally, this record will have been written to no purpose, if it does not remind all who are interested in, or connected with, Radley, of the debt that she owes to her great Founder. More than other schools, we believe that Radley still possesses the stamp of an individual. After all changes she bears the impress of Dr. Sewell. The eccentricities of the man pass away, or only continue as materials for curious reminiscences and humorous stories. The spirit of the Founder remains. Dr. Sewell himself foresaw that his School would have to pass through alternations of fortune. "I would remind you," he says in his last published sermon, "of another fact,—another law of God's Providence, almost universally stamped upon the history of His Church. That history is a series of oscillations, of transitions from prosperity to adversity, from adversity to prosperity. The storm follows the sunshine, and the sunshine the storm—ease after trouble—trouble after ease. There is no long continuance given to any condition of human life; and therefore it is that the warning of the wise men, whether heathen or Christian, sounds in our ears perpetually the same solemn words—'Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth'.⁴"

But with it all Dr. Sewell was full of hope—of more than that, of conviction. "I wish you to be deeply impressed," he says, "with the conviction that this place was never designed to be an ordinary institution. It is comparatively small, weak, imperfect at present;

⁴ Sermon on St. Peter's Day, 1858.

so is an acorn. But from the acorn comes the oak, from the oak the forest. One of these days you will comprehend the real magnitude and importance of this little beginning. And it will do you good to remember this, just as it does a nobleman good to remember his ancestors,—to think of his great name, his great advantages, the great hopes cherished of him, the great inheritance which he must take care not to sully, not to deface, not to disparage. This is to be a great, a very great institution. It is very great already—not in size, not in numbers, not in anything which man can give to it, or do for it; but in the fact that its foundations are laid upon the Rock of Ages, the Truth of God: and its cement is the great Spirit of God: and its laws are the great Laws of God: and its end is the great Glory of God. It is great because God is great*.”

And in the spirit of this last extract from the words of our Founder, let every one of Radley's true sons unite in the prayer,

FLOREAT RADLEY.

* Sermon on St. Peter's Day, probably in 1853.



Photo. W. H. Taunt.

THE RADLEY CREW, 1891.

To face p. 193.

CHAPTER IX.

BOATING.

[It has been thought best to throw the athletic records of the School into separate Chapters. The one that follows has to do with what has always been, since 1852, a prominent side of Radley life. For reminiscences of the earliest days we are indebted chiefly to Mr. W. B. Woodgate, author of the volume on Rowing in the Badminton Library, whose name is well known both in rowing and literary circles. His work has been continued by Mr. H. M. Evans, who needs no introduction to Radleians of all generations. His enthusiasm for rowing is only equalled by his ardour for his old School, and it is impossible to do justice to the unwearied industry, and unstinting generosity, with which he has served the interests of Radley boating, sparing neither time, trouble, nor personal expense. In 1882 one of the newspapers, commenting on Radley rowing at Henley, said, "Mr. Evans has hitherto had an uphill game to play, having only weakly crews to teach; but this last exhibition of his art places him in the front rank of coaches of this or any other generation." Since that time further exploits of the Eight have fully justified this high praise. Mr. Evans has now added to his labours the greater part of the following chapter, as well as that on Football. ED.]

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY RADLEY BOATING, BY W. B. WOODGATE,
W. J. HOLLAND, J. B. ORME, W. HOOK, AND OTHERS.

IN the autumn of 1850, during the football season, when I, (W. B. W.), had just arrived at Radley, there were some few of the bigger boys who used to wear what the rest of the School styled "boating hats." These were of brown straw, trimmed with blue ribbon.

Sewell ma. (no relation to the Founder, he left at Christmas, 1850), then head, was one of the wearers; I think W. G. G. Austin was another. There were only some four or five of these straws

visible. Tradition, as circulated among lower boys, ran to the effect that Savory, one of the "Fellows," had been in the habit of taking some of the boys to boat at Nuneham in the preceding summer—or may be in 1849,—and that the Warden had subsequently stopped these outings. Anyhow a "Radley boathouse" was standing in 1851, and was re-opened for School use in 1852 under Mr. Heathcote (Warden). The boathouse was never used in '51, therefore its erection must date prior to '51. This building stood on the creek on the Berks shore, a little above Nuneham boathouse. The great causeway below the present bridge over this creek was then *all* bridge, as long as the "Long Bridges" at Oxford.

Again, in Novello's Part Song-book, at date of 1850, there was a "boating song," written and composed by Radley authors, and always understood by us boys to have been inspired by Radley boating trips. The song began :—

"The Sun is high in Heaven,
Yet fresh the Zephyrs play;
The river gleams before us,
Why sit we still to-day?"

1851 was a dead blank in Radley rowing. Mr. Heathcote took the Wardenship in Oct. '51. At Easter '52, Mr. Heathcote revived boating, and instituted bathing. [There does not appear to have been any school bathing, nor bathing-place before this.] "Passing" was required from this date, before any boy might boat. Hounslow became swimming Master^a.

There were two gigs, "Beda" and "Annie," a tub-four, a sculling wager wherry, inrigged, and a double wherry, green, very heavy, and much slower than either gig. The four was heavy, and soon became unpopular. It was usually manned by some of the *smallest*

^a The length of the pass is about 100 yards (more if the stream runs strong), to be swum in boating clothes. No boy has ever been drowned at Radley. [ED.]

boys; the seniors taking the gigs. For a short time there was a so-called racing pair, which only Risley and Austin used (carrying a steerer). She was the "Peri," canvassed at one end. (The same craft subsequently won the first Radley pairs in 1857, *vide infra*.) I think the "Peri" did not arrive till summer 1853. The usual practice for those who had passed and might boat, was to row from the boathouse to Sandford, bathe, and then row down again. This on half-holidays only; on ordinary days there was not time for more than a brief cruise.

In 1853, Dr. Sewell became Warden, and carried on his predecessor's system as to boating and bathing. In the summer of 1853, Risley and Austin had a canvassed sculling-boat between them. The "Star" was her name. Austin was leaving in October, '53. A four was made up in September, '53, Austin looking on, as he was leaving so soon, and coaching it. This four was outriggered, and *iron keeled*. The crew were:—Risley, stroke; R. P. Lightfoot, 3; H. Sewell, 2; Hetling, bow; W. J. Holland, cox. The crew wore the old brown straw-hats with blue ribbon, and white flannel shirts with blue rosettes on the breast. Flannels came in, generally, for all the School, in the spring of '53. Any boy might then select his own colours.

I "passed" in August, '53. I remember attempting my first sculling, in the old white wherry, one Wednesday half-holiday in September, 1854. It took me *all the afternoon* to get up to Sandford and back. The betting was that I should upset! but I just avoided this^b.

In the summer of 1854, the four broke up again. Lightfoot could not row, or left, I forget which. Risley did not seem to care for it, by himself, with no one else of his size. He had

^b This was the future winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley, and the Wingfield Champion Sculls at Putney. [E.D.]

a sculling-boat. In the autumn the four was revived with Janvrin, stroke, Bennett, 3, the others as before. They rowed in the "Undine," an outriggered gig four, painted black. Other boys lumbered about in gigs, &c., much as before. The wherries vanished. There was another four, in which were J. B. Orme, J. Thynne, F. J. Skinner, and others; J. Dunn steered it. They rowed in the "Catherine," of a similar build to the "Undine." Later on the "Undine" crew were promoted to the "Camilla," canvassed at *both* ends, and the "Catherine" crew took to the "Undine."

(Swimming races had been first held off the bank opposite Nuneham boathouse in September, 1853. There were two sections. I forget who won, but I know I was last but two in the second section)

In 1855 the first Eight began—casually—thus. Boating began on Easter Monday. A first four had been made up—composition doubtful—as the crew *only lasted one day*. But Risley was stroke, and Holland steered. The ship was the "Camilla." Some of the other boys had obtained leave to have an eight down for the day. They got an old ship, canvassed at *one* end, called the "Rose," shorter than most of the racing eights of those days, and, I believe, faster than them; but she would only carry about a 10-stone crew, and so was useless at Oxford. This eight was manned by some of the second four of the previous autumn, and some other senior boys, who seldom boated, and were habitually bad oars: one, for instance, joined the crew for the day.

A race between the Eight and the "Camilla" was arranged—from the railway bridge to Nuneham Island. The Eight won by any distance, to the astonishment of the four! The holidays began two days later; but the episode had the effect of stimulating ambitions for a school Eight, and one was manned in the next term. The first crew of this real Radley Eight of the summer term of 1855 were:—

| | | | |
|---------------|------|----------------|---------|
| J. B. Orme, | bow. | A. Bennett, | 6. |
| H. Sewell, | 2. | F. I. Hetling, | 7. |
| C. P. Austin, | 3. | R. W. Risley, | stroke. |
| B. Monsell, | 4. | W. J. Holland, | cox. |
| J. C. Thynne, | 5. | | |

Risley did not stick to the boat. He certainly gave up rowing in it in the autumn of 1855, and usually sculled. R. A. Boyle then came in at 2, and Sewell went stroke. W. Hook was reserve man, and was next choice, when Bennett and Hetling left. After him Herbert Irons came in, but not, I think, till 1856.

The crew started a uniform. It was a flannel pattern, purveyed by the usual Oxford tailor who had most of the School custom. The costume was a long-sleeved shirt (not jersey). The colour was a brickdust red, with white in parallels about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide, i.e. one stripe of red, then a similar width composed of three lines of white and red; then another full band of red again, and so on. Some time during the season the crew started the now time-honoured red and white twist ribbon; at first on a *brown* straw hat, later on, perhaps not till '56 or '57, on white straw. There were no regulation coats till the spring of '58. In '56 the Eight consisted of W. Hook, R. A. Boyle, J. B. Orme, H. W. Irons, J. C. Thynne, B. Monsell, C. P. Austin, H. Sewell, W. J. Holland, in the order named, from bow to cox. J. B. Orme remarks:—"In 1855 and 1856, we used to practice saluting to a considerable extent; so expert did we become at it, that we could all stand up together, and hold up our oars. This performance used to please the Warden, when he brought ladies down to see the crew".

"On Whit-Tuesday we generally used to row to Clifton Hampden and have lunch. I recollect spurting the whole way home, from lock to lock, back to Sandford, to get in time for Chapel—Risley at stroke."

* Dr. Sewell referred with pleasure to this saluting in his Speech at the Radley dinner in 1872. [ED.]

This statement elicits the fact that Risley stroked in the summer of '56; also, that by that time the locations for the boats had been transferred from the old boathouse in 'Lower Radley' to Sandford. Only a raft was provided at Sandford, just above the bridge. From this time to the summer of '58 the lock-keeper looked after the boats, and housed oars, cushions, &c.

In 1855, the first scratch Fours were rowed, the course being on the reach below the cottage at Nuneham. In the same year there were two junior Fours. Neither had any claim to be 'first,' until, to settle jealousies, Risley put them to race. The crews were:— ("Undine") S. Phillips, stroke; E. Phillips, 3; Waugh, 2; Popham (max.), bow; F. J. Skinner, cox. ("Catherine,") W. B. Woodgate, stroke; R. Woodward, 3; J. Dunn, 2; H. H. Oldham, bow; Perceval (mi.), cox. The "Catherine" won.

In 1856, a Second Eight was casually started, thus. A race had been planned for some Old Radleians and others against the School eight. I think it was on Confirmation Day. Anyhow, the scratch crew failed to fill, and their ship lay idle at the Sandford raft. It was a newish "gig eight." F. J. Skinner obtained leave to man it with a second crew. He picked nearly, if not quite, the eventual crew. The cruise was a success, and leave was obtained to make the crew a permanent institution; but the "gig eight" went back to Oxford, and the old 'Rose' came down for the Second Eight, the first having meantime got a larger boat. The crew was made up as follows. [The weights are curious, as compared with those of the present day. Ed.]

| | st. | lbs. | | st. | lbs. |
|--------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|-----|------|
| str. F. J. Skinner (ma.) | 8 | 1 | 3. S. L. Richards (ma.) | 7 | 7 |
| 7. E. N. Phillips | 8 | 12 | 2. J. Dunn | 6 | 12 |
| 6. W. B. Woodgate | 7 | 6 | bow W. Monsell | 7 | 1 |
| 5. H. Biscoe | 9 | 0 | cox. T. F. Skinner (mi.) | | |
| 4. A. Waugh | 8 | 4 | | | |

They were allowed to select a uniform. It was a flannel red and black check; caps to match; no hat; still less any special coat. This uniform lasted to beyond 1858. The crew remained intact, or nearly so, to Midsummer '57, when F. J. Skinner left for Oxford. S. Phillips (who had been meantime forbidden to row by the doctor) came in; also, M. O'Brien, *vice* Richards.

In '55 and '56 Radley rowing was chiefly coached by the present Right Rev. Bishop Macrorie, then a Fellow of Radley, and formerly in the B.N.C. eight, when head of the river at Oxford.

On one occasion this year, an Oxford scratch Eight rowed a race with the boys. There were four Blues in the scratch, and six of the Balliol Eight, who were then second on the river. H. Sewell, the regular stroke, was away for some examination; J. C. Thynne took his place. Hook rowed 2, E. Phillips bow. Radley won easily! The course was from the railway bridge to the island.

In '57 pairs were instituted. Silver oars and rudder for first crew, and three silver anchors for the second (challenge), were given by Lord Forbes, then a Fellow of the College; no two of the First Eight were to row together. The winners were, first, B. Monsell and L. Downes, Holland cox; second, R. Boyle and H. A. Spyers (a dry-bob), with T. F. Skinner, cox. The winners rowed in the "Peri." All sorts of build of boats were used from outriggered gigs to canvassed pairs, and all had coxswains. The "Peri" was canvassed at one end.

In the spring of '58 a match between Eton and Radley was mooted, and eventually arranged, E. Warre^d and R. W. Risley, for Eton and Radley respectively, having most to do with preliminary negotiations. The Hon. V. Lawless, now Lord Cloncurry, was then Captain of Eton. He came to Radley one day to see the Radley Captain and crew. The match was arranged to come off after the Henley Regatta, a day or two later, over the Henley course.

^d Afterwards Dr. Warre, Head Master of Eton. [Ed.]

H. Sewell, stroke and captain of Radley, was forbidden by the doctor to row. So also was C. A. P. Talbot ; else he would probably have rowed. Thornhill, till then hardly known as an oar, came on rapidly in form, and was selected to fill the vacancy.

Coats, as now worn, white, with Maltese Cross in crimson, were designed for this race ; also "jerseys" made of coarse flannel, short, sleeved, and trimmed white. Efforts were made to get woven cerise jerseys ; but no manufacturers could produce lambswool to hold the dye. The hat worn was the same as now. There was no First Eight cap.



Photo. Poulton.

THE RADLEY CREW, 1858.

During practice Risley and Austin coached,—mostly Austin ; Risley having his Exeter crew on hand for the Ladies' Plate. Exeter gave Radley two trials up Long Reach to Sandford,—a bumping-race, with one length start in each case. The first time Radley got home

safe. The next time they caught crabs in the weeds at the start and were bumped in less than a minute.

The race with Eton was started and umpired by Risley. Eton chose Bucks Station. The wind was a stiff "Bushes" breeze. Eton led all the way. Radley came up fast round Poplar Point, and were beaten by about two-thirds or three-quarters of a length. Large numbers of boys of each School were present as spectators. Only three old choices were left for this '58 crew, Austin, Downes, and Boyle. The other five names are new. [The vignette opposite is taken from a very old and faded stereoscopic slide, kindly lent to us by the Rev. S. Phillips.—ED.]

The following are the names and weights of the crews who represented Eton and Radley on this interesting occasion :—

ETON COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| bow C. H. Hall | 6. Hon. F. C. Trench |
| 2. V. B. Van de Weyer | 7. H. Collings |
| 3. D. Ricardo | str. Hon. V. F. Lawless |
| 4. C. Wynne | cox. F. Hopwood |
| 5. E. W. Hetley | |

RADLEY COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

| | st. | lbs. | | st. | lbs. |
|--------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-----|------|
| bow W. T. Monsell | 9 | 2 | 6. E. N. Phillips | 10 | 3 |
| 2. W. B. Woodgate | 9 | 5 | 7. L. Downes | 11 | 0 |
| 3. C. J. Thornhill | 9 | 0 | str. C. P. Austin | 11 | 0 |
| 4. R. A. Boyle | 10 | 5 | cox. W. J. Holland | 8 | 0 |
| 5. J. X. Merriman | 10 | 8 | | | |

In the autumn the pairs which had been deferred, because of the practice for the Eight in the Summer Term, came off. One of the pairs consisted of J. X. Merriman, now the Cape statesman of that ilk, and W. Shirley Russell, afterwards Colonel of the 14th

Hussars, and now member for Cheltenham. The race was won by W. B. Woodgate, and C. A. P. Talbot. They were steered by Hargreaves.

In 1859 Woodgate had left [with a Scholarship at B.N.C., Oxford]. There was no Eton race. Radley challenged, and were refused by Blake-Humfrey, Captain of Eton, who volunteered in his letter that Eton did not intend to row any more such matches with Radley. In 1861 the two Schools simultaneously made their first entry for the Ladies' Plate at Henley Regatta.

* In consequence of the refusal of Eton the Eight of 1859 was reduced to rowing a race against the Old Radleians, which took place on July 5th, the course being from "the corner above the poplars to the first gate above Nuneham Bridge." The O.R. crew, who had the Berks side (the best), won by $\frac{1}{4}$ length in 5 min. Two O.R.'s, Messrs. Risley and Boyle, were absent, and so their places were filled by Mr. Westmacott and by the Rev. T. H. T. Hopkins, whose name was very familiar in the sixties, as judge of Gymnasium competitions.

In 1860 the same difficulty, as regards a school match, remained, but the Eight rowed a short burst of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile against Trinity on the Nuneham course. Trinity (Berks side) gained a length at the start, but were unable, in spite of this, to improve their position further. In this year a third Eight was first started. Well-known Radley names appear in the crews, such as those of Hon. H. G. L. Crichton and M. Brown in the first Eight, and R. T. Raikes in the third. In this year, also, silver challenge oars and a rudder were given by Messrs. Woodgate, Morgan, and Dunn for the Senior Pairs.

In 1861 we find a race which was probably the origin of the Trial Eights. On March 11th two crews, selected by the Rev. A. L. Hussey and R. F. Clarke, Esq., "raced from the bottom of the Long

* From this point the narrative is continued by Mr. Evans.

Reach to the second gate, Mr. Clarke's crew winning by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths."

In the succeeding Summer Term three races were rowed with College Eights over the half-mile course at Nuneham. Trinity, in their racing ship, won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. Corpus and Wadham were easily beaten, both of these rowing in their gig boats.

In this year, also, the Challenge Cup for the Senior Sculls (won by M. Brown) was presented by the Warden (Rev. R. W. Norman), and silver sculls for the second prize by Mr. Handley, an O.R.

But the event which makes the year 1861 especially notable is that both Eton and Radley rowed at Henley for the first time, but our crew were unfortunate in the occurrence of an accident at the start. The light weight of the crews as compared with those of recent years is very remarkable, Eton averaging 9st. 12 lbs. and Radley somewhat less. [All the School—or nearly all—went to Henley, conveyed thither in drags hired from Oxford. In the following year a wheel came off one of the drags on the return journey, and its living contents were deposited in a neighbouring field. No damage was done, but the railway was used in future. ED.]

In the following year, 1862, the Trial Eights were first rowed, Brown and Crichton stroking the crews, Brown winning. The course was from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Nuneham Bridge to the Cottage: this was the regular Trial Eight course for some years, and was nearly the same as that of the Oxford Trials, before the latter were transferred to the Moulsoford course. Two races were rowed against College crews on the regular half-mile course at Nuneham—Brasenose and Corpus; the former were beaten by 3 lengths, and the latter (in their racing boat) by $1\frac{1}{2}$.

On July 7th came Henley Regatta, and on this occasion, at any rate, the two school crews were purposely drawn together. An accident at Remenham, when we were leading, completely extinguished the chance of what was afterwards considered to be the best crew

the School had ever turned out^f. In the autumn of this year Mr. R. F. Clarke presented silver Challenge Sculls for the Juniors, which secured an entry of nine competitors.

The crew of 1863 was but a poor one, though rowing in good style; only one member of the previous year's Eight remained. Their light weight made success perfectly hopeless, and they were easily beaten by Eton and Trinity Hall^g. They were probably the lightest crew ever entered at the Regatta. Stroke was 7 st. 13 lbs., the heaviest man was 10 st. 2 lbs., the average weight 9 st. 8½ lbs.

For some unrecorded reason, no Trial Eights took place in 1864, but two races were rowed in the Summer Term against Trinity (down stream for the last mile of the Nuneham course), who were beaten by ½ length, and Corpus (in their racing craft), who were beaten by 2 or 3 feet. At Henley we were again drawn against Eton, who had an unusually heavy crew. We again had the worst station. Eton won easily, beating Trinity Hall, who defended the Cup, by ½ length clear, in 7 m. 54 sec., the quickest race of the day. This was Eton's first win of the Ladies' Plate.

In the year 1865, which will always be memorable, Radley rowed three races with Colleges: against Merton (the present Bishop of London rowing 4 in the Merton boat), won by 1¼ lengths; against Corpus, in their light boat, lost by 2 lengths; and against Wadham, also in their light boat, won by 1 length. But the race of the year was at Henley against Third Trinity, Cambridge. This has always been considered with good justice one of the best performances the School crew has ever done,—and, we may add, ever will do. The Cambridge boat contained no fewer than six 'Blues,' including the celebrated C. B. Lawes, oarsman, sculler, and long-distance runner, who stroked

^f It contained two future 'Varsity oars, M. Brown and R. T. Raikes, who rowed in the winning Oxford crew in '64, '65, '66, and '65, '66, respectively.

^g In those days, and for a long time afterwards, there were often three boats in a heat at Henley.

it, so that to all intents and purposes it was a 'Varsity crew. Probably no one was more surprised at the narrow shave of victory than our Eight themselves. They went very near to beating a crew (only losing by a short length), who on the following day beat Eton fairly easily by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. We note that Eton in the 'Eton Racing,' in the Badminton Library Volume on 'Rowing,' claims to have beaten us this year ; but this was certainly not the case, as we never met them.

The season of 1866 opened with high hopes of success, and a tremendous race for the Trials. Three races, however, with Wadham, Exeter, and Corpus, were not very successful, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 3 feet, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths, being recorded against us. Later on, No. 4 retired, ten days before Henley, with an attack of measles. The race for the Ladies' Plate was rowed in one heat between Eton, First Trinity, Cambridge, and Radley, who, as usual, drew the worst station. Eton (who numbered among her crew J. C. Tinné, 12 st. 7 lbs., afterwards *the* great heavy weight of the day, J. C. Ridley, afterwards a double Cambridge blue, and record quarter-mile runner up to recent years, E. Hall, A. Trower, of Kingston renown in later days) won easily, but we made a good race with Trinity for most of the course, though our stroke was anything but fit and well.

This season was remarkable for two other events ; the lengthening of all Senior races, a much needed reform ; and the institution of 'Form Fours.' These took place at Nuneham, the course being from the lasher to the gate above the railway bridge. Six crews entered, and the Upper V. finished head. Pewters were given to this crew ; but the practice was not kept up in subsequent years^a. A scratch race between Wet and Dry-bobs also took place this year, and caused much amusement.

The following year, 1867, is remarkable for an unbroken series of six wins against College crews on the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile course at Nuneham, the

^a A challenge cup was shortly afterwards presented, to be held by the head boat.

Eight being on every occasion in their tub boat, while their antagonists were in their racing craft. The beaten crews were Exeter (including the present Henley umpire, Col. F. Willan), Merton, Worcester (which in those days had two Blues¹, and a trial-eight man), Wadham, Corpus (then second on the river), and Trinity, stroked by M. Brown. In nearly every instance our crew, after being collared at half distance, then went away again and won. Great expectations were raised, as the crew had undoubtedly shewn great pace in these performances. Unfortunately, at Henley, two of the crew were barely fit to row; they, however, made a great race of it with Eton for quite a mile, (both crews rowing a record rate of stroke), but, getting short, were beaten easily at the finish. This season the sculls were won by J. Mair, for the third time in succession.

The season of 1868 was remarkable for the fact that we entered for the Thames Cup, a new institution, as well as for the Ladies' Plate, and for the first time beat a crew at the Regatta. Before Henley, we beat Trinity and Corpus at Nuneham, the latter only by two feet. This Corpus crew finished Head of the river, and afterwards won the race for eight-oars at the Paris International Regatta. The Henley Regatta was marked by various odd coincidences. In both races we were drawn against Pembroke, Oxford; in both we drew the worst station; in both, after leading most of the way, we were beaten, owing to the bend of the course², by a short length. In the race for the Thames Cup, however, we defeated the Second London crew easily. We were a strong, but rough, crew, and suffered much from want of systematic coaching. It should be noted, too, that this year, for the first time, light coxswains were penalised, the minimum weight allowed being seven stone. This is a rule which, we think, bears somewhat heavily

¹ One of them, Mr. E. S. Carter, was a cricketing Blue also.

² Until comparatively recently the finish of the course at Henley was close to the bridge. The bend in the stream rendered it one of the most unfair courses in England.

on schools, and one, that with the heavy crews now in fashion, certainly needs revision. The Senior Pairs this year shew how little specialised Athletics then were, as the first and second pairs each contained a member of the first Eleven. In those days, however, members of the first Eight were not allowed to enter together.

Only one College race took place in 1869,—against Corpus, whom we beat by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length. Their crew, however, was by no means equal to that of the previous year. Our Eight was unfortunate in losing two members, who might have been reasonably expected to be available. They were weak in the bows, and were easily defeated at Henley by the Lady Margaret B.C.

The race for the trials in 1870 produced fairly heavy crews, and good material; but the absence of any regular coaching, and the illness of their stroke till three weeks before Henley, spoilt the chances of a promising crew. The School won against Oriel at Nuneham, but were beaten, though by little, by Corpus and Worcester. We entered again for the Ladies' and Thames Cups, and in the latter won a heat for the first time at Henley against a Royal Artillery crew. But we were beaten in the race for the Ladies' Plate by Trinity, Dublin, and in the final of the other race by the "Kingston Oscillators," and Second London, the crew being dead stale. But for illness and the lack of regular coaching this should have been a good crew. Out of seven members, who went to the Universities, three got their 'blues,' four rowed in the head boats of Oxford and Cambridge, and one won the Ladies' plate three years in succession. The Senior Pairs were this year rowed in racing-boats for the first time. The succeeding years of this decade form the darkest period of Radley rowing. What with falling numbers, decaying interest, and (up to 1875) the lack of systematic coaching, it appeared more than probable not only that the entry at Henley would be dropped altogether, but that the Boat Club would cease to exist.

The crew of 1871, though possessing plenty of weight, and defeating an Oriel crew just before the May races, was badly beaten by Pembroke, Oxford, in a trial heat for the Ladies'. In the Form Fours, the Sixth was unable to put on a boat, not having a sufficient number of 'passed' boys to make up a crew, while the 'Moderns' were represented for the first time.

So low had matters aquatic fallen in 1872 that two Trial *Fours* appeared in lieu of the Trial Eights, and for the first time since 1861 no Radley Eight appeared at Henley. A race on Gaudy Day against a scratch crew of O.R's., supplemented by three of the Present, took the place of the Regatta. Strangely enough, no fewer than ten crews entered for the Junior Pairs, shewing promise for the future. The Senior Sculls were won by Hockin (who used a slide for the first time in Radley annals), in 9 m. 40 s. which remained a record for several years.

This energy bore fruit in the following year, 1873, when the Trial Eights were revived. In the following term, the Eight rowed a very creditable race against Corpus, being beaten by barely one foot. It was decided to enter at Henley, but the decision came far too late to enable the Eight to have a real preparation. In the result, they were badly beaten by Balliol and St. John's, Oxford, in a trial heat. In the Form Fours this year the 'Moderns' went 'Head,' for the first time. The absurdity of the 'Form' system is shewn by the fact that the Sixth had to carry a coxswain of 11 st. 6 lbs. weight, —probably a record in the annals of any Boat Club. We commend the entry for the Senior and Junior Scratch Pairs to the notice of present Radleians. Although the standard of rowing was at its lowest ebb, and the whole school numbered barely *eighty* boys, thirteen Junior and seven Senior pairs entered; so determined were the Radley boys of that date, that rowing at Radley should not die out, be their luck what it might, at Henley, or elsewhere.

In the season of 1874 two spins, against Keble and Corpus,

resulted in our favour, under favourable conditions, however, for the School. Henley prospects were decidedly brighter than had been the case for some time. However, one of the best oars in the boat was unable to row, and in the race itself, against Eton and First Trinity, Cambridge, seven's slide broke before the crew had rowed 100 yards. It was in the early days of slides, and, incredible as it may seem, glass tubes were used as 'runners.' The slide got so badly jammed, that the boat had to stop altogether. Eton,—for whom the late T. C. Edwards Moss was rowing, whose name and fame will ever be green in the memory of all who knew him,—being just beaten by the Cantabs. We mention this as a remarkable instance of the value of stations at Henley, as this same Eton crew, next morning (their station being reversed), were barely beaten by London in the final for the G.C.C., after leading all the way till within 100 yards of the post.

In 1875, owing to the floods, the trials were postponed to the Summer term. For the first time the boats had regular coaching and tubbing¹. The race was rowed, on slides for the first time we believe, in 8 min. 24 secs., an easy 'record' up to that date, but under very good conditions. A very fair Eight went to Henley, considering the limited numbers of the School, but, owing probably to a lack of scratch-crew racing, was beaten easily by Trinity, Cambridge, the boys getting short and wild, and losing their time.

The Form Fours this season produced a novelty in the shape of a Common Room Four, which, however, was not very successful. For the Senior Sculls, which ended the season, there was only one entry! and the races had to be rowed at Sandford, owing to the floods. For the same reason no Senior Fours took place in the following term.

The season of 1876 may be briefly dismissed, both the Trials and

¹ This was owing to Mr. H. M. Evans himself, who became a master at Radley in this year.

the Eight being spoilt by illness. The latter entered at Henley, but was compelled to scratch just before the race.

The following year, 1877, was noteworthy, as we not only competed in the Ladies' Plate, but also, by the kindness of the Stewards, rowed a match against Cheltenham on the second day of the Regatta. In the Ladies' Plate we were defeated by Caius College, Cambridge, and Trinity, Dublin. Next day we drew the Bucks station, which, as there was a 'Bushes wind,' gave us a decided advantage for about half the course. Cheltenham led by a length for about half the distance, when we spurted, took their water, and won easily by four clear lengths, a decidedly creditable victory, considering their average weight was 10 st. 3 lbs. against our 9 st. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ lbs. The winners, we should add, received a special medal from the Committee.

In 1878 there was a terrible dearth of old choices, and of good new material, the Trials, though 'neat,' being two of the weakest crews we can remember. After some practice in the Eight, the want of weight and strength was so apparent that we scratched for the Ladies' Plate. On the other hand the Senior Pairs produced one of the best and fastest pairs that had been seen for some years.

The Senior Sculls, which closed the season as usual, were won by a junior oar (F. G. Fenton), weighing 7 st. 12 lbs. ! in the fast time of 9 min. 32 secs.

The Trials of 1879, though light, were more promising. This year, as a cup for Public School Fours had been instituted at Henley, we entered both for this and the Ladies' Plate. In the trial heat for the Fours we beat Bedford. Next day, rowing against Cheltenham, we were a length ahead at the corner, but the inequality of stations proved too strong for us, and we lost by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. We had also rowed a heat for the Ladies' Plate the previous evening, and the Four were in consequence very stale. Yet the race for the Ladies' Plate was worth more than a victory in the Fours. We had been drawn against Jesus College, Cambridge, containing six 'Blues' (one an O.R., T. E.

Hockin), and an Eight from Cooper's Hill, the second heaviest crew at the Regatta. There was a tremendous gale from 'the Bushes,' which was all against us on the Berks shore. Both our antagonists went right away at the start, Cooper's Hill holding Jesus nearly to Fawley. At 100 yards from the point Radley seemed out of the race, being three or four lengths behind Cooper's Hill, who, again, were far behind Jesus. Here, however, getting better water, and putting on a spurt, we caught the second crew 150 yards from the post, and beat them after a desperate struggle by $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Next day Jesus won the G.C.C. easily, and scratched for the Ladies' Plate. They contained several old oars well over the ordinary four years' residence, and their entry for the Ladies' mainly brought about the present rule as to residence, so that, but for their entry, which would not now be allowed, we should have won our first trial heat for the Ladies' that year. We have always thought this one of the best performances that the Eight has ever done, considering our station and weight of the crews,—at a time, too, when the School numbered less than 100 boys. The average weights were: Cooper's Hill, 11 st. 8 lbs., Radley, 10 st. exactly.

The close of the season was marked by a revival of a third Eight, after the lapse of sixteen years. Junior Challenge Fours were also instituted, with a view to develop junior oars for the Trials in succeeding years.

The 'Boating Book' contains no record of the years 1880 and 1881, and consequently only a fragmentary account can be given of these two years. In 1880 an Eight and a Four were again entered at Henley. The latter, with the worse station, were beaten by Bedford, but defeated Cheltenham, the holders, the three boats rowing in one heat. Their racing form was decidedly below their practice. The Eight, though light and weak, performed very creditably against Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the ultimate winners. The Senior Sculls were won for the last time by F. G. Fenton, for the

third year in succession. We doubt if the School has ever had so good an oar and sculler of his weight, and his subsequent performances in Ireland bore out his promise here.

But the main event of the year was undoubtedly the change from 'Form Fours' to 'Social Fours.' It may seem strange to the present generation that the wisdom of such a change should be called in question. Yet so it was, and the 'Form' principle died hard, finally disappearing in the autumn of 1881, when the 'Social' Football matches commenced. The vindication of the change, if such was needed, was seen in the rapid improvement of the rowing, which began almost immediately after this date, and has continued, more or less steadily, ever since. Seven crews, including one second boat, entered, and after a desperate struggle, and disputed bump on the last night, Evans I. gained the coveted place at Head of the River.

In 1881, owing to the tremendous floods, the Trials had to be rowed at Sandford over the fields, starting from the Boathouse and ending in the field opposite Kennington Island. After the departure of Gibson at Easter, one of the best and pluckiest strokes of that epoch, and through some other losses, the Club was so badly off for material that the Eight had to be dropped, and only a Four was sent to Henley. Even this was spoilt by the unavoidable substitution (through illness) of a new 3, barely a fortnight before the race, who, though good in form, was lighter and weaker than his predecessor. Magdalen College School was easily beaten in the trial heat. In the final we beat Westminster by three lengths, but were defeated by Bedford, who had the best station, by the same distance. This was the famous 'fixed seat' race, which roused so much ill-feeling and adverse comment at the time. We therefore think it advisable to put on record the remarks of the *Field*:—"The race was to be rowed on fixed seats, and Radley and Westminster conformed strictly to this rule. Bedford on the other hand, while they had very long fixed seats, slid on them,

so that while conforming to the letter of the law they broke its spirit. They had, however, previously made written application to the Secretary on the point, who informed them that as long as they had fixed seats, the committee could hardly legislate as to the use of them. It will excite therefore no surprise that with such a mechanical advantage Bedford won the race, but the rowing of Radley and Westminster was of a decidedly better class, and likely to be productive of more good in the future." Whether the Stewards ever knew officially of this evident infraction of the spirit of the law we do not know, but we can hardly conceive it possible. Sliding on a fixed seat was well known, and often practised (the celebrated professional sculler Renforth's first victory over H. Kelly was, we believe, largely due to his powers in this respect), and, though fatiguing, added largely to the pace of a boat. Most probably—we may say certainly—it would never have been tried on this occasion but for the influence of 'professional' coaching at Bedford at that time; the present coaches not then being in power. The following year a rule was passed forbidding fixed seats of more than six inches in width.

The season of 1882 is memorable for the fact that in that year we first won a trial heat, and rowed in the final for the Ladies' Plate; and the standard of rowing realised that year has practically remained at much the same level ever since, i.e. good enough to win a trial heat in many years, with ordinary luck in stations, and occasionally get into the Final. The Trials, which, however, contained no old oars, shewed no great promise. The Eight, however, after much chopping and changing, steadily improved, and had the great advantage of several starts and spins with Exeter College (who won the G.C.C. that year). In the trial heat we were drawn against First Trinity, Cambridge, the holders, stroked by the 'Varsity stroke of that year, who had cut the 'record' over the Cambridge course just before the May races, and were considered faster than in 1881. The river was high, and the wind off the Bushes, so that our station

(Berks) was against us up to the corner. Starting at 37 against 43, we led out at once, being nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length ahead at Fawley, where Trinity spurted desperately, and led by a foot or two at the Red Cottage, but Glyn, losing neither his length or head, and admirably backed up by his 6 and 7, caught them again at the Horse Barrier, was a length ahead at the corner, and won comfortably by between one and two lengths. "The boys rowed four strokes slower than their opponents, 50 per cent. longer, and slid to perfection." Such was the written verdict of one of the greatest (rowing) critics of the day. In the final against Eton next day, a fearful gale blew from the Bushes, rendering victory out of the question, apart from the extraordinary strength and weight of the Eton crew, the best they had ever turned out, and far beyond those of previous years. Eton went away under the Bushes, and took a long lead at Fawley, but there on crossing they, too, felt the gale, and came back somewhat to us, but rallying, again went away, winning by three lengths. The names of the School crews, who deserve to be recorded, were as follows :

ETON COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

| | st. | lbs. | | st. | lbs. |
|--------------------|-----|------|------------------------|-----|------|
| bow F. M. Dobson | 10 | 8 | 6. F. J. Pitman | 11 | 8 |
| 2. E. W. Haig | 11 | 0 | 7. H. McLean | 12 | 1 |
| 3. V. J. Fergusson | 11 | 9 | str. H. J. Close | 10 | 0 |
| 4. D. McLean | 12 | 9 | cox. Hon. G. Johnstone | 8 | 0 |
| 5. F. E. Churchill | 13 | 4 | | | |

RADLEY COLLEGE BOAT CLUB.

| | st. | lbs. | | st. | lbs. |
|------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----|------|
| bow W. D. Adams | 9 | 9 | 6. G. Pinckney | 10 | 8 |
| 2. L. W. North | 10 | 4 | 7. E. Stanier | 10 | 10 |
| 3. J. E. Crane | 10 | 3 | str. G. C. Glyn | 10 | 4 |
| 4. A. F. Egerton | 11 | 5 | cox. W. P. Gill | 7 | 5 |
| 5. F. A. Otter | 10 | 4 | | | |

Taking it all in all, we doubt if any Radley crew has ever done so well against such odds of weight, age, and station, the rowing of Nos. 6, 7, and stroke being especially good. We regret that neither stroke, and more especially 7, went up to the University. The Eton crew contained some of the finest oars that they have ever turned out, e.g. the Messrs. McLean and Pitman. This race effectually settled one question. Never again was the idea of entering a Four mooted, though a certain section of O.R.'s had hitherto strongly urged it. One of our most celebrated oars wrote a letter (which we still possess), to prove that "an Eight from 80 boys was as weak as it was ridiculous." The crew of 1882, picked from very little over that number, proved that such an Eight, if 'weak,' need not be 'ridiculous,' but might prove the very reverse ^m.

The season of 1883 opened with two strong and heavy Trials, and the Eight in the following term, though not so polished as its predecessor, was quite the heaviest and strongest we had turned out so far. In the Ladies' Plate we drew Eton, who also were by no means so good and strong as in 1882, and who had besides the worst station, as there was a 'Bushes wind,' and they had the Berks shore. It looked as though the luck was at last to be on our side, and when, after starting, we at once began to lead, though rowing some three or four strokes slower, and had a lead of quite $\frac{3}{4}$ length just before Fawley, rowing long, easily, and well, it seemed as if we should win at last. Suddenly, in less than 20 strokes, Eton drew level, and then led by nearly a length. It was then seen that No. 4 in our crew was in hopeless difficulties, his slide having broken, and he was practically wedged in between two bars for the rest of the way, the long seats of modern sliders not then being in use. It was a great disappointment, as the crew's weakest point

^m For comments on Mr. Evans' coaching for this race see Introductory Note. [ED.]

was the start, yet they had actually got a good lead with the best station before the accident occurred.

At home, in the following term a change was made in the arrangement of the Fours. Only one set was made up, so as to give the junior ones some coaching, none of the Eight taking part in the race. It was a move in the right direction, though carried perhaps too far.

The Trials of 1884 produced two very fine crews, stroked by G. F. Duffield and Hannen, and a most exciting race, the former winning by about 18 inches. At Henley, a neat and fairly strong Eight, stroked by Hannen, and who had rowed the home course in 7 min. dead (a record at that date), beat Christ Church easily, to the great surprise of most people, never rowing more than 36 after the first minute. Eton, containing the famous S. D. Muttiebury, beat Caius, Cambridge, in their trial heat, so the two schools met once more in the final, and on the next day, both schools rowing under very even conditions of station, Eton proved too fast for us all the way. This, by the way, was the last Eton Eight regularly coached by Dr. Warre, and was in our opinion also the *best* he ever turned out. They were not so strong or so heavy as in 1882, averaging 11 st. as against 11 st. 8 lbs., but for a combination of pace, style, and uniformity, we have never seen their equal in Eton crews. We fancy we have detected traces of the handiwork of this "prince of coaches" on more than one occasion since, notably in 1889, 1895, and 1896, but a crew entirely coached by him, once seen, was a thing never to be forgotten. We wish modern oarsmen could see this style, and its results once more, and then we should have less nonsense talked about the 'uselessness of style' than is now-a-days the case. Human memory is indeed short: we do not know whether we were more horrified or amazed on lately discovering that some members of the present R.B.C. had never even heard of his fame as a coach, *the* coach who made Eton rowing what it is.

The Social Fours this year produced a record of fourteen crews. The Senior Fours were again revived, but no members of the Eight took part in them. Duffield's victory with a very light crew, in the record time of 7 min. 15 secs., deserves honourable mention.

The Trials in 1885 were rowed on fixed seats, as so many junior oars were engaged in them, and were almost entirely coached by the Captain and Secretary of the year. Two better fixed-seat crews we have never seen here, and another excellent race ensued, won in the then record time of 8 min. 22 secs. The Eight next term were promising, but their heaviest man was compelled to stop rowing for ten days or so at the commencement of training, and a new Clasper boat, though fast, proved too cranky, being far too big in the bows, while the boat of 1882 was too small. When they at last got together, they fell very far short of their early promise. At Henley we were drawn against Corpus, Oxford, and Bedford (their first appearance in an Eight). Through some error we were not informed of the time of our race, and, on arrival, had barely time to paddle down hastily to the start. Corpus, in the centre, quickly took Bedford's water on the inside, but even so, we, though on the outside, led them by $\frac{1}{2}$ length at half distance. Then the slack water helped them, and they drew away, winning by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, while we, thanks to the station, only beat Bedford by about a length. This was the last year of the old course.

Another great race for the Trials took place in 1886, Watts' crew winning by about two feet, in very slow time, 9 m. 1 s., under very unfavourable conditions of wind and weather. The Eight, though fairly heavy, were a raw crew; only one remained from the previous year. They were, moreover, 'bad watermen.' At Henley, where they rowed for the first time on the new course, they drew Eton. Starting far too slowly, they let Eton get a long way ahead at once, and, though racing well for the rest of the way, they never recovered their lost ground, and Eton won easily in 7 m. $27\frac{1}{2}$ s.

The Trials of 1887 brought out the heaviest crews that had yet competed, averaging 11 st. and 10 st. 11 lbs. respectively. All of them, with one or two exceptions, had rowed in one of the three Eights the previous year. They were rowed on slides, and a good race was won in the fast time of 8 min. 3 secs. The Senior Pairs (won by B. Logan and W. P. Pinckney) were decidedly better than usual, and a remarkably heavy Eight began practice. They never, however, got together, though they rowed better at Henley than ever they had in practice. In the Trial heat we beat Bedford very easily the first day, though we started badly, and were led by a length at Remenham. Next day, against First Trinity, Cambridge, there was a good race as far as Fawley, where both crews were level, but getting short, we were beaten by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths. In the Social Fours this year there were no second boats, as no Fours were procurable from Oxford.

The next two years were not altogether successful. The Trials of 1888 were exceptionally light and weak, and the time of the winners (9 m. 17 s.) worse than it had been for some years, though the race was rowed on slides. There was, however, a strong stream, which partially accounted for it. The Eight this year adopted long slides, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; their practice was distinctly promising, but their chances were ruined by losing their No. 6, nearly their best oar, only two days before the race. They were consequently easily beaten in their trial heat for the Ladies' by Eton. The best feature of this unlucky year was the quantity and quality of the entries for the Junior races. The Junior Sculls were rowed for the first time in skiffs.

The crews of the Trials of 1889, though very light, were put on long slides by way of experiment. One crew lost its stroke the day before the race, the other stroke broke his stretcher in the race. Thus the luck was evenly balanced, and the time, 8 m. 35 s., against a head wind, was decidedly good. The Senior Pairs, won in 9 m. 15 s., gave promise of a good crew, and the Eight, in spite of losses, turned

out considerably faster than had been anticipated. At Henley, however, they collapsed in the most inexplicable way, losing all time and swing in the first $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile ; rowing also far too slow a stroke, they were easily beaten by a very fast Eton crew. Probably the fact that they were all new hands, except 7, and had had no scratch crews to row against, helps to explain one of the most unexpected failures that we remember. In the Social Fours the result was as astonishing as that of the Henley race. Wharton's went head, with a crew containing but two Second Eight members ; yet they bumped two crews, containing one, four members, the other, two members, of the First Eight. A more creditable victory had never been achieved in this race. In the autumn, the quality shewn both in the Senior and Junior Fours somewhat atoned for the disappointment of the earlier part of the year, the former being won in the fast time of 7 m. 9 s. In this year, also, the Boathouse was erected on its present site ; the field in which it stands being bought later by the College^a.

The Trials of 1890, in spite of great drawbacks from illness, and for which no reliable time was taken, shewed materials for a good crew, and there was a capital entry for the Senior Pairs, at least three pairs being much above the average. The Eight were a decidedly heavy lot, averaging 10 st. 9 lbs. They rowed a remarkably good trial, while still in their tub boat, against a Keble College crew in their racing craft, being just beaten after gaining rapidly towards the finish. At Henley, they defeated Bedford easily at the finish, though they rowed short, and in bad time for half the distance. Next day they were beaten by Balliol, the ultimate winners ; in this race they rowed much better than they had the day before, racing them well till 200 yards from the finish.

In the Social Fours, though Evans' went head, the best crew of the year, and perhaps of any previous year, was Orlebar's, who

^a *Vide ante*, p. 174.

got to the second place on the last night. Two records, up to that time, at least, may be mentioned here. F. T. Barker won the Senior Sculls in 8 m. 52 s.; though the exact time was somewhat open to doubt, it was unquestionably faster than any previous record for the race; and A. E. Pettit's crew in the Senior Fours rowed the course in 7 m. 7 s., somewhat favoured by wind.

An account of this year would be incomplete without allusion to various improvements in the Boathouse, including the dressing-room for the Eight, and the clock; the institution of "Lower Fours;" and last, but not least, a regular system of 'social tubbing.' The energy and system of the captain of this year, C. H. S. Bower, was unquestionably the main cause of the great improvement in rowing that has been visible in the last six years, more especially in 1891, 92, 93.

The Trials of 1891 were somewhat injured by two unavoidable changes at the last moment, but produced a grand race, Pettit's crew just beating Crichton's by a foot in 8 m. 18 s., on a not too favourable day—a record for fixed seats in this race. A new race (Junior Social Pairs) produced ten entries, and good racing. The Eight, at first, did hardly as well as had been expected; but early in the term a race against a scratch crew, rowed in 7 m. 17 s., in their tub against a head-wind and in full river, shewed that they had decided pace. They steadily advanced, and concluded their practice by doing the Nuneham course in 6 m. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ s., a time far in advance of any of their predecessors. At Henley, on the first day, they easily defeated Corpus College, Cambridge. On the second day they met Eton, who had previously defeated Trinity Hall, who had five 'Blues' in their crew. A bad 'Bushes wind' blowing, as usual, hard down upon the Berks station, was dead against our chance of success. Eton, getting away at 44 to our 40, and aided by the shelter, were nearly a length ahead at the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile post: from thence to Fawley we gradually drew up, and were only a short $\frac{1}{4}$ length to the bad at the Boathouse. A tremendous race was rowed from this point to the mile post, each crew leading alternately

by a foot or two. Eton then got away, and had a slight lead off Phyllis Court, where they spurted desperately, and at sixty or seventy yards from the finish led by fully $\frac{3}{4}$ length, but Pettit, who, owing to a mistake, spurted later than was intended, here came up so fast, that we were only beaten at the finish by a short $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Time 7 m. 24 s.

So fine a struggle as this deserves more than a passing comment. Excepting the first race against Eton in 1858, when, with the best of the stations, we were beaten by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, nothing like so good a race against Eton has been rowed. That we had on this occasion real bad luck in our station, was admitted unanimously by friends and foes alike. Those who were best qualified to judge considered it from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lengths the worst of the two. In addition, Pettit, the stroke, had strained his back in the tug-of-war some months earlier in the year, and had never fully recovered, and in the race itself, it went again $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before the finish, which made their final spurt all the more noteworthy. Still the result of the two days' racing was a great surprise to the rowing public, and far in advance of previous performances, and the crew gained all the credit they so well deserved. We append the names and weights of the two crews:—

| ETON. | | | RADLEY. | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|
| | st. | lbs. | | st. | lbs. |
| bow C. W. N. Graham | 9 | 3 | bow P. C. Mead | 10 | 1 |
| 2. W. E. Crum | 10 | 2 | 2. H. R. M. Bourne | 10 | 3 |
| 3. E. R. Warre | 11 | 0 | 3. S. L. Sharpe | 11 | 1 |
| 4. J. A. Morrison | 11 | 7 | 4. J. L. Williams | 11 | 8 |
| 5. R. C. Kerrison | 11 | 9 | 5. E. G. N. Winkfield | 11 | 1 |
| 6. C. M. Pitman | 11 | 7 | 6. L. W. Edmonds | 10 | 3 |
| 7. C. C. Corkran | 11 | 3 | 7. C. W. H. Crichton | 9 | 8 |
| str. M. C. Pilkington | 11 | 3 | str. A. E. Pettit | 10 | 4 |
| cox. N. Barnes | 7 | 11 | cox. A. H. Baker | 7 | 9 |
| Average | 10 | 13 | Average | 10 | $7\frac{1}{8}$ |

The Eton crew was perhaps not as good as some of their best crews had been, but a glance at the names above will shew the material was not much amiss, and excepting those of 1868, 82, 84, 85, and perhaps 89, we think they were at least equal to any of their other crews up to that date.

In the Social Fours, while Evans I. was head, their second boat finished fourth. The Senior Sculls were won by T. H. E. Stretch, who beat all the Eight, and was decidedly above the average of scullers here. The high standard of the Second and Third Eights this year should be noted, the 'Second' being fully equal to many Eights of former years. This most satisfactory season should have concluded with the Senior and Junior Fours in October, but, owing to the floods, these races had to be postponed to the spring of 1892, when three very fine crews appeared, the winners being stroked by Stretch, whose rowing had improved beyond all knowledge since the previous season.

In 1892 the Trials were again rowed upon slides, and in two new boats built for the club by our own boatman, J. Oliver. Two good crews came to the post, and the race was won by Stretch's crew in 7 m. 50 secs., a new record in spite of a slight head-wind. The general average of the other School races was, however, below that of the previous year, excepting in the Junior Pairs, whose general average was decidedly higher than in previous years. Practice in the Eight went on steadily, as usual; but, in spite of its weight and strength, the crew did not advance as had been expected. A radical change took place just a fortnight before the race, Stretch and Mead exchanging places at stroke and 7 respectively. The crew never came up to its original promise, but turned out very well by the day of the race. In the trial heat we were drawn against Balliol, the winners of the two previous years, who, owing to their performances against Leander in practice, were looked upon as a very fast lot. There was a nearly dead head-wind, but this time, if anything, the station was in our favour. Another tremendous race took place.

Balliol got away with a slight lead—about $\frac{1}{4}$ length at Remenham. Here we came up, and at Fawley were only a few feet to the bad, leading them soon after by several feet. At the mile-post both crews were level, but going ahead again at the Isthmian Enclosure we looked like winning; Balliol, however, spurted desperately and regained the lead, finally coming in winners by $\frac{1}{4}$ a length in 7 mins. 40 secs. The verdict of the rowing public was expressed as follows:—"The rowing of these boys was marvellous all through the boat; and although they were beaten by strength at last in face of the foul wind, they never lost their form, and finished up like veterans." (*The Field*.) The crew certainly deserved what was said of it; but for all that we never thought them quite equal to that of 1891: yet for some reason they impressed the spectators more, being referred to again, two years later, as "one of the finest school crews ever seen at Henley."

In the Social Fours, Evans II. were again an excellent second boat, actually going third on the river. In the October term the winners in the Junior Fours were an unusually good crew, while in the Seniors, one heat was rowed in the record time of 7 min. 2 secs.

The season of 1893 was ushered in by a new race, the Junior Trials, or, as perhaps they should be termed, Fixed-seat Trials: their object was to bring out promising juniors; also to give less experienced Senior oars more practice upon fixed seats; partly also to aid in selecting strokes for the regular Trials. The result of the experiment was encouraging; though the material of this year was lighter and weaker than in the two previous years. The practice of the Senior Trials was short, but they just beat the previous record by one second (7 min. 49 secs.) under rather better conditions. In the summer term measles interfered seriously with the entries for Junior races, and with the School rowing generally. The practice of the Eight, however, was fortunately unaffected by the epidemic, and though they were never quite so fast as the crew of 1891, they proved themselves not far inferior to it.

At Henley we were drawn in the first trial heat against Bedford ; we led from the first, and going away steadily won very easily in 7 min. 24 secs. by $2\frac{1}{4}$ lengths. The next day's race was against Trinity, Oxford, who had beaten New College (2nd on the river) the previous day, and were considered one of the fastest crews at the Regatta. Starting at 43 we were nearly clear at the top of the Island, two lengths ahead at Fawley, and, though nearly swamped by a launch at the finish, won easily in 7 min. 28 secs. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lengths. These two races were too much for a light crew, and they were dead 'stale' on meeting Eton on the third day. Eton had this year adopted long slides ($14\frac{1}{8}$ inches), and were far in advance of their crew of 1892. They had drawn a bye the first day, and beaten First Trinity, Cambridge, on the second. We had the worst station ; however again led at the start, but were caught at the Rectory, and from there Eton rowed steadily away, winning easily at the finish by 3 lengths. Time, 7 min. 32 secs. The result was disappointing, but we had much 'the worst of the deal' in having had two days' racing, at the hottest time of the day, to Eton's one. Still, in spite of our defeat, the critics were more enthusiastic than ever. "The Ladies' Plate shewed us the best rowing of the whole Regatta in our opinion, and that was in the final heat between the Public Schools of Eton and Radley." . . . "With regard to the boys it is not too much to say that they were the two best crews at the Regatta. They might not be able to beat Leander and some others, because age, weight, and experience would tell, but there were none which rowed in so good a style, or which were so thoroughly well together."

We have described the doings of these three crews of 1891, 1892, and 1893 at more length than others, as unquestionably they are, so far, three of the best crews the School has ever turned out. They were all three good enough to have won the Ladies' Plate outright in more than one year we could name. The flattering com-

ments of the leading aquatic critics of the day sufficiently testify to the high standard of school rowing in those three years, if any doubt thereon should be expressed hereafter.

At home this year, in the Social Fours, Raikes I. went head for the first time, mainly owing to the fine stroking and rowing of Stretch. Curiously enough their 2nd boat also caught Evans II. on the last night, thereby going head of the Second Boats and winning the Cup given for Second Boats in 1890.

The Senior Sculls were won by E. J. Rudge, a promising sculler. The Fours, both Junior and Senior, shewed the lack of regular and systematic coaching, due to the epidemic of the previous term. Yet Tyrer's crew in the Juniors did a trial heat in the record time of 5 m. $0\frac{1}{3}$ s.

The events of the next three years may be passed over rapidly, as they will be fresh in the memory of many of our readers. The Trials of 1894, won in 8 m. 5 s., were fair, but not up to the level of the three previous years. The Junior races produced tolerable crews, but few entries. The Eight, in spite of their lightness, shewed considerable promise, but were too weak for so punishing a course as Henley. In the Ladies' Plate we were drawn against Eton; our average weight was only 10 st. 5 lbs. as against Eton's 11 st. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. However, by rowing 44 at the start, we managed to lead by $\frac{1}{2}$ length at Remenham. From this point Eton came up fast, led by $\frac{2}{3}$ of a length at Fawley, and won easily in 7 m. 31 s. Our crew in the last $\frac{1}{4}$ mile got short and scratchy, mainly owing to the mistaken attempt to cut down Eton at the start.

At home, both the Senior Sculls (won by Coutts) and the Junior were below the mark of previous years. But the Fours in the autumn shewed far better style and material than in the previous year.

The Junior Trials of 1895, though much hindered by influenza, were the heaviest and probably the best lot so far seen in this race. Two heavy but rough crews appeared in the Senior Trials, won in

8 m. 55 s. against a strong wind. The Senior Pairs (won by Smith and Coutts, after a hard struggle) were much beyond the average, the second pair (Yool and Steward) being far better than the winners of many previous years. The time, 8 m. 34 s., was a record, though rowed on a very unfavourable day.

An innovation was introduced into the practice of the Eight this year, the crew migrating to Henley for three days before the beginning of term, to their great advantage. Though rough and backward they gave every hope of developing into a good crew, when the illness of No. 7 (Coutts), just a fortnight before Henley, endangered their chance. Coutts was unable to row at all, and a week later several of the rest of the crew became seriously unwell. In fact, when the Regatta day arrived, they had not been over the course for a fortnight, nor rowed a racing stroke once: in spite of this, and drawing the worst station, they made a splendid race with St. John's College, Oxford, being $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length ahead at Fawley, but being beaten finally by a bare length in 7 m. 34 s. "The boys greatly distinguished themselves," wrote one of the critics, "and held the lead so long that a victory seemed more than probable. This was unexpected, as it was known that the greater portion of the crew had been indisposed for some days past." In the Social Fours Croome's I., who had gone head somewhat luckily in 1894, kept their place easily with a remarkably fast and strong crew. The Junior Sculls were won by Huntly, who was much beyond the average of junior scullers: the Seniors were well won by Steward in the fast time of 8 m. 34 s. Both the Senior and Junior Fours in the autumn shewed good style, though not very strong material in the Juniors; but the Seniors shewed good style, and a splendid race in the Semi-final was won by Huntly in 7 m. 22 s.

Two strong and heavy Junior Trials opened the season of 1896, Hellard's crew winning in the fast time of 7 m. 39 s. The Senior Trials were the heaviest and fastest that the School has ever had. They

were won by Hellard in the record time of 7 m. 22 s., and shewed great promise for the Eight. Henley was again visited towards the end of the Easter holidays, where, thanks to the hospitality and kindness of Sir J. Edwards Moss, Bart., an old Eton Captain and 'Varsity oarsman, the crew had the advantage of being coached by several O.R.'s and others.

Between this period and Henley the usual races were rowed, but all of them produced a lamentable lack of entries. But the Eight, in spins against college and scratch crews, invariably performed well, and shewed great pace in their tub boat. Their original faults, however, of slow recovery and want of leg finish clung to them, and no doubt partially accounted for their indifferent performance in their light ship, but they were certainly unlucky in their racer (a new boat, generously presented to them by some O.R.'s and friends, more especially Messrs. M. Brown and H. T. Steward), which proved too small and cranky, only twice beating their tub record in her. At Henley, on the first day, they easily disposed of Trinity, Dublin, being a length ahead at the top of the Island, and paddling home in 7 m. 37 s., at 31, after the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. On the second day, however, against Eton, with the worst station, as usual, and a stiff head breeze blowing, they started far too slowly at 37 against Eton's 40. They gained for a few strokes, but, after passing the Island, where both crews were nearly level, they quickly fell back, through their rate of stroke dropping to 34, while Eton, in the shelter, were pegging away at 38. Consequently Eton got a long lead, and won easily in 7 m. 47 s. It was a great disappointment, and we shall never believe that, badly boated though they were, the race represented their true racing form.

At home, the Senior Sculls were again won by Steward in 8 m. 34 s., and the season wound up in October by some distinctly good performances in the Senior and Junior Fours.

The present season, 1897, opened most inauspiciously with

floods and gales. The Junior Trials did not come off till March, and the Seniors were postponed till April. Two very fair crews, however, appeared, and rowed a splendid race, Parker's crew ultimately winning in 8 m. $1\frac{2}{3}$ s., neither crew being ever clear of the other all through. The picked crew formed after the race was distinctly good and powerful, perhaps sufficiently so—with a little luck—to turn the tide at last, and mark the Jubilee year of Radley by the long expected victory at Henley.

It will be seen by the foregoing account that the history of the Club has been of a very varying nature. A good deal of this variability has unquestionably been due to smallness of numbers, but still more, we think, to want of system. From the first appearance of the Eight against Eton in 1858 up to 1868, the standard was on the whole high; but from that date to 1877 there was a decided retrogression; from 1877 to 1882 it again began to rise a little; from 1882 to 1890 there was perceptible progress; and since 1890, it has risen steadily, and kept at a far steadier level, which is certainly not altogether due to increase of numbers.

It is important to notice this, as we are convinced that the system adopted during the last eight years, though doubtless capable of improvement, is in the main well calculated to bring out latent talent. It will not therefore be amiss, for the benefit of future captains and advisers of the Club, to sketch briefly its intended purpose.

It will be noted that the number of *school* races has greatly increased, and this has been done on a definite principle. In the autumn term, the real commencement of the boating year, the races comprise Junior and Senior Fours. The latter, as at present organised, are designed to bring out the more promising oars of the previous summer term, including any members of the Eight, who require a longer spell of fixed-seat rowing; while the Junior Fours contain all the best juniors of the previous season, and often unearth good

and unexpected material for the Trials and Eight of the following year. The Junior Trials in the following February, or more properly 'fixed-seat' Trials, were instituted to give the best juniors and tougher seniors a good spell of eight-oared rowing on fixed seats, previous to the Trials proper; also to assist in guiding the selection of crews for the latter race. They have completely fulfilled this original intention. The Junior Social Pairs give some inducement to the juniors to practice regularly at a not very inviting time of year; while the Trial Eights proper, which take place at about the same time, are, as the name denotes, the chief means of selecting the Eight for Henley. In the summer term, more or less 'tubbing' of the juniors is done in the early part of the term by the Social captains of the various sets; and perhaps nothing is of more importance to the future welfare of the Club than that this system, instituted by the Captain of 1891 (C. H. S. Bower), should be kept up to the utmost. Later on, the Junior Pairs and Junior Sculls, as a rule, produce the best juniors of the year, while the 'Lower Fours' supplement the 'Social tubbing' of the early part of the term, and bring out any promising oars, who might otherwise pass unnoticed. The Senior Pairs, rowed early in the term, give candidates for the Eight some little practice in the most difficult branch of all rowing, after which the practice of the Eight for Henley becomes continuous. The Social Fours, rowed after Henley, sum up, as it were, the results of the general coaching and tubbing of the term, and shew the rowing standard of the School in its widest aspect; while the Senior Sculls, rowed in the last week, wind up the season, and bring out the best sculler in the School.

In a *résumé* of Radley rowing, meant especially for O.R's., it is unnecessary to give details as to the river, and racing course, beyond saying that of late years all, or nearly all, the races, except the Social Fours, are rowed at Nuneham. The distance varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for the Juniors, to something over $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles for the principal Senior races.

It is unfortunate that the Social Fours (except in their first year, 1866, when started as Form Fours) cannot be rowed at Nuneham. The Sandford course is far too short, and the water too shallow and dead to bring out either the best crews, or the best style of rowing. The alteration and lengthening of the course for this race, and increased attention to 'social tubbing,' are, in our opinion, the main reforms to which future Captains of Boats should give their chief attention.

RESULTS AT HENLEY.

| Year. | Race. | Radley | | Radley average weight. | Captain. |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | was beaten by | beat | | |
| 1858 | Private match | Eton Coll. | ... | st. lbs. 10 1 | H. Sewell. |
| 1861 | Ladies' Plate | Eton Coll. and Trinity Coll., Oxford | ... | ? | A. J. Richards. |
| 1862 | " " | Univ. Coll., Ox- ford, and Eton Coll., 10 7½ | ... | 9 12 | Hon. H. J. L. Crichton. |
| 1863 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 7½, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge | ... | 9 8½ | R. Fielden. |
| 1864 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 6½, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge | ... | 10 0½ | I. W. Gossett. |
| 1865 | " " | 3rd Trinity, Cam- bridge, 11 7½ | ... | 9 12 | I. W. Gossett. |
| 1866 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 9½, and 1st Trinity, Cambridge, 11 5½ | ... | 10 1½ | G. J. Richards. |
| 1867 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 7 | ... | 10 3½ | E. S. Roscoe. |
| 1868 | " " | Pembroke Coll., Oxford | ... | ? | T. H. A. Hou- blon. |
| " | Thames Cup | Pembroke Coll., Oxford | L.R.C. 2nd Eight | | " |
| 1869 | Ladies' Plate | Lady Margaret B.C., Camb., 11 4½ | ... | 10 0½ | H. W. K. Ros- coe. |
| 1870 | " " | Trinity Coll., Dublin, 11 1½ | ... | 10 1½ | H. M. Evans. |

Results at Henley.

231

| Year. | Race. | Radley | | Radley average weight. | Captain. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | was beaten by | beat | | |
| 1870 | Thames Cup | Kingston Oscillators and L.R.C. 2nd Eight, 10 11½ | Royal Artillery B.C. | 10 1½ | H. M. Evans. |
| 1871 | Ladies' Plate | Pembroke Coll., Oxford | ... | ? | W. Morrice. |
| 1872 | No entry | ... | ... | ... | P. W. Brancker. |
| 1873 | Ladies' Plate | Balliol Coll., 10 9½, and St. John's Coll., Oxford, 11 1½ | ... | 9 13 | T. E. Hockin. |
| 1874 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 7½, and 1st Trinity, Camb., 11 6 | ... | 9 12½ | A. E. Wigan. |
| 1875 | " " | 1st Trinity, Camb. | ... | 10 1½ | C. F. Beard. |
| 1876 | " " | Scratched through illness | ... | — | C. W. B. Far-rant. |
| 1877 | " " | Calus Coll., Camb., 11 5, and Trinity, Dublin, 11 4 | ... | 9 9½ | H. C. Loxley. |
| " | Private match | ... | Cheltenham Coll., 10 2½ | ... | P. H. Champer-nowne. |
| 1878 | No entry | ... | ... | ... | R. B. P. Cator. |
| 1879 | Ladies' Plate | Jesus Coll., Camb., 12 0 | Cooper's Hill B.C., 11 8 | 10 0 | |
| " | Public School Fours | Cheltenham Coll., 10 8 | Bedford School, 9 13½ | 9 13½ | |
| 1880 | Ladies' Plate | Trinity Hall, Cambridge | ... | ? | J. G. Gibson. |
| " | Public School Fours | Bedford School | ... | ... | |
| 1881 | " " | Bedford School | Westminster School | ... | G. Pinckney. |
| 1882 | Ladies' Plate | Eton Coll., 11 10½ | 1st Trinity, Camb., 11 9 | 10 5½ | G. Pinckney. |
| 1883 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 0 | ... | 10 10½ | E. Stanier. |
| 1884 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 5½ | Ch. Ch., Oxford, 10 10½ | 10 6½ | L. W. North. |
| 1885 | " " | C.C.C., Oxford | Bedford School, 9 12½ | 10 5½ | T. A. Cook. |
| 1886 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 12½ | ... | ? | B. Logan. |
| 1887 | " " | 1st Trinity, Camb., 11 5 | Bedford School, 10 2½ | 10 11 | B. Logan. |
| 1888 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 2½ | ... | 10 4½ | S. V. Occleston. |
| 1889 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 3½ | ... | 10 5½ | C. Hunt. |

| Year. | Race. | Radley | | average weight. | Captain. |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | was beaten by | beat | | |
| 1890 | Ladies' Plate | Balliol Coll., Oxford, 10 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Bedford School, 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ | C. H. S. Bower. |
| 1891 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 13 | Caius Coll., Camb., 11 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | C. W. H. Crichton. |
| 1892 | " " | Balliol Coll., Oxford, 11 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | ... | 10 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | E. G. N. Winkfield. |
| 1893 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Bedford School, 10 4, and Trinity Coll., Oxford, 10 11 | 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ | H. R. M. Bourne. |
| 1894 | " " | Eton Coll., 11 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | ... | 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ | M. S. Bower. |
| 1895 | " " | St. John's Coll., Oxford, 10 7 | ... | 10 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | H. B. M. Coutts. |
| 1896 | " " | Eton Coll., 10 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Trinity Coll., Dublin, 11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | E. W. MacDonald. |

EMINENT RADLEY OARSMEN.

None are included in this list except those who have—1. Rowed for either University. 2. Won an open race at Henley or the former Metropolitan Regatta.

Rev. R. W. Risley. Oxford 'Varsity, bow, 1857, 58; No. 6, 59; stroke, 60; Head of River, 57, 58; 'Varsity Sculls, 57, 58; Ladies' Plate, Henley, (57?); G.C.C., Henley, 64, 65.

W. G. G. Austin. Oxford 'Varsity, No. 4, 1858.

W. B. Woodgate. Oxford 'Varsity, bow, 1862; No. 4, 63; Wingfield Sculls, 62, 64, 67; G.C.C., Henley, 65; Stewards', 62; Wyfold, 61; Pairs, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68; Diamond Sculls, 64; Visitors', 62, 63; O.U.B.C. Pairs, 60, 61, 62; O.U.B.C. Sculls, 61, 62; Head of River, 65, 67; Metropolitan Regatta, Pairs and Sculls, 67.

M. Brown. Head of River, 1863, 64; Oxford 'Varsity, No. 7, 64; stroke, 65, 66; 'Varsity Pair Oars, 63, 64, 65; 'Varsity Fours, 63(?); Henley, Goblets, 67. When Mr. Brown rowed No. 7 in 64, he was only 17 years of age; the youngest oar we believe who has ever taken part in this race.

- R. T. Raikes.* Oxford 'Varsity, bow, 1865, 66; 'Varsity Pair Oars, 65.
- S. Le B. Smith.* G.C.C., Henley, 1868; Stewards', 68; G.C.C., Henley, 72; Stewards', 72; G.C.C., Henley, 74; Stewards', 74, 75, and Goblets, 76; G.C.C., Henley, 77; Stewards', 78; L.R.C. v. Frankfort R.C., Putney to Mortlake, 1876; Metropolitan Regatta, Challenge Eights and Pairs, 66, 67, 68, 72, 77; Fours, 74; Pairs, 75; Fours and Pairs, 76; Thames International Regatta, Eights, 77; Metropolitan, Eights and Pairs, 78.
- R. S. Ross of Bladensburg.* Oxford 'Varsity, No. 3, 1868.
- H. E. Burgess.* Coxswainless Fours, Henley, No. 3, 1869; Oxford 'Varsity Trials, No. 7, 69, 70.
- J. Mair.* Coxswainless Fours, Henley, 1869; O.U.B.C. Pairs, 70.
- R. Lesley.* Oxford 'Varsity, stroke, 1871; No. 7, 72; Ladies' Plate, 71; Head of River, 72; Coxswainless Fours, Henley, 69; President of O.U.B.C., 72-3.
- T. H. A. Houblon.* Oxford 'Varsity, stroke, 1872; O.U.B.C. Fours, 71; Coxswainless Fours, Henley, 69.
- C. S. Read.* Cambridge 'Varsity, No. 5, 1872; No. 6, 73; No. 7, 74; C.U.B.C. Fours, 71-2 (?); President of C.U.B.C., 73.
- W. Lecky Browne.* Cambridge 'Varsity, No. 4, 1873; No. 5, 74; C.U.B.C. Fours, 73, 74; Ladies' Plate, 72, 73, 74.
- A. R. Harding.* Oxford 'Varsity, No. 4, 1874.
- R. W. Brancker.* Cambridge 'Varsity, bow, 1876; C.U.B.C. Fours, 75-6; Head of River, 75, 76.
- T. E. Hockin.* Cambridge 'Varsity, No. 6, 1876; No. 7, 77, 78; No. 5, 79; Head of River, 76, 77, 78, 79; C.U.B.C. Fours, 76, 77; Pairs, 76, 79; G.C.C., Henley, 79; Stewards', 79; Ladies' Plate, 76, 77, 78; Visitors', 77.
- H. J. A. S. Sanford.* G.C.C., Henley, 1885.
- L. Hannen.* Cambridge 'Varsity, No. 2, 1888, 89; Head of River, 86, 87, 88, 89; C.U.B.C. Fours, 86, 87, 88; G.C.C. 86, 87; Stewards 87, 88, 89; Cambridge 'Varsity Trials, 86; Visitors', 86.

T. A. Cook. Oxford 'Varsity, No. 3, 1889; Oxford 'Varsity Trials, 87, 88.

R. S. Bradshaw. G.C.C., Henley, 1890.

T. H. E. Stretch. Oxford 'Varsity, No. 6, 1894; No. 4, 95; O.U.B.C. Pairs, 94; Oxford 'Varsity Trials, No. 6, 94; G.C.C., Henley, 96; Visitors', 95.

N.B. The Four who won the open coxswainless Fours in 1869 also defeated a very strong Etonian Four in a trial heat for the Stewards'. Two of these Etonians afterwards rowed for Oxford *v.* Harvard, U.S.A., and a third was spare man.

SOCIAL FOURS.

1880.

July 7 to 10.

| <i>Start.</i> | <i>Finish.</i> |
|---------------|----------------|
| Wharton's. | Evans' I. |
| Vincent's. | Wharton's. |
| Evans' I. | Vincent's. |
| Raikes'. | Kirkby's. |
| Kirkby's. | Evans' II. |
| Dalton's. | Raikes'. |
| Evans' II. | Dalton's. |

1881.

July 11 to 14.

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Wharton's. | Kirkby's. |
| Kirkby's. | Raikes' I. |
| Evans' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Raikes' I. | Dalton's. |
| Dalton's. | Wharton's. |
| Raikes' II. | Evans' II. |

1882.

July 19 to 22.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Evans'. | Evans'. |
| Kirkby's I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Raikes' I. | Raikes' I. |
| Raikes' II. | Dalton's. |
| Dalton's. | Wharton's. |
| Wharton's. | Raikes' II. |
| Vincent's. | Kirkby's II. |
| Kindersley's. | Vincent's. |
| Kirkby's II. | Kindersley's. |

1883.

July 20 to 24.

| <i>Start.</i> | <i>Finish.</i> |
|---------------|----------------|
| Evans' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Raikes' I. | Kindersley's. |
| Dalton's. | Evans' I. |
| Wharton's. | Wharton's. |
| Raikes' II. | Dalton's. |
| Kirkby's II. | Vincent's. |
| Vincent's. | Raikes' II. |
| Kindersley's. | Evans' II. |
| Evans' II. | Kirkby's II. |

1884.

July 16 to 19.

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| Kirkby's I. | Kindersley's I. |
| Raikes' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Kindersley's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Evans' I. | Wharton's I. |
| Wharton's I. | Vincent's I. |
| Dalton's I. | Evans' I. |
| Vincent's I. | Dalton's I. |
| Raikes' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Evans' II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Vincent's II. |
| Vincent's II. | Wharton's II. |
| Wharton's II. | Evans' II. |
| Dalton's II. | Kindersley's II. |
| Kindersley's II. | Dalton's II. |

1885.

July 14 to 17.

| Start. | Finish. |
|---------------|---------------|
| Bryans' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Vincent's. |
| Raikes' I. | Bryans' I. |
| Wharton's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Vincent's. | Evans' I. |
| Evans' I. | Wharton's I. |
| Dalton's I. | Dalton's I. |
| Raikes' II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Raikes' II. |
| Wharton's II. | Bryans' II. |
| Evans' II. | Evans' II. |
| Bryans' II. | Dalton's II. |
| Dalton's II. | Wharton's II. |

Mr. Kindersley having left, his place as Social Tutor was taken by Mr. Bryans.

1886.

July 15 to 19.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Kirkby's I. | Evans' I. |
| Vincent's. | Bryans' I. |
| Bryans' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Raikes' I. | Vincent's. |
| Evans' I. | Dalton's I. |
| Wharton's. | Wharton's. |
| Dalton's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Kirkby's II. | Evans' II. |
| Raikes' II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Bryans' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Evans' II. | Dalton's II. |
| Dalton's II. | Bryans' II. |

1887.

July 15 to 19.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Evans'. | Evans'. |
| Bryans'. | Kirkby's. |
| Kirkby's. | Hobson's. |
| Vincent's. | Vincent's. |
| Hobson's. | Wharton's. |
| Wharton's. | Bryans'. |
| Raikes'. | Raikes'. |

Mr. Dalton having left, Mr. Hobson took his place as Social Tutor.

This year no second boats were procurable from Oxford.

1888.

July 18 to 21.

| Start. | Finish. |
|---------------|---------------|
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Kirkby's. | Vincent's I. |
| Hobson's I. | Wharton's I. |
| Vincent's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Wharton's I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Bryans' I. | Evans' II. |
| Raikes' I. | Hobson's I. |
| Evans' II. | Hobson's II. |
| Raikes' II. | Wharton's II. |
| Hobson's II. | Bryans' I. |
| Bryans' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Wharton's II. | Hichens'. |
| Hichens'. | Bryan's II. |

1889.

July 17 to 20.

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Evans' I. | Wharton's. |
| Vincent's. | Evans' I. |
| Wharton's. | Vincent's. |
| Raikes' I. | Raikes' I. |
| Kirkby's. | Hobson's I. |
| Evans' II. | Bryans'. |
| Hobson's I. | Kirkby's. |
| Hobson's II. | Hobson's II. |
| Bryans'. | Evans' II. |
| Raikes' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Hichens'. | Hichens'. |

1890.

July 18 to 22.

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Wharton's I. | Evans' I. |
| Evans' I. | Orlebar's I. |
| Vincent's. | Raikes' I. |
| Raikes' I. | Wharton's I. |
| Orlebar's I. | Bryans'. |
| Bryans'. | Evans' II. |
| Kirkby's I. | Vincent's. |
| Orlebar's II. | Kirkby's I. |
| Evans' II. | Orlebar's II. |
| Raikes' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Wharton's II. | Wharton's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Kirkby's II. |

Mr. Orlebar succeeded to Mr. Hobson's Socials this year.

1891.

July 17 to 21.

| <i>Start.</i> | <i>Finish.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Croome's I. | Croome's I. |
| Raikes' I. | Wharton's I. |
| Wharton's I. | Evans' II. |
| Bryans' I. | Raikes' I. |
| Evans' II. | Kirkby's I. |
| Titherington's I. | Bryans' I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Titherington's I. |
| Croome's II. | Raikes' II. |
| Raikes' II. | Croome's II. |
| Wharton's II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Wharton's II. |
| Bryans' II. | Kirkby's III. |
| Titherington's II. | Bryans' II. |
| Evans' III. | Evans' III. |
| Raikes' III. | Raikes' III. |
| Kirkby's III. | Titherington's II. |

Mr. Titherington succeeded to Mr. Vincent's, and Mr. Croome to Mr. Orlebar's Socials this year.

1892.

July 15 to 18.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Croome's I. | Croome's I. |
| Wharton's. | Evans' II. |
| Evans' II. | Raikes' I. |
| Raikes' I. | Titherington's I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Bryans' I. |
| Bryans' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Titherington's I. | Wharton's. |
| Raikes' II. | Raikes' II. |
| Croome's II. | Croome's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Bryans' II. | Bryans' II. |
| Evans' III. | Evans' III. |

The river was so low on the fourth night that no racing was possible.

1893.

July 19 to 22.

| <i>Start.</i> | <i>Finish.</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Evans' I. | Raikes' I. |
| Croome's I. | Evans' I. |
| Evans' II. | Croome's I. |
| Raikes' I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Titherington's. | Bryans' I. |
| Bryans' I. | Raikes' II. |
| Kirkby's I. | Evans' II. |
| Wharton's I. | Titherington's. |
| Raikes' II. | Croome's II. |
| Croome's II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Wharton's I. |
| Bryans' II. | Bryans' II. |
| Evans' III. | Evans' III. |
| Wharton's II. | Wharton's II. |

1894.

July 18 to 21.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raikes' I. | Croome's I. |
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Croome's I. | Raikes' I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Bryans' I. | Bryans' I. |
| Raikes' II. | Titherington's I. |
| Evans' II. | Evans' II. |
| Titherington's I. | Kirkby's II. |
| Croome's II. | Wharton's. |
| Kirkby's II. | Raikes' II. |
| Wharton's. | Bryans' II. |
| Bryans' II. | Croome's II. |

1895.

July 19 to 23.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Croome's. | Croome's. |
| Evans' I. | Evans' I. |
| Simpkinson's I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Titherington's I. |
| Bryans' I. | Simpkinson's I. |
| Titherington's I. | Bryans' I. |
| Evans' II. | Evans' II. |
| Kirkby's II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Wharton's. | Wharton's. |
| Simpkinson's II. | Simpkinson's II. |
| Bryans' II. | Titherington's II. |
| Titherington's II. | Bryans' II. |
| Evans' III. | Evans' III. |

Mr. Simpkinson succeeded to Mr. Raikes' Socials this year.

1896.

July 17 to 21.

| <i>Start.</i> | <i>Finish.</i> |
|------------------|------------------|
| Croome's I. | Evans' I. |
| Evans' I. | Croome's I. |
| Kirkby's I. | Stone's I. |
| Stone's I. | Kirkby's I. |
| Simpkinson's I. | Bryans' I. |
| Bryans' I. | Evans' II. |
| Evans' II. | Simpkinson's I. |
| Kirkby's II. | Kirkby's II. |
| Wharton's. | Wharton's. |
| Simpkinson's II. | Simpkinson's II. |
| Stone's II. | Bryans' II. |
| Bryans' II. | Croome's II. |
| Evans' III. | Evans' III. |
| Croome's II. | Stone's II. |

Mr. Stone succeeded to Mr. Titherington's Socials this year.

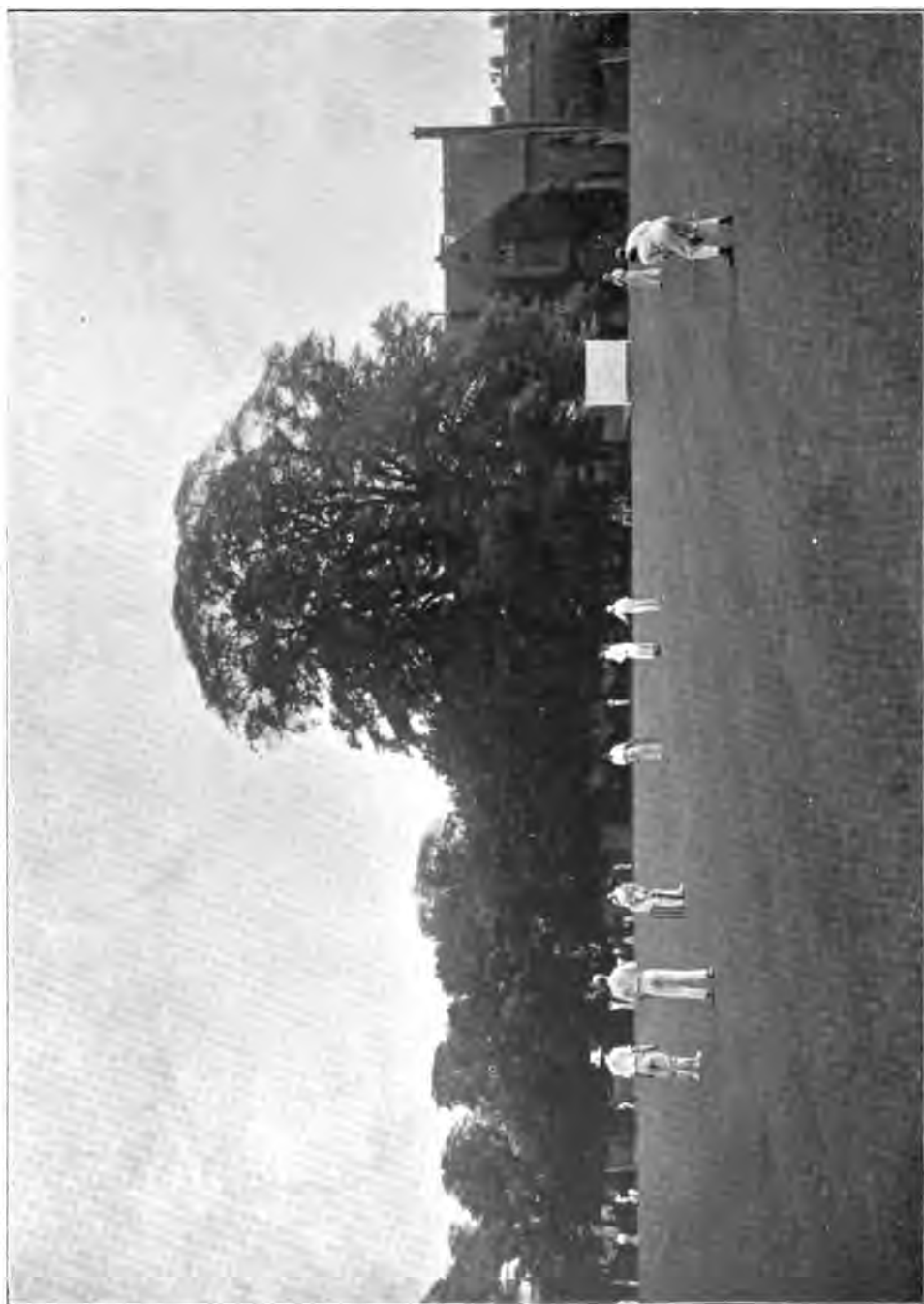


Photo. F. J. Stone.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

CHAPTER X.

CRICKET.

THE following chapter was kindly undertaken by the Rev. T. F. Hobson, at very short notice. Mr. Hobson, who was a scholar of his College, and also a distinguished athlete—he represented his University against Cambridge in the Athletic Sports of 1881 and 1882—did good service to Radley as a Master from 1883—1889. The following interesting and careful record displays only a part of the energy and patriotism that he has always shewn for his old School. ED.]

THE beginnings of Radley cricket, and indeed much of its subsequent history, are shrouded in obscurity. The late date at which any regular records began to be kept, and the unfortunate incompleteness of those records even down to the present day; the difficulty of communicating with others whose recollections could have thrown light on many dark corners, and the impossibility of instituting a search through non-Radleian media of information in the very scanty time allowed to the writer, must be his excuse for the many shortcomings of this chapter.

During the first few years of Radley's existence the whole School seem to have spent their summer afternoons at the river. In the early 'fifties' H. A. Spyers (who was still to the fore on the Radley Rangers' tour of 1896) and H. Jennings struggled to get together a sort of XI. from among the smaller boys, who alone remained after all the sizeable fellows had been drafted off to the river. Some of these, as N. Wade, E. A. Gillett, G. and Edward Worsley (in later years Sub-Warden of the College), became afterwards well known in the cricketing world; and Gillett and Edward Worsley would on their merits have played for Oxford at Lord's. But in their undergraduate

days the Oxford XI. did not necessarily consist of the best cricketers whom Oxford could produce. The deadliness of Gillett's bowling was popularly imagined to be largely due to a habit of "sticking his eye-glass into his eye just before starting to deliver the ball, an action which was supposed to strike terror into the opposing batsman. Among the bowlers of those early days was R. Byass, father of three cricketers who all did good service for the Radley XI. in later times.

There was then a Prefect of Games, and under him was put the management of the cricket. He chose the XI. for a match for the day only, and no boy could say that he was in or out of the XI. as a permanency, as his position was entirely dependent on the caprice of the Prefect of Games. There seem to have been some prehistoric matches with Bradfield, of which all record has been lost: there was a much appreciated annual out-match with the now extinct Deddington C.C.: and the first of those matches with Oxford Colleges which have naturally formed the main bulk of the Radley Cricket engagements for each year was against a scratch team from Exeter College in 1857. The XI. caps were first given in 1859.

Cricket in the early 'sixties' was at a low ebb. "One man's sole qualification to be Captain of the XI. was that he had got too fat to row in the Eight, and it was felt to be letting him down easy." Then, as for many years afterwards, distinction in rowing was looked on not only as the chief, but as the sole, glory of a true Radleian, and cricket continued to occupy a very low position in the estimation of the School. In 1863 John and George Law both rowed in the Eight and played in the XI. In that year the first recorded Bradfield match was played at Radley, and won easily by Bradfield. W. E. W. Collins then made his first appearance in the XI., and made most of the few runs (some 30 odd in each innings) obtained by Radley.

In 1864 the ground was levelled. This year two matches were played against Bradfield. The first, at Bradfield, was won easily by

Radley in one innings: the return match, at Radley, after a close game, resulted in favour of Bradfield. S. H. Akroyd, of Surrey fame, was in the XI. this year.

In 1865 at Bradfield, Bradfield won. Radley made 110, Bradfield 90 in the first innings. Radley were all out at the second attempt for 48, and the Bradfield XI., "insisting on protracting the game beyond the time originally settled," won by 6 wickets. This occurrence caused considerable soreness, and no match took place between the two schools in the following year. The first match against Wellington was played and lost at Wellington. Radley's score of 117 was passed by Wellington without the loss of a wicket, but on Collins going on with lobs the whole side were got out for 218. 9 matches in all were played; 3 wins, 5 losses, and 1 drawn game.

The first really successful year of Radley cricket was 1866, when of 9 matches played only one was lost, and that only by 3 runs. This was the O.R. match, which according to the *Radleian* "had for the last few years for some unaccountable reason been entirely discontinued." It has since 1866 been of course, as it should be, a regular annual fixture, usually for Monday in Whitsun-week, with the exception of the three years 1885-6-7: and to judge by the very strong team which appeared against the School this year (1897), the former difficulty of collecting an XI. of O.R.'s in the middle of the Summer Term no longer exists. Much of the success of the XI. was due to a master, E. M. Reynolds, who played for the XI. in all except School matches in 1865 and 1866, and to whom, says a member of the team, "Radley cricket owes a debt never to be forgotten. It was he who pulled us out of the Slough of Despond and left us in 1866 really able to stand on our legs." The season was closed with a victory by 10 runs over Clifton on their ground: S. H. Akroyd making a fine score of 82. Among the Radley XI. were B. N. Akroyd, who like his brother afterwards played for Surrey, and H. C. Maul, one of the very best bats and fields ever turned out by Radley, who has often appeared for

Warwickshire, and who was one of Lord Harris' team which visited Australia in 1883.

The following year, 1867, when W. E. W. Collins was Captain, was even more successful. Of 12 matches 8 were won and 2 drawn. Wellington were defeated on our ground by 40 runs, their bowling being somewhat loose, for the Radley score of 116 included 28 extras, of which 20 were wides. Clifton, for whom the two elder Tylecotes, of Oxford renown, and J. A. Bush, later the famous Gloucestershire wicket-keeper, were playing, also fell before us at Radley. Clifton went in first and made 102. Radley had about 30 to get and 3 wickets to fall when the match was adjourned at Chapel-time, but the runs were made afterwards with the loss of only one additional wicket. The Bradfield match, discontinued in 1866 for the cause above stated, was also played on our ground and resulted in a victory with 9 wickets to spare. This is a remarkable record for a School in which "only about 30 boys played cricket regularly."

W. E. W. Collins left the School this year. He was one of the hardest hitting bats and most terrifying bowlers ever seen on the Radley, or indeed on any other, ground. He ought to have been tried for the Oxford XI., but, like Gillett and E. Worsley before him, was never given a chance. Of his subsequent performances probably the most famous was an innings of 338 not out, lasting 3 hours and 5 minutes, in 1874, for Northwood *v.* Freshwater (Isle of Wight). It was the record instance of rapid scoring until 1896, when W. H. Andrews, another O.R., performed a still more remarkable feat at Eastbourne*. Another notable instance of Collins' hitting powers was 127 in a match at Woolwich in 1884 for the Harlequins, followed by 27 not out in 7 minutes in the second innings. By a curious coincidence E. F. S. Tylecote, his opponent in the Clifton match of 1867, held for very many years the record of the longest individual innings with 404.

* See p. 258.

Collins played in 1886 for Lord Londesborough's XI. against the Australians, scoring 56 not out. In 1888 he took 6 Australian wickets for 35 runs at Leyton, playing for Oxford Past and Present. He has several times appeared in teams of Gentlemen of England, and from 1880 to 1890 is said to have obtained more wickets for the Harlequins and Free Foresters than any other bowler.

In 1868 Radley scored 315 for 8 wickets in a match played at the end of the Lent Term against the Gitanos. Of these B. N. Akroyd made 127 not out. Against Corpus in this year H. C. Maul scored 111 not out. The Wellington match, at Wellington, was won by Radley on the first innings by 19 runs, Wellington making 74 and 133, Radley 93, of which 60 were made by two batsmen, E. M. Prothero and M. F. Miller, and 53 for 3 wickets. At Bradfield, Bradfield were defeated by 24 runs on the first innings. Though both school matches were won—none was played against Clifton after 1867—the season was by no means as successful as the last, as of 10 matches only 4 were won and 4 were lost: and from this time onward for many years the fortunes of Radley cricket were at a very low ebb. A letter in the *Radleian* about this time seems to indicate that compulsory cricket had been enforced on all who were not genuine wet-bobs, and that this excellent custom had fallen into abeyance. It was not re-established, we believe, until the revival of some 16 or 17 years later.

In 1869 Wellington beat us by 28 runs on our own ground. The name of H. M. Evans, renowned in Radley boating annals, appears among the players in this and in one or two other matches of the same year. As those of other great men in a different sphere, his views on the comparative merits of cricket and rowing underwent a radical alteration. In no disparagement of his cricketing powers (in the Wet and Dry Bob match of the same year he captured the only three Dry-Bob wickets which fell), it must be said that Radley gained incalculably by the change, since Radley rowing for the last

seven-and-twenty years is inseparably connected with his name. For the Old Radleians the Rev. E. Worsley, who was now Sub-Warden, made 106 out of 206 scored for 4 wickets, the School only scoring 76; and either he or Mr. C. R. Moore occasionally aided the XI. in matches, not of course in those played against other Schools. The Bradfield match, played at Radley, resulted in a defeat by 45 runs on the first innings.

Of 10 matches only 1 was won; the highest individual score of the year was 37, the highest batting average 9·4; a sad contrast to the great XI. of 1867, and Collins' batting average of 34·6.

In 1870 we suffered a severe defeat at the hands of Wellington by an innings and 139 runs. This was the last match played between the two Schools. The decreasing numbers at Radley, and the rapid increase at Wellington, whose numbers trebled those of Radley, and where there was no boating to draw away three-fourths of the School from the cricket-ground, rendered the conditions of the contest too unequal. Since then the only school against whom we have played is Bradfield, to whom we also lost in 1870 by 9 wickets. We went in first and made 76. Bradfield then put on 53 for the loss of 3 wickets before luncheon, but afterwards Harvey and Milns captured the remaining 7 for an addition of 15 runs. As has happened over and over again in this match, Radley failed in the second innings, being only able to put together 49, and Bradfield knocked off the 59 required for the loss of one batsman. Of 8 matches, 2 were won and 4 lost, and only 50 wickets of opposing teams fell during the whole season! The highest batting average (14·3) was a little better than that of the previous year, but it was lower than the best bowling average (16·1). The disasters of the season were partly due to the fact that a retired wet-bob who had rowed in the Eight of 1869 had been made Captain of the XI., there being no Prefect among the members of the XI. proper. This extraordinary experiment, for which a precedent, however, actually existed, as has been recorded^b, having hardly proved

^b See p. 240.

successful, the captain in the four following years, and again in 1877, was permitted by the authorities to exercise the duties of his office in spite of his non-attainment of Prefectorial rank. This course had obvious disadvantages of another kind, and happily there has been no need to resort to it for the last twenty years, nor is there any likelihood of such an expedient being employed again in the future.

In 1871 Bradfield beat us on our own ground by 54 runs on the first innings. This time, when it was too late, the Radley XI. gave a much better account of itself in the second innings, scoring 119 for 5 wickets. The first match against the Common Room was played this year, the School winning very easily by 189 to 28. 9 matches were played, 5 won, 4 lost. E. Harvey had a wonderful bowling analysis this year of 61 wickets at a cost of 53 runs apiece, in spite of slack fielding by the XI. He left this year for Oxford, and was subsequently called on to be in readiness at Lord's if required to play against Cambridge, but the condition of the ground was supposed to be more in favour of a rival bowler, and so he just failed to obtain his "Blue." The illogical practice of not filling up the XI. was first observed this year, and only 9 'caps' were given, a course which was frequently repeated in the following years.

In 1872 Bradfield beat us at Bradfield by 5 wickets. We were 7 ahead on the first innings, but succumbed to their lob bowling in the second. R. W. Fowler made 126 against the Common Room, the match being fully played out during several successive days and ending in a tie. 9 matches in all were played, 3 being won and 3 lost.

In 1873 the *Radleian* complains that only 19 boys out of 91 in the School play cricket. In spite of the extraordinary lack of support which the game received from the School, the XI. rendered a fair account of itself, winning 4 and losing 3 out of 9 matches played. The Bradfield match at Radley was, however, among the defeats, Bradfield

winning by 120 runs on the first innings. The extremely unattractive XI. "ribbon" was changed this year for the broader white band edged with red with which later generations are familiar, a proceeding which roused vigorous remonstrances from the ultra-conservatives in the School, in whose eyes every change was necessarily for the worse. The old XI. cap, red with eight narrow white stripes, was retained for some eight years more, when it was superseded by the white cap with the badge of St. Peter's keys, and the Second XI. taking over the old First XI. cap discarded its former hideous head-gear, a red cap with four broad white stripes, of such surpassing ugliness that many members of the Second XI. had preferred to continue undistinguished from the crowd rather than wear it.

This year witnessed the foundation of the Radley Rangers Cricket Club, an account of whose proceedings is given at the end of this chapter.

The XI. of 1874 was very weak, only winning 2 matches out of 10, and losing 7. Bradfield, whose lob bowlers were still a terror to our XI., beat us on their own ground by an innings and 59 runs.

In 1875 the long run of Bradfield's victories was temporarily checked, and our XI. won a most exciting match by 4 runs on the first innings. Radley went in first and made 95; Bradfield got 86 for the loss of 7 wickets, when E. Packer went on to bowl and dismissed the last 3 batsmen at a cost of 5 more runs. We very nearly threw the match away by only making 78 in the second innings, but Bradfield were unable to make more than 68 for 6 wickets before time was called. In this year 4 matches were won and 3 lost out of 10 played. The Hon. H. Sidney was longstop to the XI., and brought about a notable diminution in the number of byes, which had in previous years materially assisted in raising the scores of our opponents. It was not until about 1882 that the longstop was dispensed with in Radley Cricket, and during the previous decade the want of a wicket-keeper was a great deficiency in the XI.

In 1876, out of 10 matches 4 were won and 4 lost. Bradfield resumed their career of victory, and beat us on their own ground by 102 runs. Mr. C. R. Moore playing for the School against Christ Church made 112 runs. A strong team of O.R.'s was defeated by 3 runs, their last 5 wickets falling for 8 runs.

In 1877, of 10 matches 5 were won and 2 lost, Bradfield again figuring among the latter. H. R. Bagot made 102 against Merton, the first century scored by a member of the XI. for nine years. Against Deddington, S. G. Harding, a left-handed slow bowler, and one of the best fields at cover-point ever seen at Radley, took 9 wickets in one innings for 27 runs. F. V. Hornby, who had been Captain of the XI. for the last three years, played in the Freshmen's match at Oxford.

In 1878 Bradfield won by 10 wickets on their own ground. Though the scores were not very high there was some extremely hard hitting in this match, notably by E. A. Ward for Bradfield, and C. D. Maclagan for Radley; a straight drive for 6, clean run out, over the bowler's head by the latter being especially memorable. Of 10 matches 4 were won and 6 lost. Scoring ruled very low owing to the wet wickets, the highest batting average being only 13·4.

This year Mr. C. R. Moore left the School. He had shewn the greatest good-will and energy in support of Radley cricket, meeting with very little return in the shape of practical results, for some eleven years, during the last nine of which he had played with the XI. in all matches except those against Bradfield. The value of his assistance may be guessed from the fact that his batting average was almost always higher than that of any member of the XI. proper. In 1872 it was 61·4, the next on the list only reaching 16; in 1874 it was 57·1, the best school batsman averaging 20·8. But for the aid which he gave, and the stimulus which he imparted, Radley cricket would have been in danger of collapsing altogether. It so chanced that his departure coincided with the turn of the tide in the general con-

dition of things. With the increasing numbers of the School cricket revived, and the XI. has not needed the support of any master in its matches, and has not been subjected to the disadvantage, inevitable under the circumstances above described, of having practically two captains in the field, the one with nominal authority and scanty experience, over-shadowed by the greater experience and ability of the other.

1879 was again a very wet season, and rain caused 5 matches to be drawn. Of 10 matches played only 1 against a very weak XI. from Christ Church was won; one against St. Catherine's C.C. ended in a tie, 65 runs being scored on each side, and 4 were lost. F. B. Taylor, Captain of the XI., did some feats in slow bowling, taking 7 wickets for 34 runs against Reading, and 11 wickets for 73 in two innings against St. Catherine's. He and S. H. Byass, son of a school bowler of the 'fifties,' both had an average for the season of 7.5 runs per wicket.

In 1880 we won the Bradfield match for the second time in thirteen years. The match was played at Radley, Bradfield making 92 and 51, A. L. Bristowe bowling 6 wickets for 28 runs in their second innings. We had made 120 at the first attempt, and going in again to get 24 on an almost unplayable wicket, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining them, E. P. Mack eclipsing Bristowe's feat by taking 4 of our wickets for 6 runs. Against the Old Radleians S. H. Byass took 6 wickets for 15, and his brother, H. N. Byass, 4 wickets for 18 runs. In this match, W. E. W. Collins, who had not been seen on the Radley ground for many years, hit the first of the only two balls he received over the Pavilion for 6. 13 matches were played, of which 7 were won and only 2 lost, a better record than any year shewed since 1867.

This was the last year of the old "Form" matches played in the School. But little interest had been shewn in them, and it was rarely that more than three or four Forms were able to put a side into the field. A last spasmodic effort was now made, and

six Forms entered the lists with teams of eight men a side, the Sixth Form defeating the Fifth in the final round.

F. B. Taylor played this year in the Freshmen's match at Oxford, and for XVI. Freshmen against the XI.

1881 was once more a very unsuccessful year: of 12 matches 8 were lost, and only 2 won. Among the former was the Bradfield match, played at Bradfield, which, says the *Radleian*, in a retrospect of the season, "was lost on the first innings by 13 runs after a very exciting and unexpected finish." No details of the score have been handed down to posterity in its columns. The "Cricket Book" in the custody of the Captain of the XI., however, states that Bradfield scored 57 and 179, Radley 45. This was the last year of Bradfield's long and almost continuous run of good fortune in their matches, in which, during thirteen years, we had only been successful twice. But it must be remembered that during all those years (with the exception of 1876 and 1877) there were never more than some 30 or 40 boys, and sometimes far fewer than these, who professed to play cricket at all; that many who would undoubtedly prove invaluable to the XI. are always drawn away by the attractions of the river; and that Bradfield cricket has no such rival to contend against within her own borders. Bradfield in the early "eighties" experienced times of difficulty similar to those through which Radley had passed, but she has happily regained her prosperity, and has now more than twice as many cricketers as Radley at her command. She has, however, only once, in 1887, been able to win the annual match for the last fifteen years: though it must be confessed that in 1896 time cruelly robbed her of certain victory. This year saw the first match against M.C.C., in which the School were defeated by 62 runs on the first innings, and also the commencement of the "Social" matches, of which a summary is given elsewhere.

* Where discrepancies between the statements of this record and those of the *Radleian* occur, they are due to corrections made by the use of this "Cricket Book."
T. F. H.

S. H. Byass played in the Freshmen's match at Oxford.

In 1882, M.C.C. again won by 17 runs. The Bradfield match ended in a very decisive victory for us at Bradfield, owing to some remarkable bowling by G. H. Baker, who took 7 wickets for 8 runs in their first innings, and 8 wickets for 14 in their second. We went in first and made 77, to which they were only able to respond with 27. We then followed with 74, and got them all out for 42. Thirteen matches in all were played, 5 being won, 1 drawn, and 7 lost. In one of the latter the School were dismissed twice by University College for 21 and 18. The latter is the smallest score on record made by a Radley XI.

There was no M.C.C. match in 1883 or 1884. In the former year Bradfield were defeated at Radley by 9 wickets, W. H. Andrews, subsequently well known in Kent and Sussex for his tremendous hitting powers, making 79 in our first innings. R. H. Moss first appears as a bowler this year with an excellent average of 8·8 for the season. 10 matches were played, 3 won and 7 lost.

The year 1884 marked a real advance in the cricket of the School. Much more interest in, and enthusiasm for, the game was shewn than had been known for a very long time, one result of this being the establishment of Second XI matches, another the re-organisation of the Radley Rangers, of which an account will be found at the end of this chapter. Wickets were hard and dry; the batting of the XI. attained a higher standard all through, and there was a notable improvement in the fielding, which, with brilliant exceptions, had for many years been unworthy of a school team. M. M. Barker, a really fine cover-point, first appeared in the XI. this year, and C. Langley, a beautiful bat, played 3 innings of over 60 runs apiece.

The Bradfield match, played at Bradfield, resulted in a victory for us by 26 runs on the first innings. We nearly threw the match away, however, going in for the second time in a bad light to play out time and losing 6 wickets for 60 runs. R. H. Moss took 13 Bradfield wickets for 73 runs in this match, but accomplished a far more re-

markable feat against Brasenose, 7 of whose wickets he captured for 7 runs. The hard wickets, and an inclination to bowl occasional "slows" of a peculiarly bad description, made his analysis for the season a little higher than in 1883. G. R. Theobald also distinguished himself against Reading by taking 10 wickets for 47 runs. 14 matches were played, of which 5 were won and 5 lost. 4 were drawn, of which 1, that against University College, ended in a tie of 81 runs to each side; while we equalled Hertford's score of 211 (of which M. C. Kemp made 108), with 2 wickets yet to fall, the call of time preventing the completion of the match.

A compulsory game was established for "unpassed wet-bobs," which, while it accomplished the desirable end of preventing a great deal of loafing, was not productive of much cricket.

The Bradfield match of 1885, at Radley, opened in a sensational fashion, G. R. Theobald taking 3 wickets in the first 5 overs of the game for *one* run. He bowled unchanged throughout the innings, and came out with an analysis of 5 wickets for 30 runs. Bradfield made 64, and Radley 149 for 8 wickets. There was no Old Radleian match in this year—the first omission for nineteen years, though from one cause or another it had for some years past become increasingly difficult to collect an adequate O.R. team. The M.C.C. match, which had been dropped since 1882, was however revived, and ended in a one-innings' victory for the School, who scored 210 to their opponents' 64 and 68, Theobald taking 5 wickets for 28 in the first innings of M.C.C. In the whole match he took 9 wickets for 67, and Moss 8 for 61. In the Common Room match Moss took 6 wickets for 13 in their first innings, and Theobald 4 for 11 in the second. Each of these two bowlers had an average of just over 8 runs per wicket for the season. Of 11 matches played, 9 were won and 2 lost, a record which marks 1885, rather than the traditional 1867, as the true "*annus mirabilis*" of Radley cricket.

In 1886 a good match at Bradfield resulted in our favour by

24 runs on the first innings. Going in again we made 120 for 7 wickets, T. R. Spyers playing a fine innings of 71. The M.C.C. match was also won by 5 wickets, M.C.C. making 82 and 56, Radley 83, and 58 for 5 wickets: of which Moss ran up 53 and 32 not out by some very hard hitting, including a sixer off Clayton. In the second innings of M.C.C. he took 5 wickets for 14 runs. Moss did several other remarkable bowling performances this year, getting 10 wickets in two innings of Corpus for 32; 7 wickets for 31 against New College, and 8 wickets for 25 against North Oxford, against whom also he made 105 runs (not out), the first century scored for the XI. since 1877. Of 14 matches played 7 were won and 5 lost. Moss was at the head of both batting and bowling averages with 24.2 and 7.3 respectively, the latter, considering the quality of the teams against whom he played and the number of matches, quite the best on record, although E. Harvey's analysis for 1871 is only 5.3. After playing twice for Lancashire *v.* Cheshire, Moss went up to Oxford this year, and appeared in the Freshmen's match of 1887, where he took 8 wickets in the first innings. He played for the XVI. *v.* the XI. in 1888, and after taking 7 wickets for 17 runs for the XI. against the XVI., obtained his "Blue" in 1889, being the first Radleian to gain that distinction for Cricket.

In 1887, at Radley, Bradfield obtained her solitary victory of late years. It was, however, of a decisive character. We only made 35 in our first innings, V. S. Menzies, the Bradfield bowler, establishing almost a panic, and taking 7 wickets for 16 runs. Bradfield then made 220, and we followed with 98 for 9 wickets, just managing to avoid a one-innings' defeat by playing out time. M.C.C. also inflicted a disastrous defeat on the School by 259 runs to 63. Of 12 matches only 2 were won and 8 lost.

In 1888 J. H. F. Grayson and L. C. V. Bathurst achieved a sensational performance, putting on nearly 300 runs between the fall of the first and second wickets in a match against Pembroke.

The XI. eventually made 343 for 8 wickets, the largest score ever made at Radley, while Grayson compiled 179 not out, which is also the highest innings ever yet played on the ground. Bathurst, too, only just missed his century, getting out when he had made 93.

A weak team of M.C.C. was defeated by nearly 100 runs; A. L. Nelson and L. C. V. Bathurst making 54 and 52 respectively. Bradfield were beaten at Radley by 119 to 74, Bathurst going in first and carrying his bat right through the Radley innings for 49. The O.R. match, discontinued for three years, was again revived, and ended in a victory for the School. Fifteen matches were played, 6 being won and 5 lost. Grayson was at the head of both batting and bowling averages, with 10 runs per wicket for bowling, and just over 30 runs per innings for batting. This was the highest batting average since 1867.

W. H. Andrews first appeared in the Sussex Eleven this year.

The Bradfield match, at Radley, in 1889, was memorable on more than one account. It was the first time in which we were victorious by an innings, though we had at least once before, in 1882, scored more runs in a single innings than Bradfield could do in two. Bradfield went in first, and when 2 of their wickets were down for 45, F. D. Wright, whose proficiency as a lob bowler had only been discovered a few days before, went on. Jenyns was badly missed in the deep field off his first ball, drove the second over another deep field's head, and was clean bowled by the first ball of Wright's second over. Wright seemed then to be almost unplayable, and clean bowled 5 wickets in all for 22 runs, three catches being missed off him into the bargain. Their first innings amounted to 71. We then made 158. Bradfield went in a second time and lost 5 wickets for 6 runs, Wright having taken at that period 4 wickets for 4 runs. Lee then came in and played an excellent not-out innings of 42, but the whole side were got rid of for 86, leaving us the winners by an innings and 1 run. Wright's success with the lobs avenged our disasters in the

early 'seventies,' when Bradfield produced for two or three years lob bowlers who wrought havoc among our wickets.

The M.C.C. match fell through this year, and only 11 matches were played, of which we won 2 and lost 7.

In 1890 we again defeated Bradfield on their ground in an innings, this time with 57 runs to spare. We went in first and ran up 204, of which Bathurst made 56. Bradfield only got 51, Bathurst taking 6 wickets for 27 and E. Y. Orlebar 4 for 15. They followed on, and were all out for 96, Bathurst again being very successful, and getting 4 wickets for 16. Wright's lobs were not called into requisition until the second innings, when they accounted for 4 wickets. Another match, in which Bathurst and Orlebar proved even more formidable with the ball, was against North Oxford, who all got out in 14 overs for 28, of which 18 runs only were made from the bat, Bathurst taking 5 wickets for 10 runs, and Orlebar the other 5 for 8. The M.C.C. match proved disastrous, the School only making 32 and 31 in two innings, while M.C.C. closed their innings at 189 for 4 wickets, of which Wootton made 101.

Thirteen matches were played, of which 7 were won and 2 lost. Bathurst was head of the batting averages with 40, the best ever known at Radley, and topped the bowling averages with 8.7 runs per wicket. It was a fitting conclusion to his fifth year in the Eleven. He went up to Oxford, and in the following year took 9 wickets for 68 runs in the Freshmen's match. He made 73 in the Seniors' match in 1893, helping W. H. Brain to put on 125 for the last wicket, and obtained his "Blue" after the Australian Match at Oxford in the same year, when he took 5 wickets for 40, and scored 33 not out. At Lord's he made a marvellous catch at mid-off with one hand from a hard drive by J. Douglas, of which the papers said that it was the finest piece of cricket in the whole match. Aided by four "not out" innings, he appears at the head of the Oxford batting averages for 1893. His best bowling feats in first-class cricket were

6 wickets for 36 for Oxford *v.* Lancashire, 6 wickets for 70 in a total of 327 runs for Oxford *v.* Sussex, 8 wickets for 40 *v.* South Africans : and 12 wickets for 63 in the two innings of Sussex *v.* Middlesex, all in 1894. In that year also he played for Gentlemen *v.* Players at the Oval, being the only O.R. who has, so far, achieved that distinction. He accompanied Lord Hawke's team to America in the autumn, and seems to have considerably astonished the Yankees, the reporters stating that "the left-handed perplexer, Bathurst, did some limbering up contortions ;" and again of a match played on a cold day that, "the frost-centre, the source of the low temperature, was a dark-haired young man, Bathurst by name, whose chilly surroundings frosted the gentlemen cricketers of Philadelphia." For the English XI. in Portugal in 1895, he took 21 wickets for 73 runs.

In 1891 the Bradfield match took place at Bradfield for the second year in succession, and ended in a victory for us by 16 runs. We made 189, and Bradfield had made 151 for the loss of only 5 wickets, but, as has happened several times of late, shewed great weakness in the tail of their XI., and were all out for 173. G. M. J. Smyth, who made 85 of these, ought to have been given out caught at the wicket when his score was about 30. An exciting match with M.C.C. resulted in a victory by 5 runs on the first innings. We only made 69, but disposed of them for 64, chiefly through Orlebar's bowling. He took 5 wickets for 25 runs, and had at one time 4 wickets to his credit for 12 runs only. Orlebar headed both batting (23·7) and bowling (9·9) averages for the season : and scored two exact centuries, 100 against Balliol and 100 not out against North Oxford. In the latter match C. J. B. Webb also played a fine innings of 69 not out, while against Corpus he took 4 wickets for 8 runs. Fourteen matches in all were played, of which 7 were won and 4 lost.

A. L. Nelson, who was in the XI. of 1888 and 1889, scored 102

in the Freshmen's match at Oxford, in which also Bathurst distinguished himself by his bowling, as above related. Nelson made a great many very long scores for his College (Merton) while he was up at Oxford, and played several times in the Seniors' Match, but did not succeed in obtaining his "Blue." G. R. Theobald also appeared for the XVI. at Oxford against the XI., and made 11 and 51 for Hampshire against Essex.

There was no Bradfield match in 1892, owing to the prevalence of measles at Bradfield. M.C.C. inflicted a severe defeat on the School, who could make little of Mead's and Rylott's bowling. C. J. B. Webb played a fine innings of 97 not out against the Durham Regiment at Aldershot, and was top in the batting averages with 34.2. Qxenden proved himself the best bowler with an average of 8.2, and took 7 wickets of a very strong team of Old Radleians for 19 runs. Of 14 matches played 6 were won and 6 lost.

E. Y. Orlebar, Captain of the 1891 XI., played in the Freshmen's match at Oxford this year, and also for XVI. Freshmen v. the XI.

In 1893 the Bradfield match was played for the third time in succession at Bradfield. We went in first and made 217 (H. S. Chinnock 63). Bradfield could only reply with 49. Webb changed our bowling with conspicuous judgment, and all four bowlers who were tried got wickets. Bradfield followed on and got 82 for 4 wickets before the call of time. A close match with M.C.C. was won by 15 runs. Of 13 matches 5 were won and 5 lost: after a disastrous beginning the XI. pulled off 5 out of the last 6 matches which it played. Webb and Chinnock both played in the Freshmen's match, and for the XVI. against the XI. at Oxford in the following year.

The Bradfield match was postponed in 1894 until the last day of the Summer Term, and was played on the Radley ground. We went in first, and had lost 9 wickets for 45 runs, when Bradford (son of the Captain of the 1864 XI.) and Bostock at last made a stand, and put on 22 more runs, the innings closing for 67, of which Bradford

made 23 not out. Bradfield made 55 for the loss of 7 wickets, but their last 3 men were demoralised by the closeness of our fielding, and were all run out for the addition of 8 runs. We made 143 at the second attempt, and in the short time that was left Bradfield scored 14 and lost 1 wicket, so that we won on the first innings by 14 runs. It was a memorable match, though it was actually eclipsed in excitement by the contest of the following year. Another very keen match was played against a very strong XI. of University College. We had scored 74 and Univ. had made 54 for 4 wickets, when Lee in his last 10 overs got 5 wickets for 4 runs. He bowled throughout the innings and took 7 wickets altogether for 23 runs. M.C.C. beat us easily by 126 runs with 3 wickets to spare.

Twelve matches were played, of which 7 were won and 3 lost, against teams stronger than the School had met in any previous year. This success was entirely due to brilliant and accurate fielding throughout the team, as the batting in the wet season was not very strong. E. B. T. Lee had a very good bowling analysis of just under 8 runs per wicket.

The Bradfield match of 1895, played at Bradfield, was most sensational. We had first innings. Only 1 wicket was down when 80 went up, but 6 fell for 108. Gillson then joined E. T. Lee, who had been playing very fine cricket, and the pair put on 82 runs, Lee being bowled at 190 for 73. The innings closed at 209, Gillson carrying out his bat for 44. On Bradfield going in various catches were missed, and 160 was up when the third wicket fell. At 164, 5 were down, but the sixth wicket, aided by mistakes in the field, put on over 40 runs, and all seemed over, when at 206 Bradfield had only 4 runs to get and 4 men to come in. But the seventh wicket went also at 206, the eighth at 207, the ninth at 208, to catches in the slips and at the wicket; and the tenth was bowled at 209. So amid tremendous excitement the match ended in a tie.

The M.C.C. match is stated in the *Radleian* to have been drawn considerably in our favour against a strong side. In the Common

Room match G. L. Greenshields made 107 out of the first 178 by hard hitting, and enabled the School to win the game just before time by 4 wickets. 15 matches in all were played, of which 7 were won, 6 lost, 1 drawn in our favour, and one ended, as above related, in a tie.

B. A. Bailey, Captain of the 1894 XI., and A. F. Soames, played this year in the Freshmen's match; E. Y. Orlebar in the Seniors' match at Oxford. M. M. Barker (XI. 1883-85) went with the English XI. to the West Indies.

In 1896 the Bradfield match, played at Radley, was drawn for want of time, very much in Bradfield's favour. Bradfield went in first and made 227, the last wicket putting on 66 runs, and B. Sandbach getting 96 not out, the highest innings ever played in this match. Our batting presented no remarkable feature, and we had lost 8 wickets for 105 when time was called. The M.C.C. match ended in a severe defeat for the School, who were also beaten by a very strong team of Old Radleians. 16 matches were played, of which 7 were won and 7 lost. F. J. Portman did best both in batting and bowling, and had an average of 10.4 per wicket in the latter department, in which he performed some remarkable feats, getting 6 wickets for 19 runs against Brasenose, 7 wickets for 9 against Christ Church Nondescripts, and 6 wickets for 4 against E. B. T. Lee's XI., a record achievement.

E. B. T. Lee played this year in the Cambridge Freshmen's match, and G. B. Scobell for XVI. Freshmen *v.* XI. at Oxford.

G. L. Crossman appeared for Gloucestershire against Warwickshire; and W. H. Andrews, scoring 200 for Eastbourne *v.* Clifton, knocked up the first 100 in 34 minutes. This eclipses Collins' feat in the Isle of Wight in 1874 (p. 242).

SCHOOL *v.* COMMON ROOM.

The annual match between the School and the Common Room was first played in the year 1871. Of the 18 matches recorded since

that year, the School has won 12, the Common Room 4, one ended in a tie, and one was drawn unfinished.

The tie occurred in 1872, when all four innings were played out on several successive days, the Common Room scoring 297 (of which F. B. Harvey made 153) in the first innings, and 122 in the second; the School making 186 and 233, of which 126 fell to the share of R. W. Fowler. The other drawn match was in 1888, when the Common Room scored 188, and the last two batsmen of the School getting together, with 87 runs to make and about three-quarters of an hour to play, managed to play out time with the addition of 44 runs. The match was limited to one day in 1884, but appears not to have been included in the "averages" of the XI. until that year.

Besides Fowler's score of 126, mentioned above, other long innings played for the School in these matches were: E. Harvey's 89 in 1871, F. B. Taylor's 83 in 1878, C. Langley's 56 in 1884, H. B. Ellison's and L. C. V. Bathurst's 61 in 1886 and 1890 respectively, G. R. Theobald's 75 in 1887, and G. L. Greenshield's 107 in 1896. In 1885 R. H. Moss took 6 of the Common Room wickets for 13 runs.

SECOND ELEVEN.

In 1886 began the custom of playing a Second XI. match against Bradfield on the same day as that of the First XI. match; and on the ground of the School whose First XI. was visiting the other. In 1892 and 1894, owing to illness first at one School and then at the other, no match was played; the result of the 9 matches played has been 7 in favour of Bradfield and 2 in favour of Radley.

Second XI. matches were also played from 1884 to 1890 against the Second XI. of St. Edward's School, Oxford, Radley winning 3 and drawing 1 of these; and, very occasionally, matches have been arranged against scratch teams. It is much to be wished, for the

sake of the School cricket in general, that an increased number of these Second XI. matches could be played every summer.

THE "SOCIAL" MATCHES.

The re-organisation of the Tutorial system set on foot in 1879, and vigorously advanced by Dr. Wilson on his arrival in 1880, caused cricket in 1881 to follow the great change made in the boating world in the previous year, when the "Form Fours" were transformed into the "Social Fours." Comparatively little interest had been taken in the rather casual contests between forms on the cricket ground until 1879, when 6 Forms entered with teams of 8 players a side, and the Sixth beat the Fifth in the final game.

But in 1881 the seven sets of "Socials" were able each to place eleven men in the field, the junior, and numerically weakest, set, Mr. Horsburgh's, being allowed the aid of their tutor, the first and last time that a master has taken part in these matches. For several years the matches were begun much too late in the term, and the first rounds were decided on the first innings only, the final being usually the only match completely played out, an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement. But since 1885 the early rounds have been decided in good time in term, and two full innings a side played all through. This improved method has sometimes had the additional advantage of bringing into notice good players who might have otherwise been heard little of until the end of the season, and the School cricket has thereby profited as a whole. Many of the Social Elevens have of course been materially aided by stalwart 'wet-bobs,' who have not unfrequently displayed remarkable proficiency in the bowling department. A table of the results of the final rounds in each year is appended :—

1881 Evans' beat Vincent's by 2 wickets.

1882 Vincent's beat Evans'.

- 1883 Vincent's beat Kindersley's by 6 wickets.
- 1884 Kindersley's beat Vincent's by 2 wickets
- 1885 Vincent's beat Dalton's.
- 1886 Vincent's beat Bryans' by 78 runs.
- 1887 Vincent's beat Raikes' by 5 wickets.
- 1888 Raikes' beat Wharton's by an innings and 42 runs.
- 1889 Kirkby's beat Raikes' by 10 wickets.
- 1890 Bryans' beat Orlebar's by an innings and 52 runs.
- 1891 Bryans' beat Titherington's by an innings and 28 runs.
- 1892 Raikes' beat Croome's by an innings and 3 runs.
- 1893 Raikes' beat Bryans' by an innings and 12 runs.
- 1894 Bryans' beat Evans' by 130 runs.
- 1895 Croome's beat Simpkinson's.
- 1896 Simpkinson's beat Wharton's.

Scoring in these matches has generally ruled low, and long individual innings have rarely been played. In 1884 G. H. Nelson made 104 for Kindersley's *v.* Kirkby's; in 1888 Grayson 115 for Raikes' *v.* Kirkby's; in 1889 Sich made 114 not out for Vincent's *v.* Evans', and Lemprière 109 for Kirkby's *v.* Hobson's; in 1890 Bathurst made 104 for Raikes' *v.* Kirkby's; and in 1896 Portman made 111 for Simpkinson's *v.* Stone's. If other centuries have been scored in these matches, no record of them exists, the scores having by a strange fatality been often mislaid. In bowling, the most noteworthy feat was R. H. Moss's capture of 14 wickets at a cost of only 55 runs for Kindersley's *v.* Vincent's in 1884.

WET-BOB MATCH.

From time immemorial a match has been annually (with a few rare exceptions) played between the First XI. and Eleven Wet-bobs. Among the latter the whole of the First VIII. should by tradition be included, though this custom is not always strictly observed. The

First XI. are constrained to use oar-handles in lieu of bats, and have never yet been defeated, though in 1886 they only just scraped a victory by two runs. Last year (1896) it would seem that time alone preserved them from disaster.

Radley cricket has passed through many vicissitudes. Beginning in the 'fifties' with a couple of determined cricketers, who instilled an enthusiasm for the game into a few small boys of whom the river had as yet no need, it slowly gained ground until in Collins' glorious year, 1867, the XI. played and beat three other Schools—Wellington, Clifton, and Bradfield. Then with the falling numbers of the School followed a long period of depression. The nadir was reached in 1874, when, according to the *Radleian*, only 19 dry-bobs, or about one-fifth of the School, were to be seen upon the ground. From that point onwards matters slowly improved, and the cricket was much less affected by the second great fall of numbers at the end of the 'seventies' than had been the case in the previous decade. During the 'eighties' and 'nineties' the keenness and quality of the cricket steadily advanced to a pitch more worthy of the School than had been known for thirty years, and Radley may now be, as she ought to be, as proud not only of her individual cricketers but of her cricket, as she is of her boating achievements. With increased numbers the ancient jealousy between 'wet-bobs' and 'dry-bobs' has disappeared, for there are boys enough in the School to uphold its honour both on water and on land, and it is no longer felt that success in the one element must be gained at the cost of proficiency in the other.

Cricket at Radley, as at all other Schools, has owed an incalculable debt to the masters who have taken an interest in it. It was nursed in its infancy by Mr. (now Archdeacon) Bathurst, and brought through its early struggles and difficulties to a state of remarkable vigour by the Rev. E. M. Reynolds. During the ten years of its

subsequent greatest weakness it had at constant command the experience and energetic services of Mr. C. R. Moore, but for whom it would have well-nigh collapsed altogether, and to whose suggestion we believe the foundation of the Radley Rangers is due. And the continued success of its revival has been in no small measure owing to the ability, keenness, and devoted efforts of Mr. E. Bryans, who for years spared neither time nor trouble on its behalf. Mr. A. C. M. Croome now ungrudgingly bestows on Radleian cricketers all that he has learnt from a brilliant career in the Oxford Eleven. Long may they have the benefit of his advice and help!

"CENTURIES" MADE FOR THE SCHOOL XI.

- 1868 H. C. Maul, 111 (not out) *v.* C.C.C.
 B. N. Akroyd, 127 (not out) *v.* Gitanos.
 1872 R. W. Fowler, 126 *v.* Common Room.
 1877 H. R. Bagot, 102 *v.* Merton College.
 1886 R. H. Moss, 105 (not out) *v.* North Oxford.
 1888 J. H. F. Grayson, 179 (not out) *v.* Pembroke College.
 1890 L. C. V. Bathurst, 104 *v.* Old Radleians.
 1891 E. Y. Orlebar, 100 *v.* Balliol College.
 " " " 100 (not out) *v.* North Oxford.
 1895 G. L. Greenshields, 107 *v.* Common Room.

SCHOOL MATCHES.

The following is a summary of the matches played by the Radley XI. against other Schools:—

I. RADLEY *v.* BRADFIELD.

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1863 at Radley. | Bradfield won. | } No details of these matches are in existence. |
| 1864 „ Bradfield. | Radley won easily. | |
| „ Radley (return). | Bradfield won after a close match. | |
| 1865 „ Bradfield. | Bradfield won by 6 wickets, on extension of time. | |
| 1866 | no match. | |

| | | | |
|------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1867 | at Radley. | Radley | won by 9 wickets. |
| 1868 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 25 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1869 | „ Radley. | Bradfield „ „ | 45 „ „ „ „ |
| 1870 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 9 wickets. |
| 1871 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 54 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1872 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 5 wickets. |
| 1873 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 120 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1874 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | an innings and 59 runs. |
| 1875 | „ Radley. | Radley „ „ | 4 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1876 | „ Bradfield. | Bradfield „ „ | 102 „ „ „ „ |
| 1877 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 143 „ „ „ „ |
| 1878 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 10 wickets. |
| 1879 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 4 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1880 | „ Bradfield. | Radley „ „ | 5 wickets. |
| 1881 | „ Radley. | Bradfield „ „ | 13 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1882 | „ Bradfield. | Radley „ „ | 82 runs. |
| 1883 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 10 wickets. |
| 1884 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 26 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1885 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 85 runs and 2 wickets on 1st innings. |
| 1886 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | 24 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1887 | „ Radley. | Bradfield „ „ | 185 „ „ „ „ |
| 1888 | „ Bradfield. | Radley „ „ | 45 runs „ „ „ |
| 1889 | „ Radley. | „ „ | an innings and 1 run. |
| 1890 | „ Bradfield. | „ „ | „ „ and 57 runs. |
| 1891 | „ „ | „ „ | 16 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1892 | no match. | | |
| 1893 | at Bradfield. | „ „ | 168 runs on 1st innings. |
| 1894 | „ Radley. | „ „ | 4 „ „ „ „ |
| 1895 | „ Bradfield. | A tie ; each side scored 209 runs. | |
| 1896 | „ Radley. | Drawn. | |

Total : 33 matches played, of which Radley won 16, Bradfield 15 and 2 were drawn. Since 1881 Radley has only lost 1 match.

II. RADLEY *v.* CLIFTON.

1866 at Clifton. Radley won by 10 runs on 1st innings.

1867 „ Radley. „ „ „ 9 runs and 2 wickets on 1st
innings.

III. RADLEY *v.* WELLINGTON.

1865 at Wellington. Wellington won by 10 wickets.

1866 no match.

1867 at Radley. Radley won by 40 runs on 1st innings.

1868 „ Wellington. „ „ „ 19 „ „ „ „

1869 „ Radley. Wellington „ „ 28 „ „ „ „

1870 „ Wellington. „ „ „ an innings and 139 runs.

THE RADLEY RANGERS.

In the *Radleian* of July, 1873, an announcement appeared to the effect that an effort was being made to form a Club among past and present members of the School and masters, for the purpose of playing matches chiefly in the Summer holidays. On All Saints' Day a meeting was held in the Library at Radley, at which the Club was duly formed under the name of the Radley Rangers, with the Earl of Kellie as President, and C. R. Moore, the master to whom Radley cricket of the period owed so much, as Secretary, and 30 original members. The School XI. were to be *ex officio* members of the Club: and a rule was passed that no member of the Club be allowed to play against it. This rule, perhaps necessary for the protection of the Club in its struggling infancy, has never been rescinded, but has, however, frequently been broken. By the end of the year the Club colours, the rather brilliant cerise and white stripes, had been agreed on, which in subsequent years were sometimes seen on the Radley cricket-ground on occasions which by no means justified their appearance.

In 1874 eight matches were played; one *v.* Merton College during the Oxford term, and seven in August; the result being four victories, two defeats, and two draws. From the incomplete record of the scores it is obvious that the R.R. team had always to be supplemented by two or three strangers, and at the end of the year Mr. Moore resigned the Secretaryship on the ground of the difficulties caused by the apathy of O.R.'s. He was succeeded by W. E. W. Collins, Captain of the School XI. in 1867.

In 1875 six matches were played, one *v.* Merton College, and five in the Berkhamsted district, the result being four wins and two draws. E. A. Gillett's batting and bowling were a feature of this season.

In 1876 the only recorded match is that against Merton, who were defeated by 8 wickets. The Secretary announced a series of matches near Berkhamsted, of which no account has been preserved.

In 1877 only three matches were played, against Merton College, Deddington, and Streatley, resulting in one win and two defeats. H. Rouse succeeded Collins as Secretary.

In 1878 one match is recorded. R.R. made 92, and E. Packer and W. E. W. Collins bowled out Merton for 48.

In 1879 C. F. Vincent undertook the thankless office of Secretary, and three matches were played, *v.* Banbury, Reading, and Uxbridge, ending respectively in defeat, victory, and a draw. C. H. Hodges played the chief part in getting Reading out twice for 16 and 21.

In 1880 five matches were played, three of which were lost and two drawn. The depressing effect of these disasters, and of a futile drive of 16 miles from Oxford to Deddington, only to find that the Secretary of the opposing Club had mistaken the day, seems to have taken all the spirit out of the Rangers for the time, and no matches at all seem to have been played for the next three years. In 1884 the Club was reorganised with a Committee consisting of an O.R.

resident in Oxford, two members of the School XI., and two masters. One of the latter, T. F. Hobson, O.R., undertook the office of Secretary. Three matches were played, *v.* Banbury, Savernake Forest, and Henley, ending in two defeats and a draw. In the match *v.* Savernake Forest the wicket at one end of the ground was three times struck by the ball without removing the bails. In this and the four following years E. Bryans, a master to whose experience and keenness Radley cricket owes an immeasurable debt, acted as Captain of the R.R. XI. on its tours.

In 1885 four matches were played—the first two with only ten men on the R.R. side—*v.* Bicester, Savernake Forest, Henley, and Marlow. Three of these were lost and one won.

Hitherto there had been no restriction in the admittance of those who wished to become members of the Club: and while the extremest difficulty had been experienced by successive Secretaries in getting teams together for its matches, the number of non-playing members, owing apparently to a desire to sport the R.R. colours, had largely increased. With the view of keeping up the Club's reputation as an organisation formed with the object of playing cricket for the honour of the School, and not with that of personal adornment, the Committee in this year restricted the number of eligible members for the future to those who were members of the School XI., and such others as might at any time be chosen by the Committee to play for the Club.

The Rangers' tour of 1886 was marked by two new features, the establishment of a two-day match at Bicester, and the first individual score of three figures for the Club by W. H. Andrews at Henley. Of the three matches played, those against Bicester and Newbury were lost, and that with Henley was won.

In 1887 Bicester was defeated by 10 wickets, W. H. Andrews putting together 100 in the first innings of the R.R., and Henley by 7 runs (R.R. playing only 10 men). These were the only matches played.

In 1888 the Rangers seemed for a second time to be in danger of extinction. Several matches were arranged, but only one was played, owing to the difficulty, greater even than usual, experienced by the Secretary in getting up a team, the number of those who having promised to play threw him over at the last moment being quite abnormal. That one match, *v.* Bicester, again reduced to a one-day affair, ended in a defeat.

T. R. Spyers, who had done much service for the Club during the two or three previous years, then came forward with a proposal for extending the range of matches played by the R.R. : and at the same time bringing them within easier reach of London. The untiring efforts which, since he took over the duties of Secretary and Captain in 1889, he has devoted to the R.R., have resulted in the very marked success of its tours : he succeeded year by year in getting together stronger XI.'s and arranging matches against more formidable teams, until he placed the Radley Rangers in a position hardly inferior to that of any wandering team of the kind.

Under the new régime in 1889 six matches were played, of which four were won, one lost, and one drawn. In the Bicester match the winning hit was made off the last ball of the last over on the stroke of time. J. H. F. Grayson made 81 not out for the R.R. Against Esher, R. H. Moss took 6 wickets for 3 runs ! The other victories were against Henley and Oatlands Park : rain caused a draw against Kensington Park, and the Broadwater match was lost.

In 1890 six matches were again played against the same clubs, with the substitution of Windsor Home Park for Kensington. Result, 2 wins, 3 losses, 1 draw. Against Oatlands Park R. H. Moss took 6 wickets for 16 runs in the first innings, and 4 wickets for 16 in the second. Against Esher he took 9 wickets for 69 runs, and in the whole tour took 40 wickets for an average of 8 runs, on batsmen's wickets.

In 1891 six matches were again played against almost the same opponents, one, *v.* the Wellington Blues at Wellington, being sub-

stituted for the long-standing Henley fixture. The Bicester match, once more a two-day affair, was played for the last time, and won by 10 wickets. The result of the tour was 3 wins and 3 draws. The improved state of affairs in the Club is shewn by the fact that the average of R.R. completed innings was 206; and the average individual score 20. R. H. Moss's bowling was even more noteworthy than in the previous year, and his average for the tour was just over 6 runs per wicket. In the first innings of Bicester he took 6 wickets for 11 runs; in their second innings 5 for 27. Against Windsor Home Park he took 6 for 27, and against Broadwater 6 for 25. In the last match the first 5 Broadwater wickets fell for 7 runs.

In 1892 there were five matches. Broadwater and Esher were defeated, Moss bowling three wickets in successive balls against the former; but the R.R. were beaten by the Wellington Blues and Surbiton, and fell disastrously in a two-day match against Worcestershire, when the two Fosters each scored centuries for the County.

In 1893, of four matches, two, against Surbiton and Broadwater, were lost, and two, against Esher and Devonshire Park, Eastbourne (two days), were won. In the second innings of the latter match C. H. Palmer scored 92 not out for the Rangers.

In 1894 the Broadwater match was drawn very much in the Rangers' favour: a match against H. Leveson Gower's XI. at Titsey was lost. Four days were spent at Eastbourne: one two-day match, *v.* the Eastbourne Club, being lost, a second, *v.* Devonshire Park, resulting in a draw, with heavy scoring on both sides.

In 1895 only three matches were played: the first, against Broadwater, was drawn owing to rain. Two two-day matches were again played at Eastbourne, that against Devonshire Park again resulting in a draw on account of rain. In the first innings of the Park, G. H. Baker, who had in many previous years proved himself about the most reliable bowler in the R.R. ranks, took 5 wickets for 14 runs. The second match ended in defeat, in spite of a grand score of 72

by Spyers in the second innings ; in which only 3 wickets were down for 138 and the whole Rangers' side out for 143.

In 1896 one single-day and four two-day matches were played. The one-day match at Broadwater was drawn, as also was the match against the Blue Mantles at Tunbridge Wells. E. H. Turner's XI. were defeated at Newhaven by an innings and 91 runs ; the South Saxons at S. Leonard's by an innings and 25 runs ; and the fixture v. Eastbourne Club, when J. H. F. Grayson took 7 wickets for 48 runs, again ended in a draw owing to rain. T. R. Spyers, who had during eleven years played a quite extraordinary number of long innings for the Rangers, at length achieved a century for them, scoring 114 not out against the Blue Mantles. He also made 99 against Broadwater, and 85 against the South Saxons, and his batting average for the tour was 72. C. J. B. Webb took 34 wickets for an average of 8 runs.

It is pleasant to close this record of the Rangers' doings with such an account of their success. The history of their later years proves that in Old Radleian cricket, as in all other departments of the School life, "uno avulso, non deficit alter." Though such names as those of the Akroyds and Mauls and Collins and Gillett no longer appear among the active supporters of the Club, their place is worthily filled by such players as T. R. Spyers, Langley, Bathurst, Moss, and the Theobalds and Grayson, and there is no lack of promise of others to come after them. And it is worthy of note that there are some evergreen players like H. A. Spyers still able, after more than forty years, to render a good account of themselves for the honour of Radley. Long may the Rangers continue under their present most efficient Captain to support the name and spread the fame of Radley cricket.

CHAPTER XI.

FOOTBALL, &c.

[THIS Chapter, as well as the greater part of Chapter IX., has been kindly supplied by Mr. H. M. Evans, a great exponent, in his school days, of the old Radley Football Game. ED.]

THE history of Radley Football divides itself into two periods, i.e. that of the original Radley game as played up to 1881, succeeded by its abandonment in that year, and the adoption of the modern Association game in its stead. So far as can be ascertained, the original game must have been one of the first regularly organised Athletic institutions in the School's early days. Writing on this subject, one of the very earliest Radley boys says: "The old Radley Football Rules were evolved out of the Harrow Football Rules, the only difference being that the Harrow Rule of allowing a free kick to any one who caught the ball in his hands, and shouted out 'three yards,' was not adopted. As far as I can remember, the old Radley game began about 1852, and the old rules were altered, I think, about 1861 to the Association Rules. At any rate they were not altered till about six years after the Association game was started. I know we never altered them whilst I was at the School, and I left in 1857. When Football was first played at Radley we used to wear knitted woollen caps of various colours, such as were worn in those days by *draymen*! Sometimes these caps were close-fitting, like skull-caps, and sometimes they hung down the back of the head with a tassel attached. In course of time this kind of head-gear was voted childish and gaudy, and sensible caps, similar to those used at Rugby or Marlborough,

were adopted. I cannot remember the date, but probably it was soon after 1852. We chose red and white, as those colours had already been selected for the Eight."

On this latter point another Old Radleian writes:—"As to the caps, I should guess that they were started in 1858 or thereabouts—but I am very hazy as to date, though I very well remember their first introduction. I have my old one still—red velvet with silver lines—six of them—and a silver line running round the edge, and a silver tassel. College matches were not regularly instituted, I should say, until after I left, Christmas, 1861. We had occasional College matches before—an Old Radleian bringing over a team from Exeter—but I can remember no other College with whom we played."

It would appear, then, that the game must have been regularly organised and played as early as 1852, or nearly so, and that the rules (the rules much abused by those who have never played them or knew how to do so) were nearly identical with those in use at Harrow; as regards the remark upon their alteration in 1861, this is clearly a mistake, as we can ourselves remember playing the original rules in that year; and though modified in successive years, they remained substantially the same up to 1871, when, though not much altered in form, they were decidedly so in practice, two of the main features of the game being considerably changed—much to its detriment, in our opinion.

No record of them exists in the earliest entry of the Football Book (commenced in 1858), but copies of the years 1866, '68, '69 and 1873 still exist.

In 1858 the team is spoken of as the XV., and as already an evidently well-established institution; this number (XV.) certainly suited the game far better than any other, and though unavoidably altered to XII. in later years, it was never quite the same game as with the old number. The only exception was in the All Saints' match, when the respective sides would number sometimes 23 or 24. Thus in 1858 there were 23 a side in this already annual match, but curiously

enough, though the names of the players are recorded, nothing is said as to the result.

Three other matches appear to have been played with scratch teams from Oxford (the name, by-the-bye, of Leach of B.N.C., afterwards a well-known and justly respected Radley master, appearing in one of them), and also a school match between the VIII. and XI. is recorded, each side scoring 4 goals.

In 1859 no record except that of the All Saints' match remains, which contains among the Old Radleians the names of Messrs. Risley and Woodgate.

In 1860 two College matches were played against B.N.C. and Balliol, also a third against the Old Wykehamists, which latter became an annual fixture from this date. It is interesting to note that the Wykehamist team included no less than three future head-masters and also a well-known Oxford tutor, viz., Messrs. Fearon, Wickham, Martin, and George. All these three matches were won by Radley.

In 1861 there is again no record beyond the All Saints' match, and on this occasion only 15 a side played. The result of the 1862 match is also absent, but speaking from memory we think we are correct in saying that the Old Radleians were defeated rather easily. This match of 1861 was remarkable for the accident which befel Crichton, and which completely incapacitated him from playing any more in the team for the rest of his Radley career, to its great loss. He was 'tripped' by an opponent when 'fudging' the ball in his own inimitable style through an apparently impenetrable mass of arms and legs. We can well remember the feeling it roused amongst the Present players, though why it did so, as tripping was fully legalised, we could never understand.

Up to this date, as will be seen, foreign matches were but rarely played, as football in those days was considered pre-eminently a boy's game, and supposed to be unfitted for all 'Varsity men, excepting a few enthusiasts who did not mind getting their arms and legs

broken occasionally. Owing to the variety of rules then existing, and their adaptability to boys rather than men, the manners and customs connected with the game, at Radley at any rate, were certainly somewhat peculiar. Thus on whole school-days, at 12.15, the School mustered, and played in 3 games, Senior, Junior, and Minimus, the Seniors playing on the present cricket-ground, the Juniors on a ground (now levelled and chiefly comprised in Junior I. ground) full of furrows, and the Minimus on the present ground by Dormitory.

But the dress of the Minimus, and, partially, of the Junior players, would have probably specially attracted the notice of the present Radleian. At that date, viz., 1861, flannels (let alone such luxuries as 'shorts') were few and far between in the case of the smaller boys; certainly in 1861 not more than 5 or 6 of the senior boys in the Minimus wore them, and by no means all the Juniors; the rest played just as they came out of school, minus caps and gowns. The present writer well remembers appearing in his first flannels in October in 1862 (having then been at Radley over a year), and being told it was "beastly cheek" for such a small boy to wear them. The effects of a wet day may be better imagined than described, but (unless very wet) on the game went till 1.15. After dinner it was by no means uncommon to have a scratch game, or a 'lobbing' game again till 3.20, when afternoon roll took place. On half-holidays and Saints' days this was varied by playing for $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours, generally from 2—4, when dinner took place at about 4.15, nothing having been obtainable in the way of food except a piece of bread since 8. The 'Shop,' it is true, existed, but the contents of the purse of the lower boy of that epoch by no means corresponded, either in quality or quantity, to that of his more modern representative, and was probably a minus quantity at that period of term. It was rather a hard life, yet we did not feel it so, and in spite of its drawbacks 'loafing' was in those days unknown, though

'the accursed thing' was making its appearance before the close of the sixties. One other feature of the game recalls itself to memory: a large proportion of the players appeared in bright yellow gaiters, more especially among the lower boys; they certainly were not meant to take the place of the modern 'shin-guard,' they were far too thin and flimsy for such a purpose, but it occurs now to us that their introduction must have been due to this very absence of flannels, as the state of a lower boy's trousers from the knee downwards, at any rate, was, in muddy weather, a thing to be seen before it could be realised.

The season of 1863 deserves more than a passing notice; in it the XV. was reduced to XII. (a change much criticised at the time, and in our opinion a mistake), though 15 a side played in the All Saints' match. Four other matches were played, viz., B.N.C., resulting in a tie (R. D. Walker, once so well known at Lord's, playing for the Oxonians), Univ. Coll., who lost by 1—0, the Old Wykehamists, who were badly beaten 4—1, and a scratch team, who also lost 2—1. But the main feature of the season was the first match against Bradfield, played in the Lent term of 1864, on Feb. 9, at Bradfield, which resulted in a tie, 1—1, Radley having (in spite of the rules being strange to the team) the best of the game; in this season too the length of the matches did not generally exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, whereas playing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours had been the usual time.

Another change took place in 1864, knickerbockers for the team only (not shorts) being introduced, with magenta stockings, (these latter for some reason soon disappeared). The All Saints' match only lasted 1 hour, the Old Boys winning by 2—1. The team was, however, successful in its other engagements, beating Old Wykehamists 2—0, Univ. Coll. 1—0, B.N.C. 2—0, and Trinity 2—1.

The Bradfield match was dropped this season; it had roused considerable feeling in the previous year, and this, we believe, was the reason for its abandonment.

In 1865 the old number of XV. was again restored, but the team was a poor one, suffering a crushing defeat from the Old Radleians on All Saints', who won by 5—2 ; B.N.C. defeated them by 3—2, that with the Old Wykehamists was drawn 1—1. There is also a match described as Magdalen *v.* Radley scratch team, won by Radley ; for some reason the School team was in this match chiefly conspicuous by its absence, hence, we conclude, the heading. Contrary to previous custom 3 more matches were played in the Lent term of 1866, against Univ. Coll., who won by 3—0, and against Merton, which resulted in a tie, 1—1, and finally, on Thursday, Feb. 11, another Old Radleian match took place, the O.R.'s on this occasion being defeated by 1—0.

The season of 1866 brings us to a period which was always reckoned among the palmiest days of the old Radley game. Although the team of '66 were not so successful as some of their predecessors, yet it should be stated that they had to contend with very strong and heavy teams, far superior as a rule to those of other years ; the season commenced with two ties, with Univ. Coll. 2—2 and the All Saints' match 1—1 ; a victory over Merton followed, and then came the matches of the season. The match with University had resulted in a draw. University at that period, and for some years subsequently, held a position at least equal to that of New College at the present day, and like New, also, contained a preponderating element of Old Etonians, several of whom had played in the Univ. team ; nettled possibly by this draw, a match was arranged against the Old Etonians proper. We can well remember the day and the team ; we doubt if a stronger and heavier team ever came against the School.

Strength and weight were most essential and material points in the Radley game, and especially in the 'puddings' or 'scrummages,' which were one of its chief features ; and strength and weight were certainly the main characteristics of the Old Etonian team, conspicuous among whom was J. R. Tinné, an Eton Eight 'freshman'—even then

and for long after the great and unique heavy-weight of the day, A. H. Brassey (the present master of the Heythrop), 'Jack' Hall, and last but not least W. P. Bowman (one of the earliest double Blues). These represented some of the best oars and athletes of the day, but the man whose dribbling forward play is even now fresh in our memories was F. B. Wilson, brother of a subsequent Radley Senior Prefect. At first the Oxford team simply ran over the boys, and scored 3 goals in rapid succession; the School team then pulled itself together, and playing with great pluck averted further disaster, and scored 2 goals just failing to make it a tie; but considering the strength and weight of this team, we feel tempted to borrow the words in "Tom Brown," and say that "such a defeat was a victory."

It was either in this, or the Univ. match that the Etonians claimed as an indulgence, a momentary lapse to Eton rules and rouges; as a consequence, a 'pudding' was formed, and one of them (Holbech) commenced 'crawling' with the ball. We believe that in the Eton rules 'crawling,' though allowed, is, or was, accompanied with such maltreatment of the 'crawler,' as to render it a practical impossibility; in this case, however, owing to the ignorance, or forbearance of our team, the crawler continued his grovelling career, until he finally emerged triumphantly on the side nearest our goal. The scene of confusion and scuffling between the rival teams whilst the process continued is beyond description (the performance, by the way, occupied nearly 20 minutes); but though no doubt, like the 'wall' game, 'crawling' is an excellent thing for those who understand it, it did not, in spite of its amusing features, commend itself to our team, or the spectators, as a practice to be adopted in the Radley game. Close upon this followed our first match with the Harrow Chequers, or a combination, as the name denotes, of Old Harrovians. Here again a very strong team came over, who won decisively by 3—1, the back play and kicking of Pelham (now a Fellow and Tutor of Exeter) being specially noticeable, as was also the play

of Selfe, the present County Court judge. A noticeable feature in both these teams was the ease and readiness with which they played our game, both teams playing it as though used to it from boyhood ; in the case of the Chequers this was of course to be expected, owing to the similarity of rules, but it was nearly equally noticeable in the case of the Old Etonians. The one point in the game that seemed to puzzle them was the absence of 'Rouges ;' hence the lapse to Eton rules alluded to. As regards the play itself, that of the Old Etonians was especially good as regarded their forward play and combination, coupled with remarkably good dribbling ; the Chequers then as always were conspicuous for their splendid drop kicking, and individual dribblers, but their forwards did not play so combined a game as the Old Etonians. The team was evidently somewhat demoralised by their defeat, as it again lost (for the first time) against the Old Wykehamists, 1—0. The next match, however, against a strong 'scratch' team resulted in a victory by 2—1. Two more matches were played in the Lent Term, viz., New Coll. and Balliol, both resulting in ties, 1—1.

We must not omit to mention that in this year also, Form Matches were first played ; their establishment beyond doubt roused great interest among the junior members of the School, but in many respects they eventually proved not to be a desirable institution, and finally were superseded by Social Teams.

The Team in 1867 was supposed at the commencement of the season to be inferior to its predecessors, but if results are worth anything it could not have been much so. Commencing with a match against a good Magdalen team, the School, in spite of many obstacles, made a draw of it, 0—0. In the All Saints' match, however, a very strong team defeated them by 2—0 ; the number of the players, 22 or 21, no doubt was much against the School team, as the number of boys was lesser than in former years ; hence there was additional difficulty in filling up extras, but the kicking of Messrs. Worsley and Gillett in this match was what mainly contributed to our defeat.

This temporary check was followed by 3 victories in succession over Trinity, 2—0 (containing several old Rugbeians); New Coll., 1—0; and a strong team from Univ., 1—0; 18 a side were played in this latter match, the dribbling of Langford (an old Harrovian) being specially noteworthy. A strong team of the Harrow Chequers next met us—a hard match ending in a tie, 1—1; the long kicking of Pelham and Millbank for the Harrovians, especially the latter, was very noticeable; two more matches with 12 a side were played in the Lent Term against Balliol and a scratch team, resulting in the former case in a tie, 2—2, and in the latter in a victory for us, 2—0.

The commencement of the season for 1868 did not look promising, only two of the previous year's team being left, and owing to falling numbers it was necessary to reduce the team permanently to 12. Somehow, though not so good all through individually as their predecessors, the team got together and also played the game the right way, and was afterwards spoken of as 'the team that never lost a match;' this, however, was not strictly true, though nearly so.

Proceedings commenced by playing a good scratch team, who were defeated by 3—0. This was followed up by a very easy win against Ch. Ch., 6—0, though the latter had the assistance of J. W. Laing, the famous long-distance runner of the day; a good team of Old Radleians, on All Saints', could only make a draw of it, 1—1, and the Old Wykehamists were defeated by 1—0. Then came the first check of the season. The Association Game was then beginning to make its way in Oxford, and strong endeavours were being made by its exponents to persuade the Schools to accept it in place of the various school games. With this idea the Oxford Association Club challenged Radley, with the openly expressed intention of letting them see their style of play, especially forward, so far as was compatible with the School rules. It was hardly a satisfactory match, though a hard one; the School team were puzzled by the new style, and put off their game, and never played worse than on that occasion; while the

Oxonians, though doing their best to avoid it, could hardly help frequently violating our rules, especially as regards the off-side rule, which was even in those days absolutely opposed to that of the Association, and was the keystone of the whole structure; in the end they beat us by 2—0, but two of our team were absent, and one of our best backs was also badly crippled early in the match and rendered practically useless; in long kicking and scrummaging we were decidedly their superiors, but their dribbling (especially in the case of A. Gilkes, the present Head Master of Dulwich) and combination forward was much beyond ours, apart from our loss of form on the day.

Following this match came our annual encounter with the Harrow Chequers, and this proved to be the match of the year. The School got rather a lucky goal early in the game, and this seemed to rouse both teams to their utmost, the School to retain their advantage, the Chequers to neutralise it. Every foot of ground was contested, and so keen was the following up, that the backs on either side scarcely ever got a chance, being charged before they could get a clear kick. No further advantage could be gained by either side, and, so far as we remember, neither side got anything like a real chance of another goal, the School thus winning its first match against the Chequers by 1—0. A harder, faster, and better game we never played in personally, and the opinion of competent bystanders was that the School team never played better, or indeed so well. Two more matches concluded the term: we just lost against a very strong Univ. team, 1—0, but were somewhat unlucky, letting our opponents score a lucky goal in the first 10 minutes, which, though it gave them the advantage of a strong wind for the rest of the game, did not enable them to score further; and the term concluded with a match against the Lucifer Club (an Oxford combination, chiefly Association), resulting in a tie, 1—1.

Dissatisfied at our defeat by the Association Club, another match

was arranged and played in the Lent term of 1869. We had lost one of our best backs and players, and a good forward player who had left at Christmas, but in spite of this very considerable drawback we held them till the last 15 minutes of the game, when they gained 2 goals somewhat luckily. A match was also arranged with Bradfield, but owing to a mistake they did not arrive, and so the season concluded.

From this date, partly owing at first to falling numbers, partly to the increasing difficulty in getting Oxford teams to play our rules, and partly from a useless attempt a couple of years later to modify our rules sufficiently to meet this difficulty, the old game began to go down hill; thus in 1869, with again only two members of the previous year's team remaining, the School only won 2 matches out of 9, losing 3, and drawing 4. It should, however, be noted that the Bradfield match was again revived, and though playing at Bradfield under their rules we won easily by 2—0, the full results being as follows:—Radley *v.* Ch. Ch., 1—0, Radley *v.* Bradfield (at Bradfield), 2—0, O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 2, Present 0, Radley *v.* Univ., 0—1, Radley *v.* Wykehamist, 0—0, Radley *v.* Harrow Chequers, 0—0, Radley *v.* Trinity, 1—0.

In Lent Term, 1870, Radley *v.* Oxford Association, 1—1; Radley *v.* Bradfield (return match at Radley), 0—0. In this latter match we had to play against a gale throughout, and, even so, pressed our opponents very hard.

In Oct. 1870, the present rule of changing at half-time was adopted; it is difficult now to understand why this had not been done years before. In spite of falling numbers the School did not do badly, as will be seen by the following results:—Radley *v.* Ch. Ch., 3—2, Radley *v.* Bradfield, 0—0 (played at Bradfield, Radley being one short), O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, *v.* Radley, 1—0, Oxford Association *v.* Radley, 1—0, Radley *v.* Oriel, 1—0, Radley *v.* New Coll., 1—0, Harrow Chequers *v.* Radley, 2—1, Radley *v.* Univ. Coll., 1—0.

Lent, 1871, Oxford Association *v.* Radley, 0—0, Radley *v.* Bradfield, 2—0; this latter proved an easy win for the School.

In Oct. 1871, the size of the ground was considerably curtailed, kicking was discouraged and a 'dribbling' game substituted; this led to a comparatively slow and lifeless game, and the results were not encouraging, being as follows:—Ch. Ch. *v.* Radley, 2—0 (the former a *very* heavy team), O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, *v.* Present, 1—0, Radley *v.* Harrow Chequers, 1—0, Oxford Association *v.* Radley, 4—0, C.C.C. *v.* Radley, 1—0, Oriel Coll. *v.* Radley, 1—0, Radley *v.* New Coll., 0—0, Feb., 1871, Oxford Association *v.* Radley, 3—0, Radley *v.* Bradfield, 0—0 (at Radley). Curiously enough our only victory scored was against the Chequers, hitherto our strongest opponents.

The result of this season's experience was that in 1872 the ground was again enlarged and the old style reverted to, but the mischief had been done, and combined with low numbers and weak and small teams the old traditions of good kicks, with pace and dash forward, were never fully revived; and from about this date we find, year after year, with one or two exceptions, 'want of pace' commented on as the weak point in the play. Still the return to the old game was at any rate temporarily attended with better results, the returns being:—Radley 1, Ch. Ch. 0; O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 1, Present 1; Radley 0, New Coll. 0; Radley 1, Oriel 1; Radley 1, Univ. Coll. 1. There is no record of the Bradfield match in the football book. In 1873 the Form matches which had once dropped, owing to the ill-feeling they had roused, were with good results revived; but the season was not very successful as regards foreign matches, the scores being as follows:—Radley 0, Ch. Ch. 0; O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 1, Present 0; Radley 0, C.C.C. 0; Radley 0, Trinity 0; New Coll. 2, Radley 0; Bradfield 1, Radley 0 (at Bradfield, this being our first defeat in football by Bradfield); our team was as usual much handicapped by their ground and rules. Lent, 1874, Radley 0, C.C.C. 0; Radley 0, Univ. Coll. 0; Radley 1, Bradfield 0 (at Radley); thus reversing the previous term's defeat.

It will be noticed that the Oxford Association Club is not mentioned in this year, in fact we believe it no longer existed, its *raison d'être* having disappeared owing to the universal adoption of that game at Oxford. The events of the seasons 1874—1878 may be rapidly passed by, being, with few exceptions, disastrous to the School team; thus in 1874 only one match was won, the matches and results being:—Magdalen Coll. 3—1, O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 2—0, Harrow Chequers 2—0, C.C.C. 0—1 (our single victory), and finally at Bradfield 4—0, a crushing defeat.

In 1875 results were as bad, the All Saints', Magdalen and Bradfield matches resulting in draws, not a goal being gained in these three matches by either side, while two bad defeats were sustained from the Chequers 5—0, and Oriel Coll. 7—0.

In 1876, though nearly as unfortunate in our foreign matches, the School curiously enough won the All Saints' match 1—0, which had not occurred for 10 years previously; the other results were:—Radley 0, Magdalen 0; Radley 2, Ch. Ch. 1; Bradfield 2, Radley 0; Harrow Chequers 2, Radley 0; and Oriel Coll. 0, Radley 0. This, by the way, was the last year in which the Harrow Chequers played us.

The results of 1877 were as follows:—Magdalen Coll. 2—1; O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 1—0; Ch. Ch. a tie, 0—0; Bradfield v. Radley, at Radley, 0—0; Trinity Coll. 2—0.

The season of 1878 saw the culmination of our bad luck, some most disastrous defeats being experienced, unrelieved by a single success. Three matches were drawn, viz., Magdalen 0—3, All Saints 0—0, and Univ. Coll. 0—0, while the others resulted as follows:—Trinity 4—0, Ch. Ch. 1—0, a scratch team 6—1. This game, by the way, was played under Association Rules, with a view to the impending match with Bradfield, but without much avail, Bradfield winning on their own ground by 6—0, Keble, 1—0, winding up the season.

In 1879, however, a determined effort was made by Whitworth, the School captain, to revive the old style of play, a brilliant exempli-

fication of it having been given by W. E. W. Collins, an O.R. and Captain of the 1866 team, in the All Saints' match of the previous year. A penalty was also introduced this year for any violation of the off-side rule, the absence of such penalty having considerably contributed to the disastrous results of the previous five seasons; it should be mentioned that Bradfield refused to play us this year on the ground of our difference in rules.

Though not altogether successful, this team certainly played far more in the old style and considerably stayed the tide of defeat, the results being:—Radley 1, Scratch Team 0; O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 2, Present 1; Trinity 2, Radley 1; Radley 1, Keble 0; Radley 3, Scratch Team 3 (a very strong team); Radley 2, Magdalen 0.

The example thus set was only partially maintained during the season of 1880, the results being:—Radley 1, Scratch Team 0; W. E. W. Collins' Team 5, Radley 0; O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 1, Present 0; Old Salopians 2, Radley 0; Radley 1, Univ. 0; Magdalen 1, Radley 0; Radley 2, N. E. Gresley's Team 0; Trinity 2, Radley 1; and finally Radley 3, Ch. Ch. 1, the last game ever played under the old rules thus ending with a victory.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that a change of rules became inevitable, but the old ideas, especially as regards 'not passing,' had become part and parcel as it were of the School football, and were not finally eradicated for many a year to come. So it was that in spite of the change and increasing numbers, the School team was hardly at first so successful as might have been expected, though Bradfield were decisively defeated in this season. The results in 1881 were:—

O.R.'s, on All Saints' Day, 2, Radley 1; Magdalen 3, Radley 1; Exeter 5, Radley 1; C.C.C. 0, Radley 0; Radley 2, Trinity 1; Ch. Ch. 2, Radley 1; Radley 1, Old Salopians 0; Radley 4, Bradfield 1. This year was also marked by a much needed change from Form to Social matches. Two of the teams, viz. Raikes' and

Dalton's, after playing 3 times without any result, finally withdrew altogether, and the Cup was won for the first time by Vincent's. In the next two years, 1882 and 1883, nothing very noteworthy took place. In 1882 the School won four, lost four, and drew one, winning easily against the O.R.'s, 4—1, but losing at Bradfield after a very hard game by 1—0.

In 1883 we won three, lost three, and drew two, including that with Bradfield, 1—1.

The team of 1884 was considered a good team, but had to contend with strong lots. It played an unusually large number of matches, 17 in all, and the result was not bad, it won 7, lost 7, and drew 3. Curiously enough, out of 82 goals we got 41 and lost 41. In this year we played Malvern for the first time on their ground, but were rather easily defeated by 4—1. The 2nd XI. was also instituted, but we find no record of its matches.

The season of 1885 was a decided success; 16 matches were played in the October Term, the School winning 8, losing 5, and drawing 3. Bradfield were defeated by 2—0; the match with Malvern ended in a draw, neither side scoring at all. One of our defeats, viz. that of the Swifts at Slough, can hardly be counted, as the larger part of our team were unable to play. For the first time two O.R. teams were brought over on All Saints', one of them playing the 2nd XI. for the first time. Seven more matches were played in the Lent Term, the School winning 3, losing 3, and drawing 9. Another tremendous battle took place in the Social matches this year, Vincent's and Dalton's in the final playing 3 drawn games; on the fourth occasion Vincent's proved successful, but it should be added that the other team had unfortunately lost two of their best players.

The season of 1886 was not so successful, the School winning 7, losing 8, and drawing 4; 5 of the 7 were won right off, three of them very easily indeed; then either from staleness or over-confidence they lost 5 running, including the Malvern Match (2—0), but

drawing that with Bradfield (1—1). The 2nd XI. this year played the Bradfield 2nd XI. at Radley and won easily (4—0).

The retrogression of the previous year was still more marked in 1887; out of 16 matches only 5 were won, while 10 were lost and 1 was drawn, 23 goals being recorded for us while 37 were credited to our various opponents. Malvern in this year, though playing us on our own ground, won easily by 4—0. In the Bradfield matches also we were unsuccessful by 1—0. Our worst defeat was that of Magdalen, 9—0, who had brought over their 'Cup' team.

In 1888 things went from bad to worse, the School for some reason or other neither played or apparently understood the game, in spite of the good traditions of 1884 and 1885. We only won 2 matches, losing 11, and drawing 1, only 13 goals being gained for us against 48 to the credit of rival teams. We were defeated both by Malvern, 1—0, and Bradfield, 3—0; but the 2nd XI. beat the Bradfield team by 3—0 at Radley. It should be added here that Bathurst and Marshall, two most valuable players, were practically *hors de combat* most of the season.

With the season of 1889, however, the turn of the tide came, Malvern being beaten for its first time by 3—1.

In 1890-91 we won 3 matches, lost 6, and drew 1. Several matches which had been proposed, could not be played, owing to the long and hard frost of that year. The team were rather weak in full backs, and E. Y. Orlebar, the best forward, was handicapped by ill-health most of the season.

In 1891-92 we won 5 matches, and lost 12, getting 37 goals to 62 against us. This year is marked by enlarged grounds, and better organisation in the Junior games: also by a new Football Shirt, which was devised for the 2nd XI.

The results of 1892 were but poor; out of 15 matches but 3 were won as against 9 lost and 3 drawn. We were badly beaten by Malvern, 5—1, though tying with Bradfield, 1—1; the 2nd XI.,

however, losing by 3—2. Two bad defeats in the Lent term concluded a not very satisfactory record.

The following year (1893), however, produced a better result, as out of 20 matches 8 were won, 10 lost and 2 drawn, 46 goals being obtained by the School as against 62. Malvern again won easily by 5—1, but the Bradfield match, which was played at Oxford on the last day of the term, resulted in a win by 4—2.

In this year it should be noticed that the 2nd XI. played more matches than heretofore.

We now come to the season of 1894, and this certainly produced by far the most successful team since the change of rules; it did not play so many matches (15) as some of its predecessors, but its success in these was most marked: 11 matches were won, 3 drawn and only 1 lost. Of those drawn, one was against Malvern, played on their ground, which was unquestionably to our disadvantage, the game resulting in 4 all; Bradfield was not beaten so decisively as might have been expected, losing by 2—1 on our ground, but a match against Lancing, played at Chiswick, resulted in a hollow victory for us, 5—0. 42 goals were gained by our team, 18 only being got against them. The 2nd XI. played 5 matches, winning 2 and losing 3. The great success of the team was certainly not anticipated at the commencement of the season; it was the result mainly of the combination shewn in their play, which was something quite different to anything seen in our teams previously, but we must not omit to mention the splendid playing of Pettit in this season at half-back. There can be no question that without him the team could not have scored as they did.

The team of 1895, in spite of the energy and good play of the Captain, Wethered, was decidedly weak; they won 4 matches, drew 3, but lost 11. Though beaten by Malvern 3—1, this defeat was not so bad as might have been expected, but the result of the Bradfield match, 10—0 (at Bradfield), must always be somewhat of an enigma;

the state of the ground was terrible and all against us, but it does not account for so sorry a defeat from a by no means strong team.

The 2nd XI., however, out of 7 matches won 5, drew 1, and lost 1, beating the Second Team of O.R. on All Saints' and the Bradfield 2nd XI.

In this year a Cup was kindly provided by A. C. M. Croome, Esq., for matches between Junior Social Teams; it was won by Bryans' team, and the good results of the institution have been very apparent in later years.

This brings us to the present season, of which the results have been, out of 13 matches, won 4, lost 6, and drawn 3. The team got 23 goals, while 25 were recorded against them, so that the total result was better than appears at first sight. The 2nd XI. lost 5 matches, including that against Bradfield, won 1, and drew 1. The Junior Social Matches were won easily by Croome's.

Speaking generally of this last period from 1880—1896 it may be said that for the first 8 or 10 years, in spite of the example of the teams of 1884 and 1885, the game hardly improved as it should have done, mainly owing to the inability of the School to forget its old game, whose traditions lingered on. As a consequence, playing too much of an individual game, we lacked the combination and skill, in 'passing' which characterise the best modern teams; during the last 5 or 6 years, however (especially in 1894), this fault has largely disappeared, a revolution partially due to the institution of the Junior Social Matches, which we think will work as great a revolution in football, as the introduction of the Social System certainly did in Radley. The fault, however, which marred the teams (more especially this year's team) throughout the whole period was the inability to shoot at goal; and, with one or two brilliant exceptions, the want of a good centre forward.

As regards individual play in those years, Pettit to our minds stands by himself (certainly among half-back players); of forwards

M. M. Barker was certainly our most brilliant ; and among back players C. Hunt, L. W. North^a, and P. M. Nash were conspicuous ; and last and not least, Cooper (afterwards a Blue and Captain of the Oxford team) stands among goal-keepers pre-eminent. We must not conclude this account without saying, and we are sure all O.R.'s will concur heartily in our opinion, that the debt the more modern Radleians owe to Mr. E. Bryans since 1882 is beyond words, for the advice, trouble, and assistance he has given successive teams. It is not too much to say that without his aid the present average of play would be far below what it is. Their thanks are also due to Mr. A. S. Orlebar, who left us in 1891, and in more recent years to Messrs. Croome, Barmby and James, who have all, more especially the first-named, given valuable aid and assistance during the last six seasons.

The following is a list of the winners of the Football Cup, since the institution of Social matches in 1881 :—

- 1881 Vincent's beat Kirkby's by 3 goals to 0 (one drawn game had been played previously).
- 1882 Raikes' beat Evans' by 1—0.
- 1883 Raikes' beat Vincent's by 3—0.
- 1884 Vincent's beat Raikes' by 1—0.
- 1885 Vincent's beat Dalton's by 3—0 (three drawn games had been played previously).
- 1886 Bryans' beat Evans' by 2—1.
- 1887 Vincent's beat Evans' by 6—2.
- 1888 Vincent's beat Wharton's by 1—0.
- 1889 Bryans' beat Vincent's by 2—1.
- 1890 Vincent's beat Evans' by 6—0.
- 1891 Raikes' beat Titherington's by 2—1.
- 1892 Titherington's beat Raikes' by 2—1.

^a L. W. North and L. Cooper opposed each other afterwards in the inter-University match, playing for Cambridge and Oxford respectively.

- 1893 Titherington's won (no record in *Radleian*).
 1894 Bryans' beat Titherington's by 2—1 (one drawn game had
 been played previously).
 1895 Croome's beat Stone's by 5—3.
 1896 Croome's beat Bryans' by 2—0.
-

RECORD OF CHANGES IN THE LIST OF SOCIAL TUTORS SINCE
 RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM IN 1879.

- 1879 Rev. G. Wharton.
 „ C. F. Vincent (Sub-Warden 1883—1890). 1890 Rev. A. F.
 Titherington. 1895 F. J. Stone.
 „ H. M. Evans (Sub-Warden 1890).
 „ Rev. T. D. Raikes. 1895 E. F. Simpkinson.
 „ Rev. J. H. Kirkby.
 „ F. T. Dalton. 1887 Rev. T. F. Hobson. 1889 A. S.
 Orlebar. 1892 A. C. M. Croome.
 1881 J. M. Horsburgh. 1882 R. S. Kindersley.
 1884 E. Bryana.
 1888 J. H. Hichens : disbanded 1890.
-

INTER-SCHOOL MATCHES.

All Matches, not otherwise specified, were against Bradfield.

- | | | |
|-------|----------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Year. | | |
| 1864 | | Radley v. Bradfield, a tie 1—1. |
| 1869 | | In Lent Term Bradfield did not come. |
| „ | Oct. 28. | Radley v. Bradfield, at Bradfield, Radley won 2—0. |
| 1870 | Feb. | At Radley, a tie 0—0. |
| „ | Oct. 28. | At Bradfield, a tie 0—0. |

| | | |
|------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1871 | Mar. 14. | At Radley, Radley won 2—0. |
| 1872 | Feb. | At Radley, a tie 0—0. |
| 1873 | Dec. | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 1—0. |
| 1874 | Feb. | At Radley, Radley won 1—0. |
| " | Dec. | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 4—0. |
| 1875 | Dec. | At Radley, a tie 0—0. |
| 1876 | Nov. 23. | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 2—0. |
| 1877 | Nov. 17. | At Radley, a tie 0—0. |
| 1878 | Nov. 30. | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 6—0 with new Rules. |
| 1879 | | No match. |
| 1880 | | Ditto. |
| 1881 | Nov. 30. | At Radley, Radley won 4—1. |
| 1882 | Nov. 30. | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 1—0. |
| 1883 | Nov. 17. | At Radley, a tie 1—1. |
| 1884 | Nov. 29. | At Bradfield, Radley won 4—1. At Malvern Coll, Malvern won 4—1. |
| 1885 | Nov. 21. | At Radley, Radley won 2—0. At Radley, Radley v. Malvern, 0—0. |
| 1886 | | At Bradfield, a tie 1—1. At Malvern, Malvern won 2—0. |
| 1887 | | At Radley, Radley won 1—0. At Radley, Mal- vern won 4—0. |
| 1888 | | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 3—0. At Malvern, Malvern won 1—0. |
| 1889 | | At Radley, Bradfield won 4—3. At Radley, against Malvern, Radley won 4—1. |
| 1890 | | At Radley (by Bradfield's request), Bradfield won 1—0. At Malvern, Malvern won 2—1. |
| 1891 | | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 3—1. At Radley, Malvern won 5—0. |
| 1892 | | At Radley, a draw 1—1. At Malvern, Malvern won 5—1. |

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1893 | Played on Merton ground, Oxford, Radley won 4—2. At Radley, Malvern won 5—1. |
| 1894 | At Radley, Radley won 2—1. At Malvern, a draw 4—4. Also played Lancing Coll., at Cheshwick Park, and won 5—0. |
| 1895 | At Bradfield, Bradfield won 10—1. At Radley, Malvern won 3—1. |
| 1896 | At Radley, a draw 1—1. At Malvern, Malvern won 3—0. |

It will thus be seen that out of 29 matches played against Bradfield, 9 have been won by Radley, 10 lost, and 10 drawn, and of those against Malvern, 13 have been played, 1 won by Radley, 10 lost, and 2 drawn.

THE ATHLETICS.

We are unable to give more than a very brief account of 'Athletic Sports,' properly so called, for two reasons:—1. Because the early records are entirely lost, and the course in early days was not marked out with the accuracy of modern times: 2. Because, unfortunately, the necessity of compressing this volume only admits a very short and curtailed account.

Athletic Sports of some sort existed at a very early period—so we are informed by one of the first Radleians (Rev. H. A. Spyers)—but of a very elementary and unorganised description; Risley and Hill being especially prominent in jumping and pole-jumping, Hill being spoken of as specially good at this latter accomplishment; but they do not appear to have roused much interest till a later date. A cup for the Senior Mile, however, won in 1859 by F. L. Lightfoot, followed in 1862 by the Steeplechase Cup (the gift of Old Radleians), placed them on a recognised basis. We append lists and times of the winners of these

Cups, but as regards both the times of the earliest of these and other races, it is (for reasons we have already given) difficult to say much, or to compare them with more modern records. Still, if the courses were often inaccurately measured, it should be remembered that nothing like the facility for doing the fast times, which are now recorded, was in any way attainable then.

'Shorts' and running shoes were unheard of (we think the latter first began to be used about 1865 and 1866 by a very select few); the mass ran in long flannels and socks, or barefooted, while a few used cricket shoes. Rules on training, both as regards diet and practice, were of the most primæval description.

We can remember a former captain of boats and winner of the Steeplechase, who was said to run round bounds between breakfast and chapel every morning, this time being supposed to be specially fitted for long distance training. He certainly ran at that hour, but we cannot vouch as to the exact distance, having only seen him finishing. The usual practice course was what was known as the 'Park Mile,' which meant starting from Upper Dormitory, running to Radley Copse, and then up bounds' hedge for a certain distance (a much disputed distance by the way), and then back again. It was no uncommon occurrence for junior boys to run this mile immediately after 4 o'clock dinner on half-holidays, the times, as may be imagined under such circumstances, being remarkably slow. The High Jump took place in Gymnasium, and the Long Jump over 'Kishon,' at a place about 50 yards above the pond, where traces of the old dam can still be seen; the Jumps did not take place as now till 1866, the Long Jump being then done on plain turf, and not, as now, on a cinder path, which of course considerably handicapped the competitors. The rules for 'putting' (a stone ball was used till 1866 or 1867), throwing the Cricket Ball, and Hammer, varied somewhat from those now in vogue, though those for 'putting' were so far back as 1868 or 1869, practically the same as at present. The Hammer was abolished

early in the seventies, owing to its supposed tendency to produce straining, though we cannot recall a single instance in which it did so.

The present $\frac{1}{4}$ mile was represented by 300 yards (a very favourite amateur distance in those days), the change to a $\frac{1}{4}$ taking place in 1866.

The height of the hurdles varied considerably in each year, until quite recent times, so as to render all comparison of times useless.

To turn to individual performances, the first winner of the Senior Mile was F. L. Lightfoot, in 1859, who is said to have done it well inside 5 minutes. In the decade 1860-70 some good runners appeared; M. Brown, G. Law (good both at long and short distances), H. E. Burgess and T. H. A. Houblon were conspicuous in the Mile and Steeplechase, the race between Burgess and Houblon in 1866 (won by a foot by the former) being especially notable; while J. F. Ross of Bladensburg, and E. M. Prothero, were specially noticeable both as Senior and Junior performers: Ross's Junior Mile was for those days an extraordinary performance, and he could not equal it when a Senior; he certainly ran in nothing like his Junior form, whether the former time was correct or not. Prothero afterwards represented Oxford at Lillie Bridge *v.* Cambridge on more than one occasion, but though a brilliant runner never did himself justice. Burgess, however, eclipsed all other performances by winning the Mile in 4 m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. easily in 1867. Some good performances were done in this period, W. H. James, in the Long Jump, winning (over the dam) with 19 ft. 1 in. in 1863 or 1864, E. W. Monro in 1865, with 18 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., W. E. W. Collins, 18 ft. 8 in. in 1867; Wade won the Cricket Ball with a throw of 106 yards 11 in.; two others, Collins and Prothero, also beating 100 yards. Wade improved after this in 1868, when, aided, however, somewhat by wind, he threw 110 yards 1 ft. 6 in.; he also won the 'putting' with a 'put' of 32 ft. 4 in., and the Hammer with 88 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., while Brancker won the Junior Cricket

Ball with 84 yards 4 in., throws which have never since been approached.

In 1869 the Walking Race was first instituted, and was won by W. L. Browne in 20 m. 13 s.

Between 1870 and 1880 most of the performances were poor, but the names of Lord Bennet, E. C. M. Evans, F. W. M. Evans, E. Christy, and T. F. Hobson, should not pass unnoticed. The first-named in 1870 won the mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 100 yards, being just beaten for the $\frac{1}{4}$; while E. C. M. Evans did a marvellously good $\frac{1}{4}$ ($53\frac{1}{2}$ s.), even after allowing for the shortness (7 yards) of the track, which was afterwards measured carefully. He foolishly never stuck to his distance after going up to Oxford, when he ran *v.* Cambridge for the 100. Christy was one of the prettiest all-round runners we can remember, while F. M. Evans just beat 5 m. in the Mile of 1873. Last and not least T. F. Hobson, who won the Steeplechase in 1878, afterwards represented Oxford in both Mile and 3 Miles, winning the latter event at Oxford in one of the fastest times recorded there. Between 1880 and 1890 some other good performances were done, notably by Crane (in 1882) in the Senior Mile (4 m. $56\frac{1}{4}$ s.), Hotchkis in the Steeplechase (he had also as a Junior won the Junior Mile in 5 m. 29 s. two years earlier), Whitworth, Putting the Shot (31 ft. with a $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. shot), E. Stanier, 'Putting' and Cricket Ball (32 ft. 5 in., and 106 yards 2 ft. 7 in. respectively), F. M. Evans, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 100 (in $56\frac{3}{8}$ s. against a strong wind, and $10\frac{1}{8}$ s., with, however, a good leading wind), L. Andrews, Long Jump (19 ft. 5 in.), P. Radford, Walking Race (17 m. 35 s.), Cooper, Walking Race (18 m. 13 s. on bad ground); but perhaps for a good average and high all-round athleticism the years 1886 and 1887 are specially prominent.

In the former of them Moss won no fewer than seven first prizes, his 'Put,' 32 ft. 5 in., being level with the former record, and his $\frac{1}{4}$ ($57\frac{1}{2}$ s.), Hurdles, $18\frac{1}{2}$ s., and $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 m. $20\frac{1}{2}$ s., being also all up to the average, while Glyn carried off the Junior Mile (5 m. 23 s.), Steeple-

chase, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 100 all in good times, the Junior Mile being a record. Rudolph won the Walking Race, in 17 m. 49 s., also nearly a record.

In 1887 Mark won the $\frac{1}{4}$ in 55 $\frac{3}{8}$ s., hard pressed by two others, all three finishing well within 57 s., while Glyn eclipsed all his previous year's performances by again winning the Junior Mile in 5 m. 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ s., the $\frac{1}{4}$ in 59 s., and the 100 in 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ s.

No Sports took place in 1888 owing to the weather, but in 1889 Glyn, under very bad conditions of ground and weather, won the Senior Mile very easily indeed, in 5 m. 5 s., while Barker did a record (17 ft. 11 in.) in the Junior Jump. Since 1890 the best performances have been those of H. J. Badeley, $\frac{1}{4}$ (57 $\frac{4}{8}$ s.), who has since represented Oxford against Cambridge in that distance, having covered the distance within 51 s. on more than one occasion; Wethered ($\frac{1}{4}$ in 58 $\frac{1}{8}$ s. on very bad ground); Craven (High Jump, 5 ft. 4 in. on bad turf, a record we fancy for any School); Benson (Mile and Steeplechase in 1893 and 1894, the Mile being 5 m. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ s. in the latter year, all his victories being very easy wins), and Huntley (Mile in 1897 in 4 m. 59 s.), who won very easily after making all his own running, and also won the Steeplechase even more easily, in very fast time.

In 1892 a Cup which had previously been given for a Tug-of-War between the different sets of Socials, was given as a Champion Prize for Athletics generally. Marks were assigned to the prize winners in each event, senior and junior, and the set which claimed the greatest number of marks held the Cup. It has hitherto been won each year by Croome's.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that on the whole the average has progressed steadily, and in spite of the present tendency to specialise, it is somewhat curious to note how frequently the long-distance races have been won by 'Wet-bobs,' although it is generally believed that a good oar cannot be a good runner. Certainly Radley records do not bear this out, and when we recall

the names of such runners elsewhere, as C. B. Lawes, J. H. Ridley, W. P. Bowman, E. Phillips, and last, and not least, A. G. Pollock Hill, it seems as though the popular idea was somewhat erroneous. We make these remarks not with any intention of unduly exalting the racing community, but because we believe that this idea has tended to prevent many 'Wet-bobs' from ever trying to excel in running.

WINNERS OF SCHOOL MILE AND STEEPLECHASE.

Mile.

| | Time. m. s. | | Time. m. s. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1859 F. L. Lightfoot | 4 58? | 1879 R. P. B. Cator | 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1860 E. Downes | | 1880 E. V. Roberts | 5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| 1861 M. Brown | | 1881 H. N. Byass | 5 9 |
| 1862 M. Brown | 5 20 | 1882 J. E. Crane | 4 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 1863 M. Brown | 5 3 | 1883 W. H. Andrews | 5 31 |
| 1864 G. Law | 5 0? | 1884 H. B. Craven | 5 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1865 J. P. Ross of Bladensburg | 5 25 | 1885 M. M. Barker | 5 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| 1866 H. E. Burgess | 5 22 | 1886 J. R. Randolph | 5 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1867 H. E. Burgess | 4 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1887 G. R. Theobald | 5 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1868 T. H. A. Houblon | 5 17 | 1888 No Sports. | |
| 1869 F. S. Brymer | 5 34 | 1889 M. G. Carr Glyn | 5 5 |
| 1870 Hon. G. M. Bennet | 5 16 | 1890 R. Marshall | 5 27 |
| 1871 E. C. M. Evans | 5 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1891 C. W. H. Crichton | 5 8 |
| 1872 E. Christy | 5 30 | 1892 E. G. P. N. Wink field | 5 9 $\frac{2}{8}$ |
| 1873 F. W. M. Evans | 4 59 | 1893 C. B. Benson | 5 12 |
| 1874 H. Rouse | 5 15 | 1894 C. B. Benson | 5 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1875 H. B. Greenfield | 5 24 | 1895 No Sports. | |
| 1876 H. B. Greenfield | 5 0? | 1896 W. M. Jeffreys | 5 15 |
| 1877 H. B. Greenfield | 5 19 | 1897 F. O. J. Huntley | 4 59 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| 1878 H. B. Greenfield | 5 9 | | |

Steeplechase.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1862 A. Grant. | 1880 E. V. Roberts. |
| 1863 M. Brown. | 1881 J. F. Crane. |
| 1864 G. Law. | 1882 H. J. Hotchkis. |
| 1865 G. Law. | 1883 T. A. Cook. |
| 1866 G. J. Richards. | 1884 G. F. Duffield. |
| 1867 T. H. A. Houblon. | 1885 M. M. Barker. |
| 1868 T. H. A. Houblon. | 1886 B. Logan. |
| 1869 F. A. Brymer. | 1887 G. R. Theobald. |
| 1870 G. H. Gray. | 1888 No Sports. |
| 1871 W. Lecky Browne. | 1889 C. E. Lempriere. |
| 1872 T. E. Hockin. | 1890 R. Marshall. |
| 1873 E. Christy. | 1891 C. W. H. Crichton. |
| 1874 H. Rouse. | 1892 E. G. M. Winkfield. |
| 1875 P. W. B. Northcote. | 1893 C. B. Benson. |
| 1876 H. B. Greenfield. | 1894 C. B. Benson. |
| 1877 H. C. Loxley. | 1895 No Sports. |
| 1878 T. F. Hobson. | 1896 F. O. J. Huntley. |
| 1879 R. P. B. Cator. | 1897 F. O. J. Huntley. |

 FOREIGN RACQUET MATCHES.

1887. Malvern beat Radley. W. P. Pinckney and A. D. Hotchkis.
No further record.
1888. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (R. S. Ainslie and H. Makings)
beat Radley (L. C. V. Bathurst and S. V. Occleston) by
four games to one.
- Singles. R. S. Ainslie beat L. C. V. Bathurst by three games
to two.

1889. Public Schools Racquet Cup :—

Winchester (E. T. Neve and T. B. Case) beat Radley (L. C. V. Bathurst and E. Y. Orlebar) by four games to love.

Winchester were the ultimate winners of the Cup.

No match with Malvern this year.

1890. At Radley. Doubles. Radley (L. C. V. Bathurst and E. G. Orlebar) beat Malvern (H. K. Foster and W. L. Foster) by three games to love.

Singles. H. K. Foster beat E. Y. Orlebar by three games to love.

Public Schools Racquet Competition :—

Radley beat Malvern by four games to three, the pairs on both sides being the same as in the former match.

Harrow (A. H. M. Butler and W. F. G. Wyndham) beat Radley by four games to love.

Harrow were the ultimate winners of the Cup.

1891. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (H. K. Foster and W. L. Foster) beat Radley (E. Y. Orlebar and E. W. H. Theobald) by four games to one.

Singles. H. K. Foster beat E. Y. Orlebar by three games to love.

1892. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (same pair as in 1891) beat Radley (names not given) by four games to love.

Singles. H. K. Foster beat B. A. Bailey by four games to love.

1893. At Radley. Doubles. Radley (B. A. Bailey and H. S. Chinnock) beat Malvern (C. J. Burnup and H. Marriott) by four games to one.

Singles. C. J. Burnup beat B. A. Bailey by three games to two.

Public Schools Racquet Competition :—

Rugby (J. F. Marshall and R. W. Nicholls) beat Radley (same pair as above) by four games to two.

1894. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (same pair as in 1893) beat Radley (B. A. Bailey and J. W. Jeffreys) by four games to love.
Singles. C. J. Burnup beat B. A. Bailey by three games to one.
1895. No match with Malvern owing to measles at Malvern.
1896. Public Schools Racquet Competition :—
Cheltenham (E. J. M. Barrett and A. R. Skinner) beat Radley (F. J. Portman and H. A. Steward) by four games to love.
No match with Malvern this year owing to an epidemic at Malvern.
1897. Public Schools Racquet Competition :—
Marlborough (W. K. P. Ffrench) beat Radley (C. C. Trollope and G. T. Lee) in two single games.
-

FOREIGN FIVES MATCHES.

1890. At Radley. Doubles. Radley (E. W. H. Theobald and A. L. Nelson) beat Malvern (H. K. Foster and W. Mitchell) by three games to two.
Singles. E. W. H. Theobald beat W. Mitchell by two games to love.
1891. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (H. K. Foster and T. B. Rhodes) beat Radley (E. W. H. Theobald and H. C. Lister) by three games to love.
Singles. E. W. H. Theobald beat T. B. Rhodes by two games to love.
1892. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (same pair as in 1891) beat B. H. Oxenden and E. G. N. Winkfield.
Singles. T. B. Rhodes beat B. H. Oxenden. No details given.

1892. At Radley. Doubles. Radley (same pair as above) beat Bradfield (names not given) by two games to love.
Singles. B. H. Oxenden beat the Bradfield representative by two games to love.
1893. Doubles. Malvern (J. B. Rhodes and W. W. Lowe) beat Radley (B. A. Bailey and W. F. Money) by two games to love.
Singles. J. B. Rhodes beat W. F. Money by two games to love.
1894. At Malvern. Doubles. Malvern (H. Marriott and —. Simpson) beat Radley (G. L. Crossman and W. F. Money) by three games to love.
Singles. Simpson beat W. F. Money by two games to love.
1895. No match with Malvern, owing to measles at Malvern.
At Bradfield. Doubles. Radley (G. L. Crossman and W. F. Money) beat Bradfield (G. H. Hewetson, and —. Leach) by three games to love.
Singles. G. L. Crossman beat Leach, and W. F. Money beat G. H. Hewetson both by two games to love.
1896. At Radley. Doubles. Radley (G. T. Lee and V. H. Wilson) beat Bradfield (H. T. Cross and L. F. Goldsmid) by three games to one.
Singles. G. T. Lee beat H. T. Cross, and V. H. Wilson, beat L. F. Goldsmid, both by two games to love.
No match with Malvern, owing to epidemic at Malvern.
1897. Radley (G. T. Lee and A. M. Hilton) beat Bradfield (L. F. Goldsmid and A. M. C. Nicholl) in both Doubles and Singles.
The same pair were beaten in both by Malvern (D. V. H. Short and W. M. Unwin).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS GYMNASTIC COMPETITION.

1889. Radley, represented by F. T. Barker and Lord Mountmorres, were seventh on the list, Clifton College being first. There were nineteen pairs of competitors.

1890. Radley, represented by R. Alexander and J. E. Elkington, were eighth on the list, Haileybury being first. There were twenty-two pairs.

1891. Radley, represented by the same pair as in 1890, were fourth on the list, Cheltenham being first. There were twenty-three pairs.

In Fencing, H. R. M. Bourne, for Radley, beat the Harrow representative, and was beaten by Haileybury, thus securing second prize. There were eight competitors.

1892. Radley, represented by J. F. Byng and D. Elkington, were tenth on the list, Surrey County School being first. There were twenty-one pairs.

Fencing. H. R. M. Bourne beat the Bedford and Tonbridge representatives, but was beaten by Harrow, again securing second prize. There were six competitors.

1893. No entry for Gymnastic Competition.

Boxing, Middle Weights. J. F. Stevens (Sherborne) beat H. R. M. Bourne (Radley).

Light Weights. D. L. Edwards (Bedford) beat J. L. Thouron (Radley).

Fencing. R. C. E. Milne (Radley) beat D. C. Webb (Cheltenham) and H. S. Murdoch (Bedford), and was beaten in the Semi-Final Heat by A. F. Butler (Haileybury).

1894. D. G. Bristowe and W. A. V. Waldron "represented us very fairly in some of the exercises, but their want of practice on the horizontal bar and parallel bars quite cut them out of any chance of doing even fairly well."—*Radleian*. No further details given.

1894. Fencing. R. C. E. Milne beat —. Cox (Wellington) and F. Beale (Harrow), but was beaten by A. F. Butler (Haileybury), thus winning second prize.
1895. No entry for Gymnastic Competition.
- Fencing. H. B. M. Coutts (Radley) beat M. M. Bidder (St. Paul's), J. H. Hewitson (Bradfield), and A. Mavrogordato (Harrow), but was beaten in the final by H. M. Fleming (Dulwich), thus securing second prize. There were ten competitors.
- Boxing, Light Weights. J. L. Thouron (Radley) beat F. D. Nicholson (Clifton), but was beaten in the semi-final heat by P. B. Emmett (St. Paul's). J. W. Knight (Radley) beat E. W. Baker (Clifton), but was beaten by —. Moss-Blundell (Dulwich).
1896. No entry for Gymnastic Competition.
- Fencing. C. T. Godfrey (Dulwich) beat C. N. T. Jeffreys (Radley).
- Boxing, Heavy Weights. R. N. Vibart (Harrow) beat Hon. C. E. Craven (Radley).
- Middle Weights. R. E. S. Barrington (Charterhouse) beat J. L. Thouron (Radley).
- Feather Weights. J. C. Montero (Bedford) beat J. C. Breckinridge (Radley).
1897. Boxing, Middle Weights. J. L. Thouron, 2nd Prize.
- Heavy Weights. Hon. C. E. Craven, 2nd Prize.
- Sabres (a new Competition). G. T. Lee, 1st Prize.

Note.—Radley was the first School, we believe, to have a regular Gymnasium. It was designed, and the fittings were arranged, by the late Mr. A. C. Maclaren, the superintendent of the Oxford Gymnasium. For many years he was a familiar figure at the School Competitions, for which he kindly presented prizes.



APPENDIX A.

GEOGRAPHY OF RADLEY.

(By W. B. W.)

PARK bounds consisted of rectangle bounded by drive on South ; by line of trees starting from white gate on E. to site of Old (Pulpit) Tree ; then intersecting line of three trees (Middle and Upper Elms) on N. ; and on W. from Middle Elm past Oak in line with present Pavilion down to drive again. In Mr. Heathcote's time the railing now running behind the Pavilion was put up, and bounds were increased to there ; but it was not until about Whitsunday, 1854 or 1855, that Dr. Sewell extended bounds to the Park hedge which constitutes bounds now. The Cricket-ground was about where the Senior game of Football now play, and the Junior game played just in front of the Library window ; while all the remainder of the ground was ridge and furrow like the Park. "Minimus" Cricket used to play in the Park by Upper Elm on the top of one of the ridges. The present Library was a Servitors' room, while the present Servitors' room was the first Prefect's Study, in 1851. The Prefects subsequently moved to the room now occupied by Mr. Barmby, and then back to the Servitors' room, and finally, when Covered Passage was built in 1856, they entered the present study at the end of the summer term of that year. Lower Dormitory never existed in the earlier days—"Bear Garden" has always existed, but about 1853 it was used as a place in which the smaller boys could swing and perform various exercises on the parallel bars, &c. "School," as no doubt most people are aware, was originally a barn, and when first utilised as a school-room in 1852, the desks were all arranged facing the top

end, 20 blocks of 4 desks, and in each recess there were 3 blocks of 3 desks. The present arrangement of desks dates from 1856. Even study boys had desks (though they contained nothing), but they sat at them for roll. There were no class-rooms, but the desks were arranged in school so as to make a square of four desks, with a chair and table in the middle for the master. The brass "leaving" plates, of which about four survive in school, were placed there at Dr. Sewell's request by members on leaving the School, and brass scrolls also took the place of the present distinction boards for Scholarships, &c. The pulpit used to be on the left of where it now stands, and was used on occasions when a boy's Prize-verses or Prose were read to the assembled School. The present side dates from 1852, while Mr. Heathcote was Warden, and at the same time he also put up a partition in the middle, to shut off Upper School from Lower School. The entrance-door to school was not in its present position, but was the existing door to the "paper room;" and the porch just outside "school" was called ante-school, together with the present Sixth Form class-room, and was about 10 ft. wide. The arches at the bottom end were open, so that any one from the dais at the top end could see into ante-school, and the store-room was used as a lavatory. The old Covered Passage stood where is now the gravel path beneath Gallery Dormitory windows, and it ran up as far as the end of Gallery Dormitory. Then there were three steps up, on to a boarded passage, and on the left was a place in which surplices and boots were kept, and then the passage continued up to the corner of the Warden's house. The present covered passage, with Gallery Dormitory, was built in 1856. The old passage was paved with cobble stones and had wooden pillars to support it, and was roofed with slates. The end of Upper Dormitory by Market Place was used for bat fives before the introduction of those by Clock-Tower. The Octagons were built in 1854, and at one time stood quite by themselves. A bright idea struck the architect, and he tacked on the passage joining it to

the main building. Upper Octagon and Middle Octagon were always used as studies, but Lower Octagon for a long time was used as Library. Gallery Dormitory was built after the Octagon, and Market Place was built at the same time. The Music School originally was in Radley House, but Dr. Sewell in his time changed it into his drawing-room, and made Entrance Hall the Music-school. Common-Room was in its present position. The Cloisters were then all gravel. The old drive up to the House used to come up through the Shrubbery, and in those days there was very little garden, the tennis-court, for instance, being all long grass with scarcely a shrub on it, until Dr. Sewell planted two or three Cypresses. The Chestnuts down by Archery ground were a favourite haunt of the smaller boys in the School, because from its branches they could obtain a good view of the Berkshire Downs. The House-Studies were originally attics and lumber rooms, until Dr. Sewell instituted them as studies. On the site of the present new class-rooms were workshops leaning against the large schoolroom, and the Laboratory was, of course, the Lavatories before-mentioned. Prefects were first made in Feb. or March, 1851. Their caps have always remained the same, as has also the Senior Prefect's (Dr. Sewell always kept the silver tassels of his ex-Senior Prefects in a glass case over his mantelpiece).

A few words about the Chapel. The *old* organ was exhibited at the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, and was returned by the exhibitor within the year with the addition of a 32 ft. pipe. The Lectern, too, has a history of its own. Melhuish, at the time Senior Prefect, raised a subscription throughout the school towards a new pedestal and ball for the eagle, which had been always there, but on a different ball and a wooden pedestal, covered with red damask. This was just before Dr. Singleton's resignation in 1851.

Lastly, "The Cottage," now inhabited by Mr. Croome, has in its time done duty for Gardener's house, Infirmary, and Shop, an institution which was "run" by Mr. Boffin, confectioner, of Oxford.

APPENDIX B.

THE COLLEGE PLATE.

*(From notes of a conversation with the REV. W. WOOD, D.D.,
formerly Warden.)*



THE COLLEGE PLATE.

THIS Plate was purchased by Dr. Sewell at a time when not much attention was paid to objects of art, and connoisseurs were few. It became much more valuable in subsequent years, but the circumstances alluded to in the beginning of Chapter V. caused its dispersion. We understand that most of it was quietly sold, without advertisement, at prices far below what it would fetch at the present day.

The crozier on the left was presented to the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Wilberforce, and was handed on to his successors.

It is now common for a Bishop to have his Pastoral Staff carried before him at a great Church Festival. But this was probably the *first* that was so carried before an English Bishop since the Reformation, or, at all events, since the revival of Church ceremony through the Oxford Movement. When the Bishop came to Radley for Confirmations, or on other occasions, this Staff was fastened to the back of the gilt episcopal chair, still to be seen in Chapel, to mark his place. But about 1855, at the suggestion of some of the Fellows of the College, leave was obtained from the Warden and the Bishop to carry it in procession. The Bishop robed in the Warden's room, and he, the Warden and Fellows, walked in procession to Chapel; Dr. Wood, afterwards Warden, carried the Staff for the first time. The same ceremony has been observed on similar occasions since that date. An inscription on the Staff runs as follows:—

✠ *Samueli Episcopo Oxoniensi et successoribus ejus d. d. laicus fidelis*, 1863.

Both this crozier and that on the right are probably of Spanish workmanship (as are also the carved pillars supporting the organ-loft in the ante-chapel). The second crozier was given to the diocese of Salisbury, where we believe it is still in use.

The large embossed dish on the upper ledge stood on the Altar, though it was never used as an Alms-dish.

PART-SONG.

SUNG AT A "PENNY READING" IN SCHOOL ABOUT 1890.

*Words written by C. F. VINCENT, ESQ.**Music composed by the REV. G. WHARTON.*

OUR Song is of Union : each one of us here
 Should cherish that aim in his soul :
 Both present and absent, each hand far and near
 Should work for the good of the whole.

(*Chorus.*) Sing together, pull together,
 " Pass " together, friends !
 Be it foul or stormy weather,
 This will make amends.

The Saxon and Celt, when divided, must fall :
 Let Erin no more nurse her woes :
 Let her cling to her friends, nor at dynamite's call
 Drift away from the Thistle and Rose !

(*Chorus.*) Sing together, &c.

Our strength is in union : so only we hope
 To make Oxford Honours the rule ;
 United at Henley, with Eton to cope,
 And here to help onward the School.

(*Chorus.*) Sing together, &c.

SONG OF 'RAIKES' HOUSE,' SUNG AT SOCIAL GATHERINGS
AT END OF TERM, 1891—1895.

Words by E. R.

'FLOREAT RADLEY.'

AIR: "*Hearts of Oak.*"

HERE's a health to the School and the House, one and all !
To those who are gone, and to those who are here,
To all, who are leaving, a toast let us call,
And to all, to whom 'Floreat Radley' is dear.

Chorus—Cry, 'Floreat Radley !'
Come, raise the refrain !
Our scholars and plodders,
Our wet-bobs and dry-bobs,
Cry, 'Floreat Radley' again and again !

You leave, with new struggles, real foes to be braved ;
In the combats of life, though you win not the toss,—
Be the race cheerly rowed, may the wicket be saved—
Straight of back, keen of eye, in success and in loss.

Chorus—Cry, 'Floreat Radley !' &c.

So, 'Floreat Radley,' wherever you go,
Not at Radley alone, but amid the world's stir.
When England has need of you, never say No,
But be 'ready—aye ready !'—in service for her.

Chorus—Cry, 'Floreat Radley !' &c.

Fair Radley will flourish, her honour will rise,
So long as her sons remain true to her lore,—
Ever staunch in their faith, ever gentle and wise,
With 'Sicut Columbæ' their word as of yore.

Chorus—Cry, 'Floreat Radley !' &c.

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

- Art Treasures, 9, 309, 310.
 Athletics, early, 33, 292—297; Mile and Steeplechase Winners, 297, 298.
- Banners, Prefectorial, 135.
 Bathing and Passing, 46, 194.
 Beagles, 121.
 Bedford *v.* Radley, 210, 211, 212, 217, 219, 224.
 Bell Tower, 11.
 Bells, Chapel, 11; School, 9.
 Benefactors, earliest, 5; later, 111.
 Black Book, the, 78.
 Boarding House, the first, 162; early career, 163; the second, 188.
 Boathouse rebuilt, 178; first opened, 194; improvements in, 220.
 Boys, first entry of, 13; first arrivals, 19.
 Breaking up in old times, 117; in modern, 128, 164.
- Caps and Gowns, 60.
 'Centuries' at cricket, 263.
 Certificate Examinations, 137.
 Chapel, the New, discussed, 181, 182; begun, 183; consecrated, 186; described, 187.
 Chapel, the Old, designed, 6; begun, 13; first service in, 22; first sermon in, 25; length of services, 40; Improvements, 126, 161; Services shortened, 148; pulled down, 185; Chapel Order, 73.
 Cheltenham *v.* Radley, 210, 211.
 Choir, the, 36, 125.
 Clifton *v.* Radley, 241, 242, 265.
 Corporal Punishment, 21, 42, 73, 78, 110.
 Covered Passage rebuilt, 176; the original, 99, 306.
- Cricket in 1847, 39; made compulsory, 150; early beginnings, 239, 240; first Bradfield match, 240; difficulties at Radley, 245, 249, 262; Social matches, 249, 260, 261; Uniform of 1st Eleven, 246; centuries made for School Eleven, 263; School matches, results, 263—265; Wet-bob matches, 243, 261.
- Deaths at Radley, 59, 130, 179, 184, 185.
 Decimals, 2, 21.
 Diet of Boys, 30, 90, 91, 92.
 Dinner, Dr. Sewell's, to leading boys, 95.
 Dormitory built, 22; system of, 65—68; Dr. Sewell's sermon on, 68.
 Drawing Studio, 91, 135, 160.
- East London Mission, 152.
 Eight, origin of the first, 196; of the second, 198; a good second, 222; Uniform, 197, 200; Crew of 1858, 201; first entry at Henley, 203; first victory in a heat, 207; match against Cheltenham, 210; Crew of 1882, 214; Crew of 1891, 221; Trial Eights started, 202; Junior Trials, 223; third Eight, 202, 211.
 Epidemics, 114, 180, 183, 185.
 Eton *v.* Radley, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 209, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 224, 225, 227.
 Examinations, Scholarship, 113; Certificate, 137.
 Extra History, 149.
- Fagging, 158.
 Fasting, 29, 91.
 Fives-courts open, 99; covered, 126; Foreign Matches, 300, 301.

- Football compulsory, 150; most successful term, 185; old Radley game, 271; team reduced from 15 to 12, 275; most flourishing period of old game, 276; a 'crawling' game of, 277; decline of, 281; Association, first appearance, 279; adopted at Radley, 284; Social, 284, 289; Junior Matches, 288; Inter-school Matches, 290—292; Uniform, 272, 274, 275.
- Fours, the earliest, 195, 196; scratch, 198; 'Form,' 205, 208, 209. Trial in lieu of Eights, 208; Public School at Henley, 210, 211, 212; Social, 212, 218, 219, 223, 225, 234; Senior, 217, 220, 222, 223, 226, 228; Junior Challenge, 211, 225.
- Gardens, 34.
- Gas introduced, 127.
- Gaudy, the first, 17, 110, 131.
- Gold Medal, 112.
- Golf, 135.
- Grace Cup, 18, 310.
- Gymnasium, 89, 105; Public Schools' Competition, 295, 296.
- Henley Regatta, 81; first entry, 203; first opponent beaten, 206; first heat won, 207; results at, 230—232.
- Installation Ceremonies, 15—17.
- Jubilee, the Queen's in 1887, 165.
- Laboratory, 149, 157.
- Latin Plays, 154.
- Lock-up, 157.
- Lodge built, 180.
- 'Lusimus,' 116, 131, 311.
- Modern Side, 149.
- Music, 33, 40, 59, 125, 156.
- Music School, 14, 159.
- Natural History Society, 160; Lectures, 161 n.
- Nominations, system of, 103.
- Observatory, 175.
- Old Radleian Masters, 131.
- Orchestra, the, 40, 155, 185.
- Organ arrives, 8; Renovated, 125 again, 177; finally, 187.
- Oxford Radleian Club, 153.
- Pairs, 195, 199, 201, 207, 208, 218, 226; Social, 220.
- Penny Readings, 156, 312.
- Pets forbidden, 160.
- Prefects instituted, 24; system, 68—75; banners, 135; duties curtailed, 157.
- Prior Fellows, 54.
- Racquets, court built, 161; Foreign Matches, 298—300.
- Radleian*, the, first appearance, 114; predictions of, 121, 126; assists games, 124.
- Radleian Society, 168, 169.
- Radley College, earliest plans, 2; search for a site, 3; reception of the scheme, 14; first boys, 19; early growth in numbers, 21; prejudices against, 25; notable visitors, 27; Dr. Sewell's ideal of, 58; Financial difficulties, 47, 103—105; Constitution changed, 108; causes of decline, 119, 142; falls in numbers, 118, 142; steady increase, 151; free from debt, 164; freehold acquired, 174; Royal Charter, 177.
- Radley Common Room, 147, 159.
- Radley Hall, previous history, 3; taking possession of, 6; first night in, 12; early arrangements of, 20, 307.
- Radley Oarsmen, List of eminent, 232—234.
- Radley Parish Church, 11, 25.
- Radley Rangers C.C., 246, 265; reorganised, 250, 268.
- Radley Register*, 167.
- Radley Village in relation to College, 165.
- Railway Station opened, 128.
- Recitations, 115.
- Reredos, 11.
- Rifle Corps, 121.
- Runaways, 31.
- Scholarships, James, &c., 113; Entrance, 130, 160, 177; Choral, 130.

- School Races, system of, 228—230.
Science teaching, 149.
Sculls, 195, 203, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 220, 222, 225, 227.
Senior Inferiors, 75; abolished, 157.
Servitors, provision for, 3, 20, 166; Corporal Punishment of, 21.
Shakespeare Club, 129.
Shop, Mr. Singleton's views on, 7; started, 89; voluntarily closed in Lent, 82; assists games, 123; management, 123.
Singing Competition, 156.
Social System, Germs of, 64, 65; described, 133, 134; developed in games, 151; Social Contests:—Singing, 156; Boating, 212, 234; Cricket, 249, 260; Football, 284, 289; changes of social tutors, 290.
Song, early Boating, 194; House, 313.
St. Columba's, 1, 13, 14.
Subscriptions, old rule of, 122; re-organized, 166.
Sunday Luncheon, 93.
Time Table, Original, 20.
Trustees, The Original, 108; turned into a Council, 175.
Uniform, Rowing, 197, 199, 200
Cricket, 246; Football, 271, 272, 275, 286.
Warden's Review, 148.
Water supply, 128.
Wellington v. Radley, 241, 243, 244, 265.
Wet-bob Matches, 243, 261.

INDEX OF PERSONS.

- ABRAHAM**, Bishop, 14.
Acland, Sir Henry, 15.
Addington, 1st Lord (*see* Hubbard).
Addington, 2nd Lord (E. Hubbard), 99, 175.
Akroyd S. H. and B. N., 241, 263.
Andrews, W. H., 241, 250, 253, 258, 267, 297.
Austin, W. G. G., 71, 131, 193, 232.

Badeley, H. J., 296.
Barker, F. T., 220, 296, 302; M. M., 250, 258, 289, 297, 298.
Barnett, H., Esq., 175, 188.
Bathurst, L. C. V., 163, 253, 254, 255, 259, 261, 263, 298.
Bourne, H. R. M., 221, 232, 302.
Bower, C. H. S., 220, 229, 232.
Bowyer, Sir G., 4, 122, 140.
Bradshaw, R. S., 233.
Brancker, P. W., 231, 233.
Brown, M., 99, 202, 203, 204, 206, 227, 232, 294, 297, 298.
Bryans, E., 150, 167, 263, 267, 289.
Burgess, H. E., 168, 233, 294, 297.
Burton, Rev. J., 27, 138.
Burky, Mrs., first matron, 15, 20, 26, 38.
Byass, S. H. and H. N., 248.

Canning, Lord and Lady, 80, 81.
Carmichael, Sir J. M., 84.
Church, Rev. R. W., 27.
Clarke, R. F., 202, 204.
Clutterbuck, Alexander, 19.
Collins, W. E. W., 240, 241, 248, 266, 284.
Cook, T. A., 231, 234, 298.
Cooper, L., 289, 295.
Coutts, H. B. M., 225, 226, 232, 296.
Crichton, Hon. H. G. L., 70, 175, 195, 202, 203, 230, 273.
Croome, A. C. M., 263, 288, 289.
Duffield, G. F., 216, 217, 298.

"Epimetheus," 42.
Evans, H. M., 131, 161, 193, 209, 230, 243, 271; E. C. M. and F. W. M., 295, 297.
Fenton, F. G., 210, 212.
Field, Rev. T., D.D., 132; ninth Warden, 188.
Forbes, Lord, 59, 99, 199.

Gillett, E. A., 240, 266.
Glyn, G. C., 214.
Grayson, J. H. F., 252, 253, 261, 263, 268, 270.
Greenshields, G. L., 263.

Hannen, L., 216, 233.
Harding, A. R., 233.
Harvey, E., 244, 245, 252.
Harvey, F. B., 126, 164, 259.
Haskoll, Captain, 15, 17, 36, 39, 98.
Heathcote, Rev. W. B., second Warden, 46; resigns, 47; death, 111.
Hichens, J. H., 149.
Hobson, T. F., 131 n., 167, 189, 239, 267, 295, 298.
Hockin, T. E., 210, 231, 233, 298.
Holland, W. J., 141, 195, 197, 201.
Houblon, T. H. A., 230, 233, 294, 297, 298.
Howard, E. I., 11, 21, 22, 36.
Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G. (1st Lord Addington), 104, 106, 108, 175.
Hussey, Rev. A. L., 189, 202.
Hutchisson, W. Florio, 91, 99, 135.

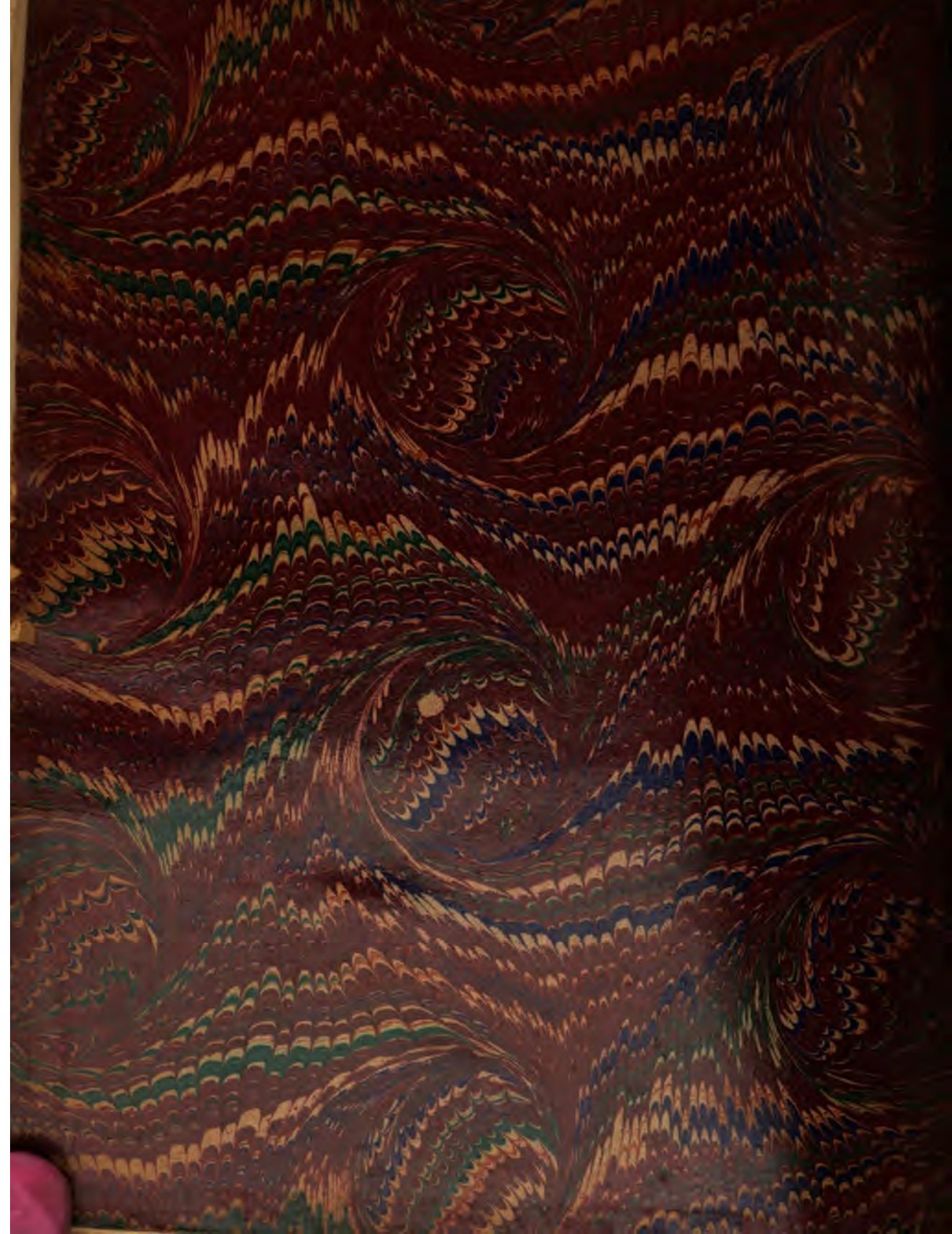
Jackson, T. Graham, R. A., 176, 184, 187.
Jackson, Rev. W. W., 175.
James, L., 154 n., 289.
Johnson, Mr., builder, 13.

Keble, Rev. John, 14.
Kellie, Earl of, 82, 136, 265.
Kindersley, R. S., 150, 189.

- Langley, C. S., 250, 270.
 Law, J. and G., 240, 294, 297, 298.
 Lecky Browne, W., 233, 295, 298.
 Lee, E. B. T., 257, 258; G. T., 301, 302.
 Lesley, R., 233.
 Linklater, Rev. R., 152.
 Mackonochie, Rev. A. H., 27.
 Macrorie, Rev. W. K. (now Bishop), 99, 130, 186, 199.
 Mair, J., 206, 233.
 Marriott, Rev. C., 15, 54.
 Martin, Rev. C., sixth Warden, 132; inaugurates 'social system,' 133; material improvements under, 134; resigns, 142; plays football against Radley, 273.
 Maul, H. C., 241, 243, 263.
 Melhuish, George E., 19, 24.
 Merriman, J. X., 201.
 Monk, Dr. E. G., 2, 12, 17, 21, 36, 98.
 Monsell, B., 197, 199.
 Moore, C. R., 244, 247, 263, 265.
 Moss, R. H., 250, 251, 252, 259, 261, 263, 268, 269, 295.
 Nelson, A. L., 253, 255; G. H., 261.
 Norman, Very Rev. R. W., testimony to Dr. Sewell, 52; Fellow of Radley, 59; fourth Warden, 107; dramatic methods, 109; improvements under, 110; resigns, 118.
 North, L. W., 231, 289.
 Orlebar, A. S., 167, 289; E. Y., 254, 255, 256, 258, 263, 286, 298.
 Orme, J. B., 197.
 Pettit, A. E., 220, 221; L., 287, 288.
 Pinckney, G., 214, 218, 231.
 Prevost, Sir George, 14.
 Price, G., 111, 164.
 Raikes, R. T., 99, 168, 202, 204, 233.
 Read, C. S., 233.
 Reynolds, Rev. E. M., 241, 262.
 Reynolds, S. H., 19; his narrative, 35.
 Risley, R. W., 70, 71, 77, 195, 197, 199, 232, 292.
 Ross, R. S., 233.
 Routh, Dr., 6, 14.
 Sanford, H. J. A. S., 233.
 Sewell, H., 193, 195.
 Sewell, Dr. William, founder, 17; a boy's impression of, 37; family, 50; anecdote of school life, 50; writings, 51; character, 52, 53; idea of a College, 53, 57; admiration of the Prayer-book, 54; horror of Romanism, 55, 57, 88; views on Confession, 56; idea of a gentleman, 61, 62, 63; sermon on Dormitory, 68; "Union of opposites," 76; third Warden, 77; severity and kindness, 78, 79; influence on the boys, 79, 82, 101; sermons, plain speaking, 85—87; testimonies from old pupils, 83, 84, 139; arrangement of hours, 90—94; tuition, 95; eloquence, 102; leaves Radley, 104; Speech at Radley Dinner, 136, 137; Funeral addresses, 139; Memorial, 140; prophesies of the fortunes of Radley, 190, 191.
 Sharpe, Mr., 5.
 Sheppard, Mrs. (sister of Dr. Routh), 6.
 Singleton, Rev. R. C., present at first meeting, 2; views on 'Shop,' 7; presents organ, 8; installed as Warden, 15—17; first sermon, 23; resigns, 28; his diary, 28; characterised, 35; criticised, 45; death, 152.
 Smith, S. Le B., 233.
 Spyers, H. A., 70, 99, 199, 240.
 Spyers, T. R., 252, 268, 270.
 Stanier, E., 214, 231, 295.
 Stanmore, Lord (Sir A. Gordon), 54.
 Steward, H. A., 226, 227, 300.
 Stonehouse Family, 3.
 Stretch, T. H. E., 163, 222, 225, 234.
 Tait, Dr. (Archbishop), letter from, on Dr. Sewell's death, 139.
 Talbot, C. A. P., 70, 99, 200, 202.
 Talbot, Hon. G. C., 81, 84, 108.
 Theobald, G. R., 251, 256, 259, 298; E. W. H., 299, 300.

- Thompson, Rev. H. L., eighth Warden, 173; writes Epilogue of Latin Play, 174; New Buildings under, Chap. VIII., *passim*; Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, 188.
- Thynne, Lord C., first Radley parent, 13.
- Tomes, C. S., 99, 135.
- Underwood, Mr., architect, 6.
- Vincent, C. F., 154 n., 166, 189, 266.
- Wade, Rev. Nugent, 2, 16.
- Wade, N. C., 168, 239.
- Warre, Dr., 199, 216.
- Webb, C. J. B., 255, 256, 270.
- Wharton, Rev. G., 58, 108, 124, 126.
- Whiting, Rev. R. C., 118.
- Wilberforce, Bishop, 14, 22.
- Williams, Rev. Isaac, 14.
- Wilson, Major, 146, 181.
- Wilson, Rev. R. J., Master at Radley, 129; seventh Warden, 146; changes in School curriculum, 148—150; development of social system, 151; Lectures and Sermons under, 152; Warden of Keble College, 170; death, 171.
- Wood, Rev. W., D.D., Sub-Warden, 98; fifth Warden, 118; resigns, 131; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, 132; notes on College Plate, 308.
- Woodard, Canon, 27.
- Woodgate, W. B., 193, 195, 198, 202, 232, 305.
- Woolley, Dr., 27.
- Worsley, E., 99, 131, 141, 239, 244.
- Wright, F. D., 253.

167 11/11/11



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

3 2044 028 988 3

[illegible]

DEMCO 38 297